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CONSUMER PURCHASES STUDY

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Family Expenditures for Education Reading Recreation and Tobacco

Five Regions

Urban
Village
Farm

Miscellaneous Publication No. 456

U. S. Department of Agriculture

In cooperation with the Work Projects Administration

This report is one of a series from the consumer purchases study presenting facts concerning the incomes and consumption patterns of families in small cities and villages, and on farms. The following five regions were covered: New England, Middle Atlantic and North Central, Plains and Mountain, Pacific, and Southeast.



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CONSUMER PURCHASES STUDY

Urban, Village, and Farm

Family Expenditures for Education, Reading, Recreation, and Tobacco

Five Regions

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FOREWORD

This volume deals with expenditures for education, reading, recreation, and tobacco of families at different income levels, living in the small cities, villages, and farm sections surveyed by the Bureau of Home Economics as a part of the consumer purchases study. Additional reports of the study in the series issued by this Bureau deal with the incomes of these small-city, village, and farm families, their patterns of consumption, and the details of their expenditures for major family budget categories, such as food, clothing, and medical care (see p. 203). Comparable reports for families in other urban communities (including the larger cities) are issued by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The study of consumer purchases was undertaken to provide comprehensive data on the income and consumption of American families. It was conducted in 1936 by the Bureau of Home Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture and the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor, with the cooperation of the National Resources Planning Board, the Work Projects Administration, and the Central Statistical Board. Plans for the study were formulated by the National Resources Planning Board and the two operating Bureaus, with the advice of the two other cooperating agencies. The project was financed by the Work Projects Administration.

The study was administered under the guidance of a steering committee composed of Stuart A. Rice, chairman, representing the Work Projects Administration; Louise Stanley, Bureau of Home Economics; Isador Lubin, Bureau of Labor Statistics; Gardiner C. Means, representing the National Resources Planning Board; and Morris A. Copeland, Central Statistical Board. Details of administration were formulated and procedures were coordinated by a technical subcommittee on which each of the five agencies had representation. Membership was as follows: Hildegard Kneeland, National Resources Planning Board, chairman; Day Monroe, Bureau of Home Economics; Faith M. Williams, Bureau of Labor Statistics; Milton Forster, Work Projects Administration; and Samuel J. Dennis and W. M. Hoad, Central Statistical Board.

The following members of the staff of the Economics Division of the Bureau of Home Economics collaborated with the authors in the preparation of this report: Marjorie Weber, who helped with the writing of certain sections; Elizabeth Phelps, responsible for plans for tabulation of data; Margaret Perry and Kathryn Cronister, responsible for much of the editing of material; Yetta Carmel; Mary Ruth Pratt; Ellen Riley; and Geraldine S. DePuy.

Acknowledgment is made of the excellent work of the field supervisory staff during the period of field collection. Much credit for the reliability of the data is due to the editing staff and the conscientious field agents who obtained the schedules, as well as to the families that cooperated in providing the information requested. Acknowledgement is made also of the help given by State and district officials of the Work Projects Administration, by representatives of the State colleges and universities and of the extension service in Agriculture and Home Economics, and by the local organizations and officials of the cities, villages, and farm counties in which the survey was conducted.

LOUISE STANLEY, *Chief.*

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SECTION 1. INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

Patterns of Spending for Education, Reading, Recreation, and Tobacco

Education, reading, recreation, and tobacco—the four consumption categories discussed in this report—occupy a position of secondary importance in the spending patterns of the groups of families at the various income levels in small cities, villages, and farm sections. For some families, notably those with children in college, education may claim a considerable portion of income; but such families are rare enough to have little effect on the group's pattern of consumption. Illustrative of the small share of total value of consumption taken by these categories are figures for the villages of the Middle Atlantic and North Central regions. Formal education accounted for less than 2 percent of the total at all but one income level; reading for about 1 percent at all levels; tobacco for 1 or 2 percent; recreation for about 1 to 4 percent at all levels save one (table 1).

Schools, libraries, parks, and playgrounds maintained at public expense help to make possible comparatively low direct outlays by families for education, reading, and recreation. Were part of the costs not met from public funds, many families would have had larger outlays, especially for education, and the whole pattern of consumption expenditures would have been changed.

Although more families had children in grade school than in high school, average outlays per family (based on all families) usually were much the same for the two types of schools. Thus, among the village group at the income level \$1,250–\$1,499 in the Middle Atlantic and North Central region total expenditures for formal education averaged \$8.82 a family. Of this sum, \$2.32 was for children in the grades; \$2.27 for those in high school. The larger sums spent for books and supplies of high school students practically compensated for the smaller number of children for whom purchases were made. The balance of the group's education bill was divided as follows: \$2.21 for special lessons and other education; \$1.87 for sons and daughters in college or technical school; \$0.15 for children in nursery school or kindergarten.

When education expenditures per child in the village group, rather than per family, were computed the per person outlays were twice as great for the high school group as for those in the grades—\$7.70 as compared with \$3.45. For college students the average—\$75—was about 10 times that for high school boys and girls. The amount spent per child in kindergarten or nursery school—\$3.94—was much the same as for those in the grades. In some instances, however, the average per kindergarten child was greater than per grade school child, largely because of tuition at the former type of school.

TABLE 1.—VALUE OF CONSUMPTION AS DISTRIBUTED AMONG MAJOR GROUPS OF GOODS AND SERVICES (MIDDLE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CENTRAL VILLAGES): *Average value of consumption, both purchased and received without direct expenditure, and distribution of value of consumption among major groups of goods and services, by income,¹ 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Families	Value of consumption			Value of—		Expenditures for—												Percentage ⁷ of value of consumption taken by expenditures for—			
		Total ²	Expenditures ³	Food and housing	Food	Housing	Household operation	Furnishings and equipment	Clothing	Automobile and other transportation	Personal care	Medical care	Formal education	Reading	Recreation	Tobacco	Gifts, welfare, and selected taxes ⁴	Other items ⁵	Formal education	Reading	Recreation	Tobacco
All incomes.....	No. 3,042	Dol. 1,310	Dol. 1,222	Dol. 88	Dol. 420	Dol. 201	Dol. 108	Dol. 47	Dol. 119	Dol. 135	Dol. 27	Dol. 38	Dol. 11	Dol. 14	Dol. 34	Dol. 24	Dol. 43	Dol. 7	Pct. 0.8	Pct. 1.1	Pct. 1.1	Pct. 2.6
250-499.....	84	525	433	92	207	136	80	6	25	16	8	17	2	5	4	8	9	2	.4	1.0	.8	1.5
500-749.....	369	705	657	68	275	138	106	21	45	41	14	33	17	8	15	13	14	4	.4	1.1	1.2	2.1
750-999.....	579	909	849	60	348	155	127	28	69	54	19	36	4	10	15	19	21	4	.4	1.1	1.7	2.1
1,000-1,249.....	572	1,112	1,033	70	400	178	148	30	97	78	23	47	9	12	22	23	29	7	.8	1.1	2.0	1.8
1,250-1,499.....	463	1,362	1,277	85	448	202	173	49	126	154	28	61	9	17	33	25	40	9	.7	1.0	2.4	1.8
1,500-1,749.....	283	1,517	1,430	97	478	224	187	53	136	183	30	70	13	17	52	29	47	8	.9	1.2	2.8	1.9
1,750-1,999.....	233	1,731	1,613	118	515	247	211	63	163	219	37	75	15	20	53	30	76	9	1.3	1.3	3.1	1.6
2,000-2,499.....	253	1,943	1,823	120	532	279	232	75	202	276	39	82	25	22	62	30	78	9	1.3	1.1	3.2	1.5
2,500-2,999.....	231	2,331	2,200	131	597	299	273	106	255	343	44	121	23	27	87	38	101	17	1.1	1.1	3.7	1.6
3,000-3,999.....	118	2,740	2,598	142	654	352	333	126	328	317	56	152	43	33	110	41	180	19	1.6	1.1	4.0	1.5
4,000-4,999.....	21	3,213	3,089	134	663	416	428	214	357	376	69	135	71	35	168	69	214	41	1.1	1.1	5.2	1.4
5,000-9,999.....	10	3,418	3,233	185	727	403	411	84	408	576	58	148	25	32	110	69	316	51	.7	.9	3.2	2.0

¹ Averages are based on the total number of families in each class (column 2). See Glossary for definition of terms used in this table.

² The sum of columns 4 and 5.

³ The sum of columns 8-19 plus expenditures for food and housing.

⁴ The sum of expenditures and value received without direct expenditure.

⁵ Taxes included are income, poll, and personal property (other than on automobile) only.

⁶ Expenditures for miscellaneous items not properly classifiable in columns 6-18, such as interest on debts incurred for family living, bank charges, legal services, funeral and cemetery expenditures, and expenditures for garden seeds.

⁷ Percentages are based on the total value of consumption in each class (column 3).

Newspapers took the largest share of reading outlays—75 percent of the total spent by all families of the Middle Atlantic and North Central villages. At the lower end of the income scale the proportion taken was even larger, 97 percent at the level \$250–\$499. Magazines and books took an increasing share of the total as income rose, accounting for more than half of all reading outlays at the level \$4,000–\$4,999. But even among the more well-to-do families, comparatively few bought books (other than school texts)—only about one family in four at income levels above \$2,500. Apparently the market for books is supported by only a comparatively small proportion of the Nation's families and by libraries.

Recreation expenditures generally exceeded those for formal education and for reading. Many families had no children in school and thus spent nothing for education; but the majority had some outlays for recreation during the year. Amounts spent in the Middle Atlantic and North Central villages averaged less than \$1 a week at income levels below \$1,750; and exceeded \$3 a week only at the level \$4,000–\$4,999. These sums included purchase and upkeep of radios, pianos and other musical instruments, motion picture tickets and other paid admissions, equipment for games and sports, toys, cameras, pets, and the like.

Recreation expenditures were largely for the two subgroups (1) radio, camera and supplies, toys, pets, and other miscellaneous items and (2) paid admissions. Outlays for equipment for games and sports were comparatively small. The bill of \$22 per family for the families in the income class \$1,000–\$1,249 in the Middle Atlantic and North Central villages was divided as follows: \$10 for radio and other miscellaneous items; \$9 for paid admissions; \$3 for equipment for games and sports.

Paid admissions took a larger proportion of the total spent for recreation in small cities and villages than in the farm sections—more than one-third in the former communities and less than one-third in the latter, as a rule. Motion pictures generally took an appreciable share of the expenditures for admissions, especially in the small cities and villages. Of the \$9 spent for paid admissions by the group of village families cited, \$7 went for tickets to picture shows. Farm families at the same income level in the Illinois-Iowa section spent sums averaging \$7 for admissions, \$4 of which was for motion pictures. Circuses and fairs played a more important role in the recreation outlays of farm families than of the more urban groups.

The relative number of families reporting expenditures for tobacco was generally independent of income level. Such expenditures are likely to depend on personal preferences rather than ability to pay. Average amounts spent, however, tended to increase with income; families with more money to spend tended to buy tobacco products of more expensive kinds and in greater quantity. Among city and village families, cigarettes took the largest share of tobacco expenditures; smoking and chewing tobacco and snuff, usually the second largest share. The reverse was frequently true in the farm sections. Cigars accounted for a small part of total outlays in all groups of communities, and amounts spent for smokers' supplies were of little importance.

The Families Surveyed

The Sample

Families providing the data upon which this report is based were drawn from 20 small cities, 140 villages, and 64 counties comprising 13 farm sections. Other facts concerning the consumption patterns of these families and their income are presented in the 21 other volumes from the study of consumer purchases. (See p. 203 for a list of the 22 reports.)

The families included in the study of consumption patterns were limited to those in which there was a husband and wife, both native-born and white, except in the Southeast where native-Negro families were studied separately. Farm families are those of operators in 13 type-of-farming sections, scattered through the United States (except the Southwest), which represent the major types of agricultural production in this country. Farm laborers and paid managers of farms were excluded except in the Southeast, where a special study was made of the tenure-labor group, sharecroppers. (See Glossary, Farm Operator, for a discussion of the difference between an operator and a sharecropper according to the definitions used in this study.) All of the families discussed in this report and in others dealing with consumption were nonrelief.

Because of the eligibility requirements for the study of family consumption, various population groups were eliminated, such as those that had relief during the year, the foreign-born, broken families, and Negroes except in the Southeast. These excluded families, in general, had lower incomes than those included in the study. The average income of the families surveyed, therefore, was higher than that of the population of these communities as a whole. This fact should be borne in mind in interpreting figures in the all-incomes line of a table. The average amount spent for recreation, for example, by the families surveyed in a group of villages is undoubtedly somewhat higher than would be the average for all families in these villages, including the lower income, eliminated groups as well as those surveyed. (See Methodology and Appraisal, The Sample of Families for the Consumption Study.)

The pattern of spending for education, reading, recreation, and tobacco that is presented for a given income level may be considered characteristic of the expenditure habits of the native-white (or Negro) nonrelief families of comparable incomes in the farm counties, villages, and cities surveyed and in others similar in geographic location and in economic and cultural characteristics. Exceptions are found at the lowest extreme of the income scale where many families seem to have had greater financial resources than are usual at such levels. It seems probable that the low-income groups included some families suffering temporary economic reverses but having savings or other means of maintaining a level of living beyond that possible on their income for the year. (See Methodology and Appraisal, p. 199, for a further discussion of the composition of the low-income groups.)

Comparisons of the 13 type-of-farming sections are based only upon the families of the white operators. It should be recognized in using this material that the ranking of the sections with respect to expenditures for the consumption categories discussed might change

if comparisons were based upon all families in each section rather than on the selected native-white, nonrelief groups. The excluded families—foreign-born, relief, and others—constitute varying proportions of the total population in different parts of the country; hence the effect of their exclusion upon levels of spending would differ from one community to another. Similar precautions should be used in interpreting the regional comparisons of village data.

Family-Type Classification

Ways of spending and consumption patterns of families are affected not only by income but also by the number and age of persons to be maintained. To make possible a study of consumption as affected by family composition, families have been classified in so-called type groups on the basis of the number of members other than husband and wife and their age; i. e., whether they were under 16 or were 16 or older.

The classification of a large number of families in a few groups implies that each group will present considerable variation in the age, and, to some extent, in the number of family members. By definition however, some groups vary less than others. In some (types 1, 2, and 3), the number of persons is rigidly specified and those other than the husband and wife must be in a given age class; i. e., under 16. By definition, other types have greater flexibility both as to number and age of family members. The seven types for which consumption data are presented are described in figure 1; dotted lines are used where variation in age class or in number of persons, or in both, is permitted by definition. (See Methodology and Appraisal, Family-type Classification.)

The classification by type tended to define within broad limits the age of the husband and wife, except for families of type 1. Families of this type, composed of husband and wife only, were fairly evenly distributed over the entire age range. In the villages of the Middle Atlantic and North Central region, for example, about one-third of the

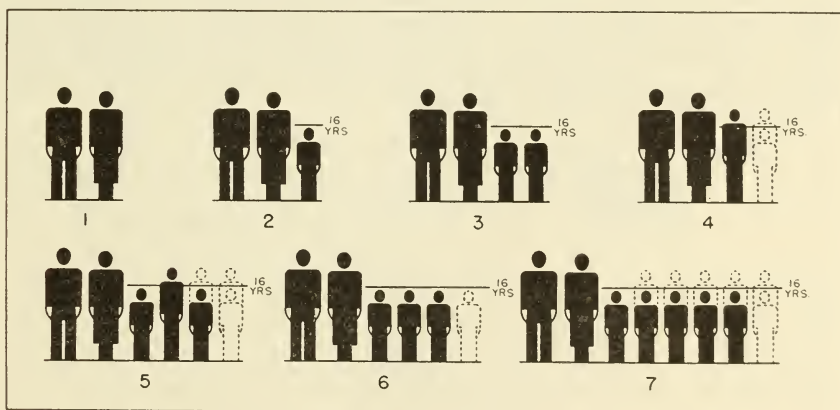


FIGURE 1.—Definitions of family types: Illustrations of the definitions of the seven types used in classification of families. Possible variations in the number and age class of persons other than husband and wife are indicated by dotted lines.

husbands were under 40; one-third, in the range 40-59; and one-third, 60 or older.

Families of types 2, 3, and 6 had one, two, and three or four children under 16 respectively, and no other family members except husband and wife. These types groups, therefore, included the great majority of the younger families. Some of the younger husbands and wives—those with no children or other relatives in the economic family—were included in the type 1 group; others had older relatives, such as the wife's father, living with them, and were thus classified in one of types 4, 5, or 7. The median ages of husbands in types 2, 3, and 6 were lower than in the four other type groups as is illustrated by the following data for the villages of the Middle Atlantic and North Central region and the Pennsylvania-Ohio farm section:

Family type:	Median age of husbands ¹	
	Villages	Farm section
1-----	53	58
2-----	35	40
3-----	35	36
4-----	52	55
5-----	47	48
6-----	37	36
7-----	43	45

¹ See table 17 for median age of husbands in other analysis units.

Families of types 4 and 5, by definition, included at least one son or daughter (or other family member not the husband or wife) who was 16 or older. The large families of type 7 (seven or eight members) usually had one or more members in this older class, though this was not required by definition. Husbands in type 4 families generally were older than those in type 5, since by definition the latter families had to include at least one child under 16 while the former might or might not have children of this age.

Consumption data were obtained from families of all seven types in the Middle Atlantic and North Central region and in the villages and farm sections of the Southeast, and from families of the first five types only in other communities (see Methodology and Appraisal, Family-type Classification). Funds did not permit the publication of as much data for families of each type group as for all families in each unit (i. e., all family types combined). The appendix tables presenting data by family type are:

Topic:	Tables
Age of husbands-----	17
Education-----	20, 21
Reading-----	23
Recreation-----	29, 30, 31, 32

SECTION 2. EXPENDITURES FOR FORMAL EDUCATION

Formal Education of Family Members in Villages of the Middle Atlantic and North Central Region and in the Pennsylvania-Ohio Farm Section

More than half of the husbands and wives in the families surveyed in the Middle Atlantic and North Central villages had completed 9 or more years of formal schooling. The proportion of wives at this educational level was somewhat greater than the proportion of husbands—58 percent as compared with 52.

As might be anticipated, the economic status of the families was closely related to the education of husband and wife. The boy that does not go to high school may come from a poor family that needs his earnings as soon as he can legally work; he, therefore, cannot continue his education even though schools are tuition-free and books are provided. Such a boy may not have the training needed to rise to a higher economic level than his parents; nor could he obtain aid from them in establishing himself in business. At the income level \$250-\$499, 70 percent of the husbands and 73 percent of the wives had gone no further than the eighth grade, and many had not reached that goal. In contrast, at the level \$4,000-\$4,999 only 5 percent of the husbands and wives were in this limited education group. Relatively few of the village husbands and wives in the lower income classes had attended college—only 1 percent at the level \$250-\$499. But at levels above \$2,500, approximately two-fifths or more had had some education beyond high school (table 2).

Among the families of white farm operators in the Pennsylvania-Ohio section, the proportion of husbands and wives with formal education beyond the eighth grade was lower than among village families of comparable income. At the level \$1,000-\$1,249, for example, only 18 percent of the farm husbands as compared with 46 percent of the village group had completed 9 or more grades of school. It may be more difficult for the farm than for the village child to attend high school since distances to school are greater. The county high school with its bus for carrying country children to and fro is much more frequent now than at the time when many of these husbands and wives were young.

The percentage of farm husbands and wives that had attended college was generally smaller than in the village group. This was especially true at the upper income levels. Among the farm families in the class \$3,000-\$3,999, 4 percent of the husbands and 3 percent of the wives had had 1 or more years of college education; comparable percentages for the village families were 40 and 37.

The relative number of men and women with high school and college training has increased during the last 50 years as the period of compulsory education has been lengthened, child labor laws have been

passed, and opportunities for attending schools beyond the grades have become more wide-spread. This educational trend is reflected in the differences in formal schooling of the younger and older families. Thus, husbands in the village families of type 2 (median age 35) were, as a group, better educated than those in the families of type 4 (median age 52). At the income level \$1,000-\$1,999, 20 percent of the former and only 11 percent of the latter had had some college education; 35 percent of the younger men, as compared with 54 percent of the older, had gone no farther than the eighth grade. (See pp. 5 and 201 for a description of each of the family-type groups.)

TABLE 2.—FORMAL EDUCATION OF HUSBANDS AND WIVES (MIDDLE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CENTRAL VILLAGES AND PENNSYLVANIA-OHIO FARMS): *Percentage distribution of husbands and wives by maximum amount of formal education, by family type and income,¹ 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family type and income class (dollars)	Middle Atlantic and North Central villages						Pennsylvania-Ohio farms					
	Husbands receiving maximum formal education of 2—			Wives receiving maximum formal education of 2—			Husbands receiving maximum formal education of 2—			Wives receiving maximum formal education of 2—		
	1-8 grades	9-12 grades	1 year college ³ or more	1-8 grades	9-12 grades	1 year college ³ or more	1-8 grades	9-12 grades	1 year college ³ or more	1-8 grades	9-12 grades	1 year college ³ or more
All types.....	Pct. 47.7	Pct. 36.4	Pct. 15.5	Pct. 41.9	Pct. 43.6	Pct. 14.3	Pct. 77.1	Pct. 19.3	Pct. 3.6	Pct. 72.3	Pct. 22.5	Pct. 5.2
0-249.....							49.0	9.1	4.0	91.0	4.5	4.5
250-499.....	70.0	28.8	1.2	73.2	25.6	1.2	81.0	16.0	3.0	79.0	18.0	3.0
500-749.....	62.4	30.9	6.1	52.5	42.8	4.4	85.5	13.5	1.0	82.2	15.4	2.4
750-999.....	59.7	34.3	5.5	51.0	43.0	5.6	80.6	16.5	2.6	78.0	18.4	3.6
1,000-1,249.....	54.1	37.6	8.0	47.4	43.3	9.1	82.3	16.0	1.7	71.0	25.9	3.1
1,250-1,499.....	48.4	35.1	16.1	40.2	43.7	15.9	73.5	19.8	6.7	65.5	26.2	8.3
1,500-1,749.....	41.1	41.4	16.8	34.2	51.6	14.2	74.4	22.6	3.0	70.3	23.3	6.4
1,750-1,999.....	30.6	41.7	27.7	30.2	43.4	26.4	77.0	19.9	3.1	69.9	25.0	5.1
2,000-2,499.....	27.7	40.3	31.6	27.4	45.2	27.4	73.0	23.1	3.9	69.4	23.5	7.1
2,500-2,999.....	22.4	31.0	46.6	21.7	37.4	40.9	68.9	23.0	8.1	66.7	25.2	8.1
3,000-3,999.....	14.3	45.7	40.0	18.6	44.3	37.1	74.1	21.6	4.3	76.8	19.8	3.4
4,000-4,999.....	4.8	33.3	61.9	4.8	57.1	38.1	73.1	26.9	4.0	69.2	23.1	7.7
5,000-9,999.....	4.0	45.5	54.5	4.0	54.5	45.5	52.6	42.1	5.3	57.9	42.1	4.0
Type 1.....	47.2	35.6	16.7	46.3	38.7	14.6	76.2	20.1	3.5	76.4	19.4	4.2
Under 1,000....	58.6	33.6	7.2	56.4	36.9	6.1	83.1	13.5	2.9	84.5	12.6	2.9
1,000-1,999....	44.6	36.6	18.2	43.9	39.4	16.4	70.3	26.3	3.4	69.2	25.7	5.1
2,000-2,999....	19.0	36.9	44.1	21.4	39.3	39.3	63.9	27.8	8.3	66.7	25.0	8.3
3,000 or over....	15.0	45.0	40.0	15.0	55.0	30.0	80.0	20.0	4.0	70.0	30.0	4.0
Type 2.....	39.1	41.3	19.0	30.1	50.7	19.2	70.9	24.2	4.9	64.0	25.8	10.2
Under 1,000....	53.9	39.9	5.1	38.5	56.5	5.0	79.8	18.0	2.2	68.6	24.7	6.7
1,000-1,999....	35.2	44.9	19.5	29.1	49.4	21.5	69.2	26.2	4.6	60.8	29.2	10.0
2,000-2,999....	18.3	30.0	51.7	13.6	42.4	44.0	54.1	35.1	10.8	62.2	18.9	18.9
3,000 or over....	8.3	41.7	50.0	8.3	33.3	58.4	75.0	12.5	12.5	75.0	12.5	12.5
Type 3.....	39.4	42.4	17.5	29.1	52.2	18.5	69.9	24.3	5.8	62.2	29.2	8.6
Under 1,000....	51.2	42.5	5.5	37.0	56.7	5.5	72.3	27.7	0	76.6	21.3	2.1
1,000-1,999....	38.6	44.3	16.7	28.1	52.6	19.3	69.8	22.3	7.9	55.4	34.5	10.1
2,000-2,999....	18.4	36.8	42.2	18.4	39.4	42.2	70.0	22.5	7.5	70.0	20.0	10.0
3,000 or over....	4.0	23.1	76.9	4.0	38.5	61.5	64.7	35.3	4.0	58.8	29.4	11.8
Type 4.....	52.9	33.6	13.3	47.1	41.9	11.0	79.3	16.5	4.2	78.5	19.2	2.3
Under 1,000....	72.0	23.5	4.5	63.3	33.9	2.8	87.4	11.1	1.5	86.7	11.1	2.2
1,000-1,999....	53.6	35.3	10.8	44.7	44.7	10.6	82.3	14.5	3.2	80.6	17.6	1.8
2,000-2,999....	32.7	41.6	25.7	37.2	43.3	19.5	63.1	26.2	10.7	60.7	34.5	4.8
3,000 or over....	6.6	46.7	46.7	13.3	53.4	33.3	66.6	27.3	6.1	75.8	24.2	0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2.—FORMAL EDUCATION OF HUSBANDS AND WIVES (MIDDLE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CENTRAL VILLAGES AND PENNSYLVANIA-OHIO FARMS): *Percentage distribution of husbands and wives by maximum amount of formal education, by family type and income,¹ 1935-36—Continued*

Family type and income class (dollars)	Middle Atlantic and North Central villages						Pennsylvania-Ohio farms					
	Husbands receiving maximum formal education of 2—			Wives receiving maximum formal education of 2—			Husbands receiving maximum formal education of 2—			Wives receiving maximum formal education of 2—		
	1-8 grades	9-12 grades	1 year college ³ or more	1-8 grades	9-12 grades	1 year college ³ or more	1-8 grades	9-12 grades	1 year college ³ or more	1-8 grades	9-12 grades	1 year college ³ or more
Type 5.....	Pct. 54.2	Pct. 32.9	Pct. 12.6	Pct. 50.4	Pct. 38.3	Pct. 11.0	Pct. 84.2	Pct. 14.1	Pct. 1.7	Pct. 79.2	Pct. 16.8	Pct. 4.0
Under 1,000.....	73.3	22.5	4.2	69.0	26.8	4.2	90.6	9.4	.0	88.7	9.4	1.9
1,000-1,999.....	53.6	35.6	10.2	50.2	40.7	8.5	85.4	13.1	1.5	76.1	17.7	6.2
2,000-2,999.....	32.5	37.5	30.0	25.6	48.8	25.6	84.7	13.9	1.4	75.0	22.2	2.8
3,000 or over.....	23.0	38.5	38.5	23.0	38.5	38.5	72.0	23.3	4.7	83.7	14.0	2.3
Type 6.....	53.5	33.3	13.2	42.8	44.9	12.3	73.0	25.1	1.9	58.7	35.1	6.2
Under 1,000.....	70.2	28.4	1.4	58.7	36.0	5.3	79.7	18.6	1.7	61.0	35.6	3.4
1,000-1,999.....	52.5	31.4	16.1	41.2	47.0	11.8	72.6	24.5	2.9	59.7	33.1	7.2
2,000-2,999.....	21.7	43.5	34.8	13.0	47.9	39.1	75.5	24.5	.0	61.2	30.6	8.2
3,000 or over.....	11.1	77.8	11.1	11.1	77.8	11.1	33.3	66.7	.0	25.0	75.0	.0
Type 7.....	60.5	31.1	8.4	56.3	37.8	5.9	83.3	13.9	2.8	77.4	18.4	4.2
Under 1,000.....	70.0	26.7	3.3	63.3	36.7	.0	77.3	18.2	4.5	79.5	18.2	2.3
1,000-1,999.....	59.0	34.2	6.8	54.8	38.4	6.8	86.6	10.4	3.0	74.6	22.4	3.0
2,000-2,999.....	63.6	27.3	9.1	54.5	45.5	.0	79.2	19.4	1.4	79.2	13.9	6.9
3,000 or over.....	20.0	20.0	60.0	40.0	20.0	40.0	86.9	10.5	2.6	81.5	13.2	5.3

¹ See Glossary for definition of terms used in this table. Although not published, similar data for other analysis units are available. All percentages are based on the number of husbands or wives in each class that reported on amount of formal schooling. In the Middle Atlantic and North Central villages, 23 husbands and 21 wives failed to report; in Pennsylvania-Ohio farms, 4 husbands and 4 wives.

² No formal schooling was reported by 12 husbands and 5 wives in the Middle Atlantic and North Central villages; by 1 husband in Pennsylvania-Ohio. The percentage of husbands or wives in each income class having no formal schooling may be obtained by subtracting the sums of columns 2-4 (5-7, 8-10, or 11-13) from 100.0 percent.

³ Includes graduate schools and business, technical, and professional schools of college rank.

⁴ Percentage distribution based on fewer than 30 cases.

Most children of 14 years of age are in school, kept there in many instances because of laws making school attendance compulsory and limiting child labor. At 15, however, they begin to leave school and with each successive 1-year age group the proportion obtaining formal education decreases. Among the village families in the income class \$1,000-\$1,999, 97 percent of the boys and girls of 15 were attending school; 91 percent of those aged 16; 78 percent of those aged 17; and only 20 percent of those aged 21 (table 3).

Farm children were less likely to continue their education after they reached their fifteenth year than were village children in families of comparable income. In the Pennsylvania-Ohio farm section at the income level \$1,000-\$1,999, 82 percent of the 15-year-olds were in school as compared with 97 percent of those in villages. Among the 20-year-old groups, fewer than half as many farm as village boys and girls were continuing their education, 7 percent as compared with 18 percent.

TABLE 3.—FORMAL EDUCATION OF SONS AND DAUGHTERS 15-21 YEARS OF AGE (SELECTED ANALYSIS UNITS): *Total number of family members aged 15-21 years, and percentage of family members of specified ages attending school, by income, selected Middle Atlantic and North Central and Southeast analysis units,¹ 1935-36*

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Family members other than husbands and wives, aged—													
	15 years		16 years		17 years		18 years		19 years		20 years		21 years	
	Total number	Percentage in school	Total number	Percentage in school	Total number	Percentage in school	Total number	Percentage in school	Total number	Percentage in school	Total number	Percentage in school	Total number	Percentage in school
NORTH CENTRAL SMALL CITIES														
Under 1,000.....	No. 33	Pct. 85	No. 39	Pct. 74	No. 27	Pct. 63	No. 34	Pct. 38	No. 23	Pct. 26	No. 16	Pct. 12	No. 10	Pct. 10
1,000-1,999.....	114	100	103	92	80	81	91	56	54	33	43	16	32	25
2,000-2,999.....	46	100	31	97	31	87	29	79	30	57	20	45	22	41
3,000 or over.....	42	100	18	100	23	87	29	90	20	75	22	59	25	64
MIDDLE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CENTRAL VILLAGES														
Under 1,000.....	50	100	48	90	49	80	34	47	36	31	13	23	19	0
1,000-1,999.....	118	97	118	91	106	78	116	53	58	41	49	18	45	20
2,000-2,999.....	23	96	27	93	16	94	22	77	17	47	21	29	13	54
3,000 or over.....	8	100	14	100	7	86	6	67	6	50	5	60	4	50
SOUTHEAST VILLAGES—WHITE FAMILIES														
Under 1,000.....	41	83	33	91	28	61	25	44	13	38	14	21	12	8
1,000-1,999.....	93	97	79	87	62	74	59	64	42	55	41	29	36	28
2,000-2,999.....	45	100	37	97	40	85	29	72	35	57	24	62	25	48
3,000 or over.....	19	95	26	96	12	100	26	96	17	76	16	88	13	54
SOUTHEAST VILLAGES—NEGRO FAMILIES²														
Under 1,000.....	57	81	49	65	40	42	57	40	29	17	31	16	28	14
PENNSYLVANIA—OHIO FARMS														
Under 1,000.....	43	86	42	71	22	50	25	16	19	16	28	4	15	7
1,000-1,999.....	114	82	105	67	112	46	98	33	74	18	61	7	31	7
2,000-2,999.....	60	87	36	69	56	52	41	32	36	11	28	25	20	10
3,000 or over.....	29	76	33	58	29	55	15	7	26	8	18	11	15	20
NORTH CAROLINA—SOUTH CAROLINA FARMS—WHITE OPERATORS														
Under 1,000.....	75	79	49	67	38	42	48	23	30	30	21	5	18	6
1,000-1,999.....	93	87	113	77	92	59	86	49	64	41	66	18	44	9
2,000-2,999.....	52	98	41	85	50	88	42	57	45	51	26	27	25	16
3,000 or over.....	27	100	28	100	22	91	30	77	22	59	26	54	20	35
NORTH CAROLINA—SOUTH CAROLINA FARMS—NEGRO OPERATORS														
Under 1,000.....	50	66	48	56	44	52	39	18	28	14	27	0	26	12
1,000 or over.....	20	85	26	85	14	64	23	39	8	50	25	20	16	25

¹ Percentages are based on the total number of family members other than husbands or wives of the specified age in each class. See Glossary for definition of terms used in this table.

² Percentage based on fewer than 10 cases.

³ Income level \$1,000 or over not shown since there are fewer than 10 family members of each age.

Expenditures for Formal Education by Village Families in the Middle Atlantic and North Central Region

Expenditures for All Education and for Groups of Items

Direct expenditures for formal education by the group of native-white families surveyed in the villages of the Middle Atlantic and North Central region were small compared with those for most other consumption categories. At the income level \$1,000–\$1,249, for example, outlays were \$9 a family—\$3 less than for reading, \$13 less than for recreation and \$14 less than for either tobacco or personal care. (Average outlays for these four latter categories were \$12, \$22, \$23, and \$23, respectively.)

Formal education thus took only a small share of the total value of consumption of this group of families—0.8 percent—and only in the income class \$4,000–\$4,999 did it account for as much as 2 percent (table 1). The average amounts spent and the proportion they constituted of the total value of consumption for selected income classes in the Middle Atlantic and North Central village unit were:

Family-income class:	<i>Average expenditures for formal education</i>	
	<i>Total</i>	<i>Percentage of value of consumption¹</i>
\$250–\$499.....	\$2	0.4
\$1,000–\$1,249.....	9	.8
\$1,750–\$1,999.....	15	.9
\$2,500–\$2,999.....	25	1.1
\$4,000–\$4,999.....	71	2.2

¹ Value of consumption of village families includes the value of home-produced food and of occupancy of owned homes as well as money expenditures for living. See Glossary, Value of Consumption.

The minor role of formal education in the consumption pattern at every income level is due in part to the fact that outlays for this purpose are generally confined to families with sons and daughters in school. Only a few husbands and wives were spending for education, such as correspondence school courses.

Furthermore, support of schools and, in many instances, provision of textbooks from public funds serve to limit the direct expenditures of parents for the education of their children. In some instances, families reported that they kept children in school with no direct money outlay whatsoever. The community provided all supplies, such as pencils and paper, in addition to books. Approximately two-fifths, 42 percent, of the families at the level \$1,000–\$1,249 had expenditures for the formal education of any members compared with 98 percent spending for reading, 94 percent for recreation, 79 percent for tobacco, and 100 percent for personal care.¹

Expenditures classified as for formal education in this study include outlays not only for school books, supplies, tuition and fees, but also for special lessons, such as music lessons not connected with attendance at schools. Amounts spent for room and for board at school were not included but were classified as for housing and for food; appendix tables, however, show the sums spent for this purpose, even though they are not included in the total for the education category. (See Glossary, Formal Education Expenditures, and Methodology and Appraisal, Schedule Forms and Problems of Expenditure Entries.)

¹ See table 40, Family Income and Expenditures, Part II, Family Expenditures, Urban and Village Series, Misc. Pub. 396.

Books and supplies accounted for more than half of the total outlays for formal education made by families in income classes below \$1,500. Tuition and special lessons absorbed increasing shares of the total as income rose, as is illustrated by figures for selected income classes:

Item: ¹	Family-income class		
	\$250-\$499	\$1,000-\$1,249	\$3,000-\$3,999
Books and supplies:			
Average expenditures.....	\$1. 79	\$5. 05	\$10. 33
Percentage of total.....	94. 2	56. 5	24. 1
Tuition:			
Average expenditures.....	\$0. 00	\$2. 98	\$22. 71
Percentage of total.....	0. 0	33. 4	53. 1
Special lessons:			
Average expenditures.....	\$0. 11	\$0. 85	\$9. 61
Percentage of total.....	5. 8	9. 5	22. 4
Other:			
Average expenditures.....	\$0. 00	\$0. 05	\$0. 16
Percentage of total.....	0. 0	0. 6	0. 4

¹ Data for other income classes are presented in table 18.

That average expenditures for tuition and for special lessons rose more rapidly with income than did those for books and supplies is due largely to the greater ability of the more well-to-do families to send sons and daughters to technical schools, colleges, and universities where tuition is charged and to spend for such education luxuries as music lessons. The average number of sons and daughters in college was greater at the upper than at the lower end of the income distribution, as is illustrated by data for selected income classes:

Type of school:	Average number of family members attending schools of specified types in the family-income class —		
	\$250-\$499	\$1,000-\$1,249	\$3,000-\$3,999
Any.....	0. 40	0. 99	1. 27
Kindergarten, nursery.....	. 01	. 03	. 04
Elementary.....	. 22	. 63	. 69
High, preparatory.....	. 17	. 30	. 38
Business, technical.....	. 00	. 01	. 00
College, professional.....	. 00	. 02	. 16

¹ Data for other income classes are presented in table 19.

Family composition also was a factor in the greater average number of sons and daughters in high school and college at the upper than at the lower income levels. The former families were more likely to have children in their late teens living at home than were the latter; the average number of sons and daughters 16 or older was more than twice as great in families at the level \$5,000-\$9,999 as in those at the level \$250-\$499, as is shown below:

Family-income class:	Average number of family members other than husband and wife	
	Under 16	16 or older
All incomes.....	1. 09	0. 47
\$250-\$499.....	. 46	. 32
\$500-\$749.....	. 90	. 26
\$750-\$999.....	1. 09	. 36
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1. 21	. 46
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1. 29	. 47
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1. 14	. 60
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1. 08	. 59
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	. 91	. 56
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	. 97	. 70
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	1. 17	. 81
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	. 90	. 48
\$5,000-\$9,999.....	. 73	. 73

Probably most of the families spending for tuition were those with sons and daughters in college or technical schools though some may have had such expenditures for children in elementary and high schools. For example, tuition may be charged if a child attends a public school in a district other than that of the family's residence. In addition, some families may have spent for tuition of children in parochial schools—elementary or high school. Fees for laboratory classes (grouped with tuition) are more usual in colleges and private schools than in the publicly supported elementary and high schools. Of the total bill for tuition and laboratory fees averaging \$4.52 for families of all income classes combined, the lion's share—\$3.99—was for persons in college; \$0.37 for those in business or technical school; only \$0.04 was for children in high school, \$0.05 for those in the grades, and \$0.07 for those in kindergarten.

Families Having Children in Various Types of Schools

Approximately half of the families in these Middle Atlantic and North Central villages had at least one member attending school at some time during the year.² At every income level below \$2,500 more families had children in the elementary school than in the four other types of schools combined—kindergarten, high school, college, and business or technical school. However, this was not true at levels above \$2,500; the proportion having sons or daughters in high school and college was appreciably greater at the upper end of the income distribution than at the lower, as is shown by data for selected income classes:

Type of school:	Percentage of families having members attending specified type of school in the family-income class ¹ —		
	\$500–\$749	\$1,750–\$1,999	\$3,000–\$3,999
Any.....	37.5	54.9	64.3
Kindergarten, nursery.....	3.1	2.6	4.3
Elementary.....	30.3	36.2	44.3
High, preparatory.....	12.8	24.3	31.4
Business, technical.....	.6	.9	.0
College, professional.....	.6	6.8	14.3

¹ Data for other income classes are presented in table 18. Some families had members in more than one type of school; hence, the sum of percentages for schools of the five types exceeds the percentage having members in any school.

The larger proportion of families with children in high school and college at upper than at lower income levels reflects differences in family composition, as well as greater ability to finance such education, as has been previously stated (p. 12).

Only a small proportion of the families sent children to private schools—3 percent of those with children in the grades and fewer than 1 percent of those with children in high school (all income levels). Parochial schools probably were the type of private school attended by most of these children. That a smaller proportion of the families with sons and daughters in high school than of those with grade school children patronized private schools may be due to a difference in

² Throughout the income range, the percentage of families with members in school was somewhat greater than the percentage having expenditures for education, since free textbooks were provided in many of these villages and even supplies in some. It is possible, too, that small amounts for pencils and paper were included with outlays for such supplies for household operation and were not entered as expenditures for education. (See Methodology and Appraisal, Schedule Forms and Problems of Expenditure Entries.)

availability of parochial schools of those two types. In small communities, such as these villages, a church may support an elementary but not a high school.

Kindergartens and nursery schools are not available in many small communities. Where they are found, they often are private rather than public institutions. This probably accounts for the fact that private schools were patronized by one family out of every eight with children in kindergarten or nursery school.

Education Expenditures per Child by Type of School ³

It costs more to send a child to high school than to elementary school; more to send him to college than to high school. Among village families in the income class \$1,000-\$1,249, expenditures for formal education averaged \$3.32 per grade school child; \$6.11 per high school child; \$205.50 per son or daughter in college or professional school. The average amount spent per child in nursery school or kindergarten was lower than the average for elementary school at some income levels, higher at others (table 4), a situation that may be explained by the fact that some of the nursery schools were probably private institutions charging tuition.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER OF PERSONS ATTENDING AND EXPENDITURES FOR SPECIFIED TYPES OF SCHOOLS (MIDDLE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CENTRAL VILLAGES): *Number of family members attending schools of specified types, and average expenditures per member attending, by income,¹ 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Families	Family members attending schools of specified types				Average ² expenditures per family member attending schools of specified types			
		Kindergarten, nursery	Elementary	High, preparatory	College, graduate, professional	Kindergarten, nursery	Elementary	High, preparatory	College, graduate, professional
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
All incomes.....	3, 042	92	1, 749	797	108	2. 75	3. 25	6. 59	141. 72
250-499.....	84	1	19	14	0	³ 3. 00	2. 37	7. 36	-----
500-749.....	360	11	164	51	2	. 18	3. 04	5. 51	³ 13. 50
750-999.....	572	20	321	124	4	2. 60	2. 48	4. 90	101. 25
1,000-1,249.....	575	17	365	175	10	1. 12	3. 32	6. 11	205. 50
1,250-1,499.....	461	18	310	136	11	3. 94	3. 45	7. 70	75. 00
1,500-1,749.....	283	10	175	92	13	. 80	3. 65	6. 29	98. 69
1,750-1,999.....	235	6	137	71	17	5. 33	3. 46	7. 39	112. 41
2,000-2,499.....	253	3	131	57	24	5. 33	3. 24	8. 93	161. 25
2,500-2,999.....	118	2	65	42	11	³ 1. 00	3. 82	7. 40	162. 82
3,000-3,999.....	70	3	48	27	11	15. 33	4. 08	6. 19	173. 09
4,000-4,999.....	21	1	9	4	4	³ 2. 00	6. 00	7. 25	283. 75
5,000-9,999.....	10	0	5	4	1	-----	4. 00	6. 75	³ 100. 00

¹ See Glossary for definition of terms used in this table.

² Averages are based on the corresponding number of family members attending schools of the specified type (columns 3-6).

³ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

Average outlays per child in elementary school showed little variation along the income scale, being between \$3 and \$4 at most levels. For high school boys and girls, expenditures generally averaged

³ Average expenditures per family for education of children in schools of specified types are shown in table 19. (Averages are based upon families having such expenditures.) Such averages tended to be higher than the average amount spent per child attending each type of school, shown in table 4, since outlays of some families were for two or more children.

between \$5 and \$8, likewise failing to show a consistent trend with income. Differences among the income classes may be due in part to differences in the proportion of children from communities providing free textbooks and supplies.

The range in average amounts spent per son or daughter attending college was much greater than the range in the averages for high or elementary school students, being as little as \$13.50 at one income level, as great as \$283.75 at another. This wide variation may reflect differences in the proportion of students in colleges of different types. A boy in professional school, such as medical school, might pay tuition and laboratory fees and buy expensive books and equipment; in contrast, a boy in a State university might pay nothing for tuition and laboratory fees, and little for books and supplies. Because of the small number of family members in college at most levels, differences may reflect sampling fluctuations rather than income trends.

While outlays for books and supplies of a son in college are greater than for one in high school, amounts spent for tuition show even more difference. For example, at the income level \$1,500-\$1,749 total expenditures per college student were about 16 times those for the student in high school; outlays for books and supplies were only about three times as great while those for tuition were several thousandfold larger, as is illustrated below:

Item:	Average expenditures per family member spent per student attending ¹	
	High school	College, professional school
All formal education	\$6. 29	\$98. 69
Books and supplies	6. 27	17. 00
Tuition .....	. 02	81. 69

¹ Data are from unpublished tabulations.

Not only did the average amount spent per child for formal education increase as sons and daughters went from the grades to high school and on to college; outlays for other items not classed as for education but associated with school attendance also rose. Standards of dress demand larger expenditures for the wardrobe of a boy or girl in high school than in grade school; the college student's clothing costs more than that of his high school brother or sister.

In addition, attendance at college often means expenditures for room and board which were allocated to housing and food according to procedures followed in this study. (See Methodology and Appraisal, Schedule Forms and Problems of Expenditure Entries.) It is recognized, however, that from the standpoint of family financial planning, at least part of such outlays would be included in the cost of college education. The amount spent for a student's food away from home is greater than if he were at home. The housing expenditures of a village family are seldom decreased by renting the room of a child away at school or by moving to a smaller dwelling.

Board and Room at School

Only 76 of the 3,042 village families spent for board of sons and daughters at school; only 75 for room rent. That these numbers were appreciably smaller than the number of families (102) with sons and daughters in college or professional schools may be due to the

fact that some students worked for their room and board or lived with relatives. Few of the 46 villages had colleges within their limits or sufficiently near that students could attend while living at home.

A larger proportion of the families at the upper than at the lower end of the income distribution spent for room and board of children away at school, as would be expected in view of the increase in the percentage of families with sons and daughters in college as income rose (table 18). Average outlays for room and board (based on all families) also increased appreciably with income, as is illustrated by figures for selected income classes:

Item:	<i>Families in the income class—</i>		
	<i>\$750-\$999</i>	<i>\$1,750-\$1,999</i>	<i>\$4,000-\$4,999</i>
Percentage of families spending for—			
Board at school.....	0. 7	3. 8	9. 5
Room at school.....	. 7	4. 7	9. 5
Average expenditures (all families) for—			
Board at school.....	\$0. 58	\$4. 27	\$26. 95
Room at school.....	. 39	3. 62	21. 52

Figures that better represent the burden on the resources of an individual family for a child's room and board at school are the average outlays of the groups spending for these items. For income classes in which four or more families had such expenditures, the averages were as follows:

Family-income class:	<i>Average amounts spent by families having expenditures for—</i>	
	<i>Board at school</i>	<i>Room at school</i>
\$750-\$999.....	\$83	\$56
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	140	71
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	73	42
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	132	71
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	111	77
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	142	87
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	235	142
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	120	128

Education Expenditures as Related to Family Composition

Both the number of members in school and the type of school attended affect a family's total expenditures for formal education and the way these expenditures are divided. Thus, among the families of the six types in which there was the possibility of children of school age (i. e., types 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7), the type 2 group, with only one child under 16 and none older, generally had lower average outlays than any other group. (See pp. 5 and 201 for a description of the families for each of the seven types.) The two other groups with children under 16 and none older, types 3 and 6, generally ranked below the three in which there were sons and daughters aged 16 or older, types 4, 5, and 7. (Although according to definition a type 7 family was not required to have a child 16 or older, there were 1.42 such children per family.) Differences in the average outlays of the six type groups in the Middle Atlantic and North Central villages were appreciable, ranging from \$5.31 for families of type 2 to \$16.88 for those of type 4 at the income level \$1,250-\$1,499 (tables 5 and 20).

That the type 2 group generally had lower average outlays than types 3 and 6 is a consequence of the smaller number of children to be educated—only 1 under 16 in the former type, compared with 2 in those of type 3, 3 or 4 in those of type 6. In all three groups more than

three-fourths of the children in school were in the grades or in kindergarten or nursery school; relatively few were in high school or college.

The higher outlays of families with sons and daughters in high school and college than of those with children in the grades are shown by a comparison of amounts spent by the groups of types 3 and 4. The average number of children in school among families at the income level \$1,250-\$1,499 was 1.29 for the former group and 0.80 for the latter; but average expenditures of the type 3 families, with more children receiving formal education, were only about half as great as those of the type 4 group—\$8.74 as compared with \$16.88. At this level most of the school children of the type 3 families, 83 percent, were in the grades or kindergarten; only 29 percent of those of type 4 families. In contrast, the proportion attending high school was 17 percent for the former type group, 61 for the latter; the proportion in college, none and 10 percent, respectively.

TABLE 5.—EDUCATION EXPENDITURES BY FAMILY TYPE (MIDDLE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CENTRAL VILLAGES): *Average number of persons other than husband and wife under 16 and 16 or older, average number of family members attending schools of specified types, average expenditures for specified items of education, and average expenditures per family member attending schools of specified types, by family type for selected income classes,¹ 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class and family type	Average ² number of persons other than husband and wife			Average ² number of family members attending schools of specified types			Average ² (based on all families) expenditures for specified items of education				Average ² expenditures per family member attending schools of specified types			
	Families	Under 16	16 or older	Elementary	High, preparatory	College, technical	Total excluding board and room	Books, supplies	Tuition	Special lessons, other	Elementary	High, preparatory	College, technical	
\$750-\$999														
Type 2.....	No. No. No.	1.00	-----	0.45	0.06	0.01	2.48	1.44	0.23	0.81	3.29	3.00	40.50	
Type 3.....	80	2.00	-----	.71	.08	.01	4.35	2.15	1.21	.99	2.35	5.33	60.00	
Type 4.....	103	.23	1.16	.13	.42	.03	6.43	3.41	2.53	.49	1.46	5.48	117.33	
Type 5.....	51	1.94	1.41	1.16	.94	.02	9.96	8.55	1.41	.00	2.95	4.67	108.00	
Type 6.....	44	3.20	-----	1.89	.14	.00	3.75	3.68	.07	.00	1.65	3.67	-----	
Type 7.....	20	4.40	.90	2.90	.65	.00	11.65	11.65	.00	.00	2.84	5.15	-----	
\$1,250-\$1,499														
Type 2.....	77	1.00	-----	.35	.08	.04	5.31	2.11	1.73	1.47	3.52	7.67	31.00	
Type 3.....	72	2.00	-----	.97	.22	.00	8.74	5.21	.00	3.53	3.26	8.75	-----	
Type 4.....	91	.33	1.18	.23	.49	.08	16.88	7.43	6.31	3.14	5.10	9.31	103.43	
Type 5.....	43	1.77	1.53	1.07	.79	.02	12.53	10.81	.07	1.65	4.59	7.26	10.00	
Type 6.....	53	3.36	-----	1.77	.23	.00	9.58	5.47	.38	3.73	2.65	4.92	-----	
Type 7.....	25	3.46	1.81	2.08	.92	.00	13.48	12.12	.56	.80	3.48	5.91	-----	
\$2,000-\$2,499														
Type 2.....	41	1.00	-----	.29	.07	.00	2.20	1.59	.00	.61	2.83	9.67	-----	
Type 3.....	26	2.00	-----	1.26	.08	.08	27.12	7.65	7.93	11.54	3.45	13.50	125.00	
Type 4.....	81	.20	1.25	.07	.36	.22	42.97	10.49	30.27	2.21	3.83	10.17	165.78	
Type 5.....	23	1.83	1.48	1.22	.65	.26	63.65	13.09	35.08	15.48	3.86	5.13	153.83	
Type 6.....	15	3.20	-----	2.33	.20	.00	19.67	5.93	.00	13.74	2.14	4.67	-----	
Type 7.....	7	4.43	1.14	2.43	.71	.00	20.43	19.72	.00	.71	4.18	13.40	-----	

¹ See Glossary for definition of terms used in this table. See table 20 for similar data for columns 5-11 for all income classes.

² Averages are based on the total number of families in each class (column 2).

³ Averages are based on the corresponding number of persons attending schools of the specified type.

⁴ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

Similarly, the average amount spent by type 5 families exceeded that for type 6 at every income level above \$750. The average number of children (family members other than husband and wife) was about the same for the two groups; but the former families had 1.58 sons and daughters 16 or older per family, while the latter had no children above 16.

The pattern of distribution of funds for education also reflected the age of children and the type of school attended. At the income level \$1,250-\$1,499, for example, the type 3 families (most of whose children were in the grades) divided their outlays as follows: Books and supplies, 60 percent, and special lessons, 40 percent, with no expenditures for tuition. Percentages for the type 4 families were 44, 19, and 37—relatively less for books and supplies and for special lessons, relatively more for tuition (table 5).

Education Expenditures in Five Groups of Villages and Four Groups of Small Cities

Since family composition affected education expenditures and analysis units differed with respect to the family types included, this discussion of city-village and regional differences will be limited to two groups of families—those with one or two children under 16 and none older (types 2 and 3 combined) and those with at least one person 16 or older (types 4 and 5 combined). (See Methodology and Appraisal, Interregional and Intersectional Comparisons. Data for each region are shown for these two type groups in table 21; for all family-type groups combined in tables 18 and 19.) The comparison of communities with respect to grade school expenditures and attendance is based upon families of types 2 and 3; with respect to high school, on types 4 and 5.

City-village and regional differences in proportion of families having expenditures for education, and in average outlays made by families of similar size and composition and comparable income, probably reflected differences in local practices regarding the provision of free textbooks and supplies. (See Methodology and Appraisal, Interregional and Intersectional Comparisons, for a discussion of provisions of textbooks and supplies.) Communities differed also in the extent to which private schools were patronized, which would account to some extent for variations in average expenditures.

In every region, the small cities and the villages resemble each other in that the average outlays of families with children in grade school were appreciably lower than those of families with high school sons and daughters. Outlays of the former group were generally about half as great as those of the latter (table 6).

No consistent city-village differences appeared in the proportion of families spending for education or in average outlays of families having expenditures; nor did the two types of communities differ consistently with respect to the average number of family members in elementary or high school (table 21). In the regions of the North and West, small-city families of types 4 and 5 generally had somewhat more members attending college or technical school than did similar village families at comparable income levels. However, the Southeast differed from the other regions in this respect. At the level \$1,250–

TABLE 6.—EDUCATION EXPENDITURES (SMALL CITIES, VILLAGES): *Percentage of families of types 2 and 3 having expenditures for education at elementary schools, and average amounts spent for education at elementary schools by families having expenditures; percentage of families of types 4 and 5 having expenditures for education at high schools, and average amounts spent for education at high schools by families having expenditures; 9 small-city and village analysis units in 22 States,¹ 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Small cities				Villages				
	North Central	Plains and Mountain	Pacific	South-east	New England	Middle Atlantic and North Central	Plains and Mountain	Pacific	South-east
Percentage ² of families of types 2 and 3 having expenditures for education at elementary schools									
500-749.....	37.5	30.4	50.0	40.5	11.8	33.3	35.4	36.7	43.3
750-999.....	42.2	16.1	34.2	46.0	2.7	32.6	33.7	24.5	46.6
1,000-1,249.....	52.5	27.5	44.2	46.2	4.0	38.0	32.8	27.0	37.2
1,250-1,499.....	53.6	25.4	62.2	39.0	14.3	40.3	47.1	28.7	44.6
1,500-1,749.....	53.3	35.4	56.5	34.0	2.9	42.9	59.6	39.5	53.9
1,750-1,999.....	52.3	42.5	58.7	50.9	11.1	35.2	40.6	32.9	55.4
2,000-2,249.....	68.5	25.6	60.8	63.2	3.4	29.9	58.3	37.2	52.6
2,250-2,499.....	51.8	55.2	42.6	42.9					
2,500-2,999.....	51.8	44.7	48.0	60.0	20.0	41.9	64.3	37.8	67.5
Average ³ expenditures of families of types 2 and 3 for members attending elementary schools, based on families having expenditures									
500-749.....	\$4.67	\$6.43	\$3.10	\$4.73	⁴ \$1.50	\$4.78	\$3.82	\$1.64	\$6.92
750-999.....	4.71	7.78	3.46	4.43	⁴ 2.00	4.79	4.54	2.38	6.56
1,000-1,249.....	4.87	5.77	6.68	5.47	⁴ 4.00	4.89	3.45	1.88	8.57
1,250-1,499.....	5.70	5.39	5.74	6.04	3.86	5.38	6.39	3.08	8.56
1,500-1,749.....	4.42	5.21	4.60	6.29	⁴ 2.00	5.67	4.85	2.91	8.65
1,750-1,999.....	6.71	6.68	4.50	6.44	1.50	5.20	9.46	3.21	7.84
2,000-2,249.....	5.34	10.27	3.84	7.33	⁴ 91.00	7.40	4.93	4.81	8.42
2,250-2,499.....	6.31	7.88	4.10	4.56					
2,500-2,999.....	6.48	5.71	13.67	6.80	⁴ 4.00	5.54	8.78	1.93	8.30
Percentage ² of families of types 4 and 5 having expenditures for education at high schools									
500-749.....	39.1	50.0	35.0	20.0	⁵ 11.1	34.2	50.0	23.3	20.6
750-999.....	37.8	43.3	40.6	37.2	16.7	31.8	39.6	35.3	40.0
1,000-1,249.....	49.7	52.3	57.4	33.9	13.0	40.9	35.7	42.9	38.0
1,250-1,499.....	41.2	61.4	38.6	41.3	14.3	41.0	38.0	47.5	46.8
1,500-1,749.....	45.8	52.6	39.3	57.4	17.6	30.0	56.8	54.9	52.1
1,750-1,999.....	45.1	58.9	60.7	42.9	18.9	35.1	62.5	45.3	46.8
2,000-2,249.....	42.1	44.9	51.0	37.2	24.6	26.9	47.6	45.1	46.0
2,250-2,499.....	36.8	57.6	40.5	37.1					
2,500-2,999.....	30.4	54.0	54.2	63.3	20.0	38.0	30.0	51.4	48.2
Average ⁶ expenditures of families of types 4 and 5 for members attending high schools, based on families having expenditures									
500-749.....	\$8.15	\$13.20	\$6.43	\$6.80	⁴ \$8.00	\$6.88	\$9.73	\$6.86	\$8.46
750-999.....	10.07	9.54	9.00	7.19	7.00	9.49	13.16	7.33	11.71
1,000-1,249.....	11.15	19.09	11.52	10.16	18.67	10.57	6.80	7.88	9.10
1,250-1,499.....	10.54	12.71	11.77	9.42	12.80	12.11	12.53	9.31	15.02
1,500-1,749.....	11.00	14.77	11.59	11.68	43.17	12.07	14.71	9.31	11.84
1,750-1,999.....	13.32	15.61	13.00	12.54	8.57	13.27	12.27	8.33	14.45
2,000-2,249.....	12.06	18.09	14.72	12.12	13.36	13.29	16.75	8.62	14.59
2,250-2,499.....	17.52	17.32	8.13	9.54					
2,500-2,999.....	14.21	18.41	14.25	13.68	21.67	12.74	10.67	23.68	18.85

¹ See Glossary for definition of terms used in this table. Similar data for the separate family types of the Middle Atlantic and North Central small cities and villages are published in table 20. Expenditure averages are from table 21. Percentages are from unpublished tabulations and are not to be found in the appendix.

² Percentages are based on the total number of families in each class.

³ Averages are based on the corresponding number of families having expenditures for education at elementary schools.

⁴ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

⁵ Percentage based on fewer than 10 cases.

⁶ Averages are based on the corresponding number of families having expenditures for education at high schools.

\$1,499, for example, the average number of members of families of types 4 and 5 that attended such schools was 0.04 in the small cities of the Southeast and 0.15 in the villages; in the Pacific region averages were 0.20 and 0.05, respectively. This difference may be related to the fact that in every region except the Southeast one or more small cities included in the study contained a college, while few villages had such institutions. In the Southeast, on the other hand, the colleges located in communities included in the study were all in the villages.

In comparable family-type and income groups, the average number of family members in elementary or high schools did not differ greatly or consistently among the four small-city units or the five village units. There were distinct regional variations, however, in the percentage of families spending for education in the five groups of villages. The New England villages tended to rank below the others at practically every comparable income level; villages in the Plains and Mountain and the Southeast region usually ranked high.

Among village families of types 2 and 3 spending for education of children in elementary schools, those in the Pacific region generally had lower average outlays than those in the Middle Atlantic and North Central, the Plains and Mountain, and the Southeast regions. (The New England villages are not included in this comparison, since the number of families of types 2 and 3 spending was so small as to make averages subject to considerable sampling fluctuation.) Average outlays of families (types 4 and 5) spending for education of sons and daughters in high school also tended to be lower in the Pacific villages than in those of the three other regions. The villages of the Southeast tended to rank above the three other units with respect to average outlays for children in elementary school, but were generally in second or third place when average expenditures for high school students were compared (table 6).

Regional differences were less clear cut among the four small-city units than among the villages. Ranked on the basis of average amounts spent by families with expenditures for children in the grades, there was some tendency for the Pacific cities to rank low and for the Plains and Mountain region to rank high, though such rankings were less consistently held than among the four village units. The average outlays for high school sons and daughters tended to be higher in the Plains and Mountain cities than in the others; outlays in the Southeast were generally low.

Education Expenditures of Native-White Families of Farm Operators in 13 Farm Sections

The average amount spent for formal education by all farm families (those with and those without children in school) was comparatively small in each of the 13 sections—generally less than \$10 at income levels below \$1,250, seldom exceeding \$30 at upper levels except in two sections of the Southeast. (These are the two commercial farming sections, one in the Carolinas and the other in Georgia and Mississippi, as differentiated from the self-sufficing section of North Carolina.) Education, therefore, accounted for only a small share of the total value of consumption (i. e., money expenditures for family living plus value of housing, food, fuel and other products furnished by the

farm for family use; see Glossary, Value of Consumption). For farm families of all types, all income classes combined, the share taken by education was generally about 1 percent of the total value of consumption. Although the percentage did not increase regularly from one income class to another, it was higher at upper levels than at lower. (See table 35, Family Income and Expenditures, Part 2, Family Expenditures, Farm Series, Misc. Pub. 465.)

The amount spent by a farm family for formal education depended upon the number of sons and daughters in school and the type of school attended, as was noted in the cities and villages. Average outlays per child increased from grade school to high school; from high school to college. For example, among families in the Pennsylvania-Ohio farm section at the income level \$1,250-\$1,499, expenditures per person in schools of the three types were \$1.48, \$3.73, and \$137.50, as shown below:

Family-income class:	Average expenditures per family member attending schools of specified type		
	Elementary	High, preparatory	College, graduate professional
All incomes.....	\$1. 17	\$3. 75	\$191. 37
\$0-\$249.....	. 00	1. 00	-----
\$250-\$499.....	1. 15	4. 33	-----
\$500-\$749.....	. 91	3. 24	-----
\$750-\$999.....	1. 14	2. 64	¹ 132. 00
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	1. 42	3. 45	¹ 175. 00
\$1,250-\$1,499.....	1. 48	3. 73	137. 50
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	1. 45	5. 76	141. 67
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	1. 24	4. 74	282. 00
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	. 94	3. 59	150. 21
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	. 92	2. 80	267. 00
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	. 71	2. 43	227. 33
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	1. 08	2. 55	¹ 312. 50
\$5,000-\$9,999.....	. 65	5. 17	-----

¹ Averages based on fewer than 3 cases.

Because of these differences in expenditures for educating children of different ages, any comparison of the amounts spent by families in the 13 type-of-farming sections should be based on families of similar composition, that is, of the same type group. (See pp. 5 and 201 for a description of the seven type groups included in this study.) In some sections, the largest families, those of types 6 and 7, were not included in the study of consumption. Even in those in which all seven types were surveyed, the proportion of families of the various types showed considerable variation. Relatively low expenditures for the group as a whole (all types combined) might, therefore, reflect a large proportion of families of type 1, with no children, rather than any sectional characteristic in spending for education. In the discussion that follows, data concerning expenditures for elementary education are presented for families of types 2 and 3 combined; data concerning expenditures for children in high school for families of types 4 and 5 combined (table 21). (See Methodology and Appraisal, Interregional and Intersectional Comparisons, for a discussion of the problems of comparison of the farm sections.) Data for all family types combined, shown in tables 18 and 19, provide a picture of the pattern of use of funds for education in the group of families studied in each section and thus are of value for purposes other than intersectional comparisons.

That these 13 farm sections differed in the extent of provision of free textbooks must be borne in mind in interpreting the figures on outlays of families. (See Methodology and Appraisal, Interregional and Intersectional Comparisons, for a discussion of interstate differences in provision of school supplies.) Although direct education expenditures of families with children in school are lowered if books are furnished by the community, indirect expenditures in the form of taxes are increased. No data as to differences in such indirect costs are available from this study.

In each of the farm sections, about 50 percent or more of the families of types 2 and 3 at most income levels had children in elementary school. In some of these families, children were too young to be attending such schools; in others, children were old enough to be in high school. Due, in part, to these age differences, the proportion of families of these types having children in grade school varied from one farm section to another and, within a given section, from one income level to another.

The farm communities differed with respect to provision of school texts and supplies, as has been seen. In some sections the proportion of families of types 2 and 3 spending for the education of grade school children was appreciably smaller than the proportion having children attending school. At the level \$1,000-\$1,249, for example, only 8 percent of the Vermont families of these types had such expenditures although 50 percent had children in the grades. Among the 13 sections the percentage of families at this level spending for education ranged from a low of 8 percent (Vermont) to a high of 61 percent in Illinois and Iowa (table 7).

The average amount spent for education of grade school children by families of types 2 and 3 making such outlays was less than \$10 at most income levels in each of the sections. Intersectional comparisons are rendered difficult by the comparatively small number of families having expenditures in some cells. Excluding Vermont and New Jersey where comparatively few families had expenditures, averages for the Washington-Oregon and the Oregon part-time sections tended to be low.

The proportion of families of types 4 and 5 with children in high school was generally less than 50 percent. Although there was a son or daughter (or other person) aged 16 or more in every family of these two types, some of these children had completed high school and were in college or living at home and working. In some farm sections the provision of texts and supplies at public expense and the use of hand-me-down books made the percentage of families spending for education of high school sons and daughters smaller than the percentage having children in such schools—as was noted above for grade school children. Average outlays for high school sons and daughters made by families of types 4 and 5 having such expenditures were generally greater than average outlays for elementary school children made by families of types 2 and 3 in every section.

As might be anticipated, attendance at kindergarten or nursery school was infrequent, since such school facilities for the young children are not easily accessible to most farm families. In four farm sections—Vermont, Pennsylvania and Ohio, Washington and Oregon, and the Oregon part-time section—no children in families of types 2 and 3 were attending kindergarten or nursery school, and in no section

TABLE 7.—EDUCATION EXPENDITURES (FARM OPERATORS): *Percentage of families of types 2 and 3 having expenditures for education at elementary schools, and average amounts spent for education at elementary schools by families having expenditures; percentage of families of types 4 and 5 having expenditures for education at high schools, and average amounts spent for education at high schools by families having expenditures; 13 farm-operator analysis units in 20 States,¹ 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Vermont	New Jersey	Pennsylvania-Ohio	Michigan-Wisconsin	Illinois-Iowa	North Dakota-Kansas	South Dakota-Montana-Colorado	Washington-Oregon	Oregon-part-time	California	North Carolina self-sufficient counties	North Carolina-South Carolina	Georgia-Mississippi
Percentage ² of families of types 2 and 3 having expenditures for education at elementary schools													
500-749-----	0.0	0.0	21.3	33.3	55.3	39.1	53.6	56.8	³ 42.9	21.7	46.2	39.7	55.6
750-999-----	.0	.0	23.7	52.3	55.2	41.8	34.5	38.1	40.0	13.8	53.3	34.3	55.9
1,000-1,249-----	7.7	15.4	28.9	52.6	60.8	57.9	33.3	60.5	55.0	29.2	50.0	42.6	53.8
1,250-1,499-----	.0	.0	25.0	36.6	51.0	48.4	62.5	51.2	63.6	25.9	53.8	63.0	42.3
1,500-1,749-----	6.7	.0	17.6	42.9	63.9	55.6	³ 55.6	42.1	59.1	9.7	³ .0	65.5	53.8
1,750-1,999-----	7.7	14.3	33.3	60.0	60.0	50.0	³ 33.3	58.3	66.7	27.6	³ 100.0	52.2	³ 50.0
2,000-2,499-----	³ 16.7	.0	23.6	57.1	55.6	50.0	³ 57.1	59.1	70.6	23.2	-----	66.7	³ 33.3
2,500-2,999-----	³ .0	³ .0	9.1	³ 57.1	53.8	³ 100.0	³ 50.0	45.5	³ 85.7	31.0	-----	84.6	60.0
Average ⁴ expenditures of families of types 2 and 3 for members attending elementary schools, based on families having expenditures													
500-749-----	-----	-----	\$4.20	\$4.90	\$6.73	\$3.92	\$5.53	\$3.10	\$4.67	\$10.20	\$6.17	\$7.33	\$6.07
750-999-----	-----	-----	4.29	6.39	6.65	5.86	4.70	2.50	3.67	1.75	6.38	6.08	7.64
1,000-1,249-----	⁵ \$20.00	⁵ \$3.00	4.54	5.63	7.49	6.95	6.80	3.74	3.45	27.14	6.69	7.50	5.57
1,250-1,499-----	-----	-----	4.77	6.93	6.54	6.07	3.60	3.33	4.36	6.29	11.14	8.38	7.18
1,500-1,749-----	⁵ 1.00	-----	9.75	5.33	11.39	7.90	8.20	3.12	4.23	14.67	-----	7.53	10.14
1,750-1,999-----	⁵ .50	⁵ 1.50	6.00	6.00	8.27	5.00	⁵ 15.00	3.29	3.17	1.62	8.50	11.08	9.75
2,000-2,499-----	⁵ 2.00	-----	4.15	7.00	9.13	21.60	3.50	3.69	7.58	4.00	-----	8.29	10.67
2,500-2,999-----	-----	-----	⁵ 3.00	21.00	15.14	4.25	⁵ 2.00	4.20	22.50	7.22	-----	7.00	13.17
Percentage ² of families of types 4 and 5 having expenditures for education at high schools													
500-749-----	26.7	0.0	13.2	27.3	28.6	32.4	57.9	26.7	³ 33.3	33.3	11.8	17.6	40.4
750-999-----	17.1	.0	14.9	21.2	36.2	42.7	35.5	47.6	66.7	35.5	27.0	34.1	44.4
1,000-1,249-----	11.4	.0	31.9	36.9	36.8	50.0	48.1	42.2	63.2	31.8	36.6	43.8	43.7
1,250-1,499-----	35.3	.0	15.6	40.0	37.5	44.7	38.1	38.5	44.4	58.8	54.2	43.3	53.2
1,500-1,749-----	30.8	4.5	29.1	44.7	38.2	57.1	³ 11.1	44.2	61.5	35.1	31.8	44.0	38.5
1,750-1,999-----	28.6	.0	18.2	47.5	39.1	42.9	52.6	42.4	72.2	34.5	³ 50.0	47.9	53.3
2,000-2,499-----	21.1	3.4	15.3	29.3	48.5	55.0	53.8	39.6	57.1	45.8	-----	50.5	41.7
2,500-2,999-----	³ 14.3	.0	23.7	50.0	51.0	37.5	³ 50.0	50.0	81.2	42.4	-----	46.2	67.9
Average ⁶ expenditures of families of types 4 and 5 for members attending high schools, based on families having expenditures													
500-749-----	\$13.88	-----	\$6.22	\$9.78	\$13.72	\$15.38	\$17.73	\$11.50	⁴ \$10.00	\$11.12	\$10.00	\$10.92	\$11.08
750-999-----	9.29	-----	6.86	10.09	13.48	12.72	9.09	12.75	8.50	8.82	12.40	11.00	12.50
1,000-1,249-----	16.20	-----	7.48	9.58	13.14	14.08	17.54	13.16	17.17	8.29	15.73	11.12	14.74
1,250-1,499-----	9.67	-----	7.82	10.35	13.74	18.43	7.75	10.65	9.75	11.80	16.38	13.26	13.64
1,500-1,749-----	12.25	⁴ \$30.00	15.56	14.47	15.77	19.50	⁵ 20.00	21.68	14.94	10.85	11.86	12.18	34.10
1,750-1,999-----	22.00	-----	10.92	20.68	13.56	22.67	20.70	15.57	17.15	35.90	11.25	13.91	15.75
2,000-2,499-----	18.75	⁴ 14.00	9.33	17.92	15.34	24.18	14.29	14.43	22.50	12.00	-----	15.83	28.80
2,500-2,999-----	⁵ 85.00	-----	8.00	15.80	15.72	14.17	12.00	12.91	11.85	8.57	-----	16.62	27.79

¹ See Glossary for definition of terms used in this table. Similar data for the separate family types of Pennsylvania-Ohio are published in table 20. Expenditure averages are from table 21. Percentages are from unpublished tabulations and are not to be found in the appendix.

² Percentages are based on the total number of families in each class.

³ Percentage based on fewer than 10 cases.

⁴ Averages are based on the corresponding number of families having expenditures for education at elementary schools.

⁵ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

⁶ Averages are based on the corresponding number of families having expenditures for education at high schools.

was the average number greater than 0.04. (See table 18 for number of families of all types combined having children in kindergarten or nursery school. Data for the family-type groups are from unpublished tabulations, except for the Pennsylvania-Ohio farm section which are shown on table 20).

The average number of sons and daughters in farm families that were attending business or technical schools or colleges tended to be as small as or even smaller than in the villages and small cities. Among families of types 4 and 5 combined, the California and North Dakota-Kansas sections tended to rank highest in average number of children in college or technical schools. The number of family members in such schools generally increased with income. In the section from the two Carolinas, for example, the average number of students from the families of types 4 and 5 was 0.72 at the level \$5,000-\$9,999 as compared with 0.07 at the level \$1,500-\$1,749 and none below \$750. This tendency is illustrated by data for families in selected income classes in the 13 farm sections:

Farm section:	Average number of sons and daughters attending college or technical schools from families of types 4 and 5 in the income class ¹ —		
	\$500-\$749	\$1,500-\$1,749	\$2,500-\$2,999
Vermont.....	0.03	0.04	0.28
New Jersey.....	—	.18	—
Pennsylvania-Ohio.....	—	.05	.13
Michigan-Wisconsin.....	.03	.22	.10
Illinois-Iowa.....	—	.06	.06
North Dakota-Kansas.....	.05	.12	.18
South Dakota-Montana-Colorado.....	—	—	—
Washington-Oregon.....	.04	.28	.19
Oregon, part-time farms.....	.33	.16	.44
California.....	.17	.11	.21
North Carolina, self-sufficing farms.....	—	.32	—
North Carolina-South Carolina.....	—	.07	.31
Georgia-Mississippi.....	.03	.23	.36

¹ Data for other income classes are not published by family type except for the Pennsylvania-Ohio section. For figures for families of all family types combined, see table 19.

Except for the California farm section, the families of farm operators less frequently sent children to private schools than did families living in villages and small cities of the same region. The proportion of families with children in the grades or high schools that sent these children to private schools was less than 1 percent in many of the farm sections, as is illustrated by data for families in all income classes combined:

Farm section:	Percentage of families with children in specified types of schools that patronized private institutions ¹	
	Elementary school	High school
Vermont.....	0.6	2.3
New Jersey.....	.0	.0
Pennsylvania-Ohio.....	.5	.2
Michigan-Wisconsin.....	.6	2.2
Illinois-Iowa.....	.3	.0
North Dakota-Kansas.....	1.1	.5
South Dakota-Montana-Colorado.....	.7	1.0
Washington-Oregon.....	2.1	.9
Oregon part-time farms.....	1.3	1.8
California.....	.3	2.8
North Carolina, self-sufficing farms.....	3.4	.9
North Carolina-South Carolina.....	.2	.2
Georgia-Mississippi.....	.2	.0

¹ Data are from unpublished tabulations.

Average expenditures of farm families of types 2 and 3 combined for the education of children in elementary schools (based on families spending) showed no consistent tendency to increase with income. For example, in the Pennsylvania-Ohio section the average was \$4.20 at the level \$500-\$749, \$4.15 at the level \$2,000-\$2,499. Similarly, average amounts spent for education of boys and girls in high school did not follow any consistent pattern as income rose, in most farm sections. In Pennsylvania and Ohio the average for families of types 4 and 5 having children in high school was higher at the income level \$1,500-\$1,749 than at levels above or below (table 7).

Negro and Sharecropper Families

Negro Families Living in Small Cities and Villages

Data for the Southeast small cities and villages indicate that Negro families tended to spend no less for formal education than did white families of similar composition and income. Comparisons of the two racial groups are rendered difficult by the small number of income levels at which both are adequately represented—generally only the three within the range \$250-\$999. Differences, as shown at these levels, generally were not consistent; the average for the Negro families was sometimes below, sometimes above that for the white families, as is illustrated by data for the villages of the Southeast:

Family type and income class:	Average expenditures of families spending for formal education ¹	
	Negro	White
Family types 2 and 3 with children in elementary school:		
\$500-\$749	\$5. 73	\$6. 92
\$750-\$999	9. 09	6. 56
Family types 4 and 5 with children in high school:		
\$500-\$749	12. 64	8. 46
\$750-\$999	8. 10	11. 71

¹ Data are from unpublished tabulations.

The proportions of white and of Negro families having members attending elementary school or high school, and the proportions having expenditures for education in such schools (these were virtually the same since free textbooks were seldom provided in these communities), did not differ consistently.

Among Negro families (as among the white) outlays for books and supplies constituted the bulk of the expenditures for education except at income levels above \$1,000. At the level \$750-\$999, for example, they accounted for 58 percent of total education outlays in the cities and 56 percent in the villages; tuition accounted for 35 and 38 percent, and special lessons for only 7 and 6 percent.

Negro Farm-Operator Families and White and Negro Sharecropper Families

Average expenditures for education tended to be somewhat smaller among families of Negro operators than among those of white operators of the same family type and income group. (This comparison is based on average outlays of families spending.) For example, in the

Carolinas at the income level \$750-\$999, the average amount spent by families of types 2 and 3 with children in the elementary schools was \$5.20 in the Negro group, \$6.08 in the white; by families of types 4 and 5 with children in high school, \$8.50 and \$11.00, respectively, for the two groups (table 8).

TABLE 8.—EDUCATION EXPENDITURES (SOUTHEAST WHITE AND NEGRO OPERATORS AND SHARECROPPERS): *Average expenditures of families of types 2 and 3 for education of members attending elementary schools, and average expenditures of families of types 4 and 5 for education of members attending high schools, selected income classes,¹ 1935-36*

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Average ² expenditures of families of types 2 and 3 for members attending elementary schools, based on families having expenditures				Average ³ expenditures of families of types 4 and 5 for members attending high schools, based on families having expenditures			
	Operators		Sharecroppers		Operators		Sharecroppers	
	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro
NORTH CAROLINA-SOUTH CAROLINA								
250-499.....	\$7.14	\$3.22	\$3.38	\$2.56	\$9.82	⁴ \$2.00	-----	⁴ \$10.00
500-749.....	7.33	4.36	3.70	3.92	10.92	11.83	\$12.00	⁴ 5.50
750-999.....	6.08	5.20	5.53	4.08	11.00	8.50	8.60	7.50
1,000-1,249.....	7.50	4.00	6.00	⁴ 3.00	11.12	9.20	10.50	7.17
GEORGIA-MISSISSIPPI								
250-499.....	4.79	3.40	4.00	2.52	9.71	6.00	12.12	6.00
500-749.....	6.07	3.00	7.23	3.28	11.08	5.00	12.00	⁴ 20.00
750-999.....	7.64	4.89	8.38	6.50	12.50	13.33	11.80	⁴ 5.00
1,000-1,249.....	5.57	5.10	-----	-----	14.74	-----	-----	-----

¹ See Glossary for definition of terms used in this table. For data for additional income classes see table 21.

² Averages are based on the corresponding number of families of types 2 and 3 having expenditures for education at elementary schools.

³ Averages are based on the corresponding number of families of types 4 and 5 having expenditures for education at high schools.

⁴ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

Among the sharecroppers, also, the Negro families tended to spend somewhat less than the white at comparable income levels—\$2.56 as compared with \$3.38, for example, among types 2 and 3 families having outlays for children in the grades in the income class \$250-\$499 in the Carolinas.

A comparison of the two tenure groups, operators and sharecroppers, shows the former tending to spend more than the latter in the Carolinas. Thus, among families of types 2 and 3 with children in elementary school, average outlays in the income class \$500-\$749 were \$7.33 for white operators and \$3.70 for white sharecroppers; \$4.36 for Negro operators and \$3.92 for Negro sharecroppers. In the Georgia-Mississippi section differences between the racial tenure groups were less clearly defined than in the Carolinas.

College or technical school attendance was extremely infrequent in all of the Negro and sharecropper groups. The proportion of all families having members in colleges was 1.8 percent among Negro operators in the Carolinas; less in each of the other groups (all incomes combined), while the corresponding percentage for business or technical schools did not exceed 0.5 (table 18).

Within the short income range in which comparisons are possible, the main items for which expenditures were incurred assumed about the same relative importance in total education outlays of Negro and sharecroppers' families as for those of white operators. Expenditures for books and supplies generally comprised about four-fifths or more of such outlays at these levels in each of the four racial-tenure groups; outlays for tuition, incurred by only a few families, varied widely, generally constituting a fifth or less of the total spent for education. Expenditures for special lessons and for miscellaneous items were negligible; five or fewer families (all incomes combined) spent for each of these subgroups in each of the six units composed of families of Negro operators and Negro and white sharecroppers.

SECTION 3. EXPENDITURES FOR READING

Village Families in the Middle Atlantic and North Central Region

Reading occupied a relatively unimportant but rather consistently maintained position in the spending patterns of families included in the study. Included in reading expenditures were outlays for newspapers, magazines, book purchases, book rentals, and library fees and fines, other than those incurred in connection with formal education or with occupational pursuits (see Glossary, Reading Expenditures). The discussion will be centered around data for native-white families surveyed in the Middle Atlantic and North Central villages. Patterns of use of funds for reading in the other groups of villages and small cities surveyed in different parts of the country resemble those found in this village unit and are shown in table 22.

Reading Expenditures by Income and by Education of Husband and Wife

In these villages average expenditures for reading rose with considerable regularity over the income range, from approximately \$5 at the level \$250-\$499 to more than \$30 at levels above \$4,000. The amounts spent constituted approximately 1 percent of the value of consumption at every income level (tables 1 and 9).

Newspapers took the lion's share of expenditures for reading at most income levels—practically all, 97 percent, at the income level \$250-\$499. At the upper levels magazines and books became more important in the spending pattern; but even at the level \$4,000-\$4,999, newspapers accounted for 46 percent of the total outlays for reading. (The highest income class, \$5,000-\$9,999, is omitted from discussions of trends because of the small number of families).

That newspapers occupied this primary place was due both to the proportion of families buying newspapers and the average amounts spent. More than three-fourths of the families at each income level reported some outlay for newspapers; in classes above \$750 the proportion exceeded nine-tenths. Average yearly outlays for newspapers varied from about \$5 in the lowest income class to more than \$15 among families at levels above \$2,500. Because of the large proportion of families spending for newspapers, average outlays by the families that reported such expenditures were not much higher than the averages based on all families.

Although many of these families lived in villages too small to support daily newspapers, considerably more bought daily than weekly papers. In the income class \$750-\$999, for example, 89 percent of the families bought dailies, while fewer than half as many, only 42 percent, bought weeklies. Although nearly all of the families that reported expenditures for newspapers bought dailies, a sizeable proportion purchased weekly papers in addition—in all income classes above \$1,250, half or more purchased both types of papers either regularly or occasionally. Perhaps the weekly was published locally and

provided news of the community, while the daily came from a nearby city.

Because of the larger number of families buying and because of the higher subscription price, average amounts spent for dailies were several times greater than for weekly papers at most income levels. At the level \$750–\$999, for example, \$6.78 was spent for dailies, only \$1.77 for weeklies (table 22).

Relatively fewer families in the lower part of the income range bought magazines than newspapers during the year, but in the upper part the two proportions were more nearly alike. Below the \$1,250 income level, fewer than half of the families reported outlays for magazines, as compared with all families in the class \$4,000–\$4,999.

The larger proportion of families spending for magazines as income rose was reflected in higher average expenditures for the group—an increase from \$0.14 at the level \$250–\$499 to \$8.73 at the level \$3,000–\$3,999. Among the families that bought magazines, average outlays increased from \$0.92 to \$9.85 within the same range. The relative importance of magazine purchases in total reading expenditures increased considerably as income rose. At levels below \$750, magazines accounted for less than one-tenth of the total outlays; above the \$1,750 level, for more than one-fourth.

TABLE 9.—READING EXPENDITURES (MIDDLE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CENTRAL VILLAGES): *Percentage of families having expenditures for newspapers, magazines, and books, average amounts spent for these items and for all reading matter, and percentage of total expenditures for reading taken by newspapers, by income,¹ 1935–36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Families	Families having expenditures for ² —			Average ² expenditures of all families for—					Average ⁴ expenditures of families spending for—		
		Newspapers	Magazines	Purchase of books	All reading matter	Newspapers		Magazines	Books ³	Newspapers	Magazines	Purchase of books
						Amount	Percentage of total reading expenditures					
	No.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
All incomes.....	3, 042	95.3	55.1	8.1	14. 14	10. 55	74. 6	2. 77	0. 82	11. 07	5. 03	9. 19
250-499.....	84	78.6	15.5	.0	5.06	4.91	97.0	.14	.01	6.24	.92	-----
500-749.....	360	88.6	32.2	1.7	8.08	7.28	90.1	.73	.07	8.22	2.28	3.33
750-999.....	572	94.4	37.8	3.0	9.72	8.55	88.0	1.02	.15	9.06	2.69	4.12
1,000-1,249..	575	96.5	48.7	4.9	11.96	9.96	83.3	1.83	.17	10.32	3.76	2.79
1,250-1,499..	461	97.0	59.7	8.5	13.79	10.94	79.3	2.34	.51	11.28	3.92	5.31
1,500-1,749..	283	97.9	72.8	11.7	16.54	12.11	73.2	3.61	.82	12.36	4.96	6.73
1,750-1,999..	235	97.9	74.9	14.0	19.74	13.12	66.5	5.00	1.62	13.40	6.68	10.12
2,000-2,499..	253	98.4	79.4	14.6	21.73	13.47	62.0	5.60	2.66	13.68	7.04	17.59
2,500-2,999..	118	99.2	88.1	23.7	25.33	15.62	61.7	6.97	2.74	15.75	7.90	10.50
3,000-3,999..	70	98.6	88.6	24.3	29.13	15.94	54.7	8.73	4.46	16.17	9.85	16.29
4,000-4,999..	21	100.0	100.0	23.8	34.67	15.81	45.6	15.19	3.67	15.81	15.19	14.20
5,000-9,999..	10	100.0	70.0	20.0	31.90	20.30	63.6	8.30	3.30	20.30	11.86	\$13.50

¹ See Glossary for definition of terms used in this table.

² Based on the total number of families in each class (column 2).

³ Includes expenditures for books purchased, library fines, membership fees, and book rentals.

⁴ Averages are based on the corresponding number of families having expenditures for the specified item (table 22).

⁵ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

Expenditures for books represent book purchases for the most part; sums spent for library fees and fines and book rentals were generally small. However, there was little difference in the proportion of families spending for these two items—6 percent spent for library fees and fines and book rentals compared with 8 percent purchasing books (all income classes combined). Fewer than one family in four in any income class reported expenditures for the purchase of books (other than school books and books used in occupational pursuits). At levels below \$1,250, the proportion was less than 1 in 20, but among those with incomes above \$2,500, one-fifth or more purchased books during the year (table 9).

The small percentage buying books was reflected in low average expenditures, which did not amount to as much as \$5 at any income level. Average expenditures for books by the families buying them varied irregularly with income; the amount ranged between \$3 and \$7 in the income classes below \$1,750 and was \$10 or greater in each class above this point. The average number of books bought by families making such purchases ranged from 4 at the level \$500–\$749 to 20 at the level \$3,000–\$3,999. Here, as in the case of expenditures, there was wide variation from one class to another, although the trend was upward with income (table 22).

TABLE 10.—READING EXPENDITURES BY EDUCATION OF HUSBAND AND OF WIFE (SMALL CITIES, VILLAGES): *Average expenditures for reading, by education of husband and of wife and income, North Central and West*¹ *small-city and village analysis units,*² 1935–36

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Education of husband and of wife					
	Husband, 1-12 grades; wife, 1-8 grades		Husband, 9 or more grades; wife, 9-12 grades		Husband, 9 or more grades; wife, 1 year col- lege ³ or more	
	Small cities	Villages	Small cities	Villages	Small cities	Villages
All incomes.....	\$12. 17	\$10. 76	\$17. 59	\$15. 52	\$24. 93	\$22. 00
250-499.....	5. 63	4. 90	5. 17	4. 39	4. 00	⁴ 8. 00
500-749.....	6. 62	6. 48	8. 78	8. 29	14. 29	11. 60
750-999.....	9. 34	8. 60	10. 27	10. 00	13. 04	12. 75
1,000-1,249.....	10. 82	11. 12	12. 12	12. 54	14. 73	14. 64
1,250-1,499.....	13. 07	11. 94	14. 48	16. 22	14. 86	16. 12
1,500-1,749.....	13. 23	14. 65	17. 24	15. 19	19. 17	20. 53
1,750-1,999.....	15. 41	15. 18	19. 34	18. 10	22. 05	23. 73
2,000-2,249.....	19. 65	16. 30	20. 23	20. 58	21. 78	25. 36
2,250-2,499.....	19. 33		21. 09		23. 46	
2,500-2,999.....	18. 75	17. 70	25. 54	22. 59	29. 89	28. 18
3,000-3,999.....	18. 21	18. 61	25. 43	36. 21	29. 66	34. 98
4,000-4,999.....	25. 67	⁴ 20. 50	29. 64	30. 78	47. 68	39. 60
5,000-9,999.....	⁴ 26. 50		34. 86	25. 00	41. 98	37. 33

¹ Includes small cities of the North Central, Plains and Mountain, and Pacific analysis units; villages of the Middle Atlantic and North Central, Plains and Mountain, and Pacific analysis units.

² Averages are based on the total number of families in each class. See Glossary for definition of terms used in this table.

³ Includes graduate schools and business, technical, and professional schools of college rank.

⁴ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

The extent of formal education of the husband and wife seems to have helped to determine amounts spent for reading. Throughout the income range, average expenditures of families in which wives had completed not more than 8 grades and husbands not more than

high school were substantially smaller than those of families in which wives had completed at least 1 year in college and husbands had had some high school training, perhaps with 1 or more years in college. At the income level \$1,000-\$1,249, for example, the average outlay for reading was \$11 for the former group of families; for the latter, \$15. Among families in which the amount of education was between that of these two groups (i. e., wives had completed high school and husbands 9 or more grades), average expenditures for reading were likewise intermediate at most income levels. For example, at the level discussed, families in this middle group spent \$13 (table 10).

Reading Expenditures as Related to Occupation

When these village families are classified in two occupational groups—the wage earners and the business, professional, and clerical workers—the data indicate rather clear and consistent differences in expenditures between the two groups. (See Methodology and Appraisal, Occupational Classification, for a description of each occupational group.) In corresponding income classes, families in the so-called white-collar groups ranked uniformly above wage-earner families in amounts spent for reading. Expenditures of the former generally exceeded those of the latter by more than 15 percent, as indicated by the following data for selected income levels:

Family-income class:	Reading expenditures of ¹ —	
	<i>Business, professional, and clerical families</i>	<i>Wage-earner families</i>
\$500-\$749-----	\$9. 62	\$7. 44
\$1,250-\$1,499-----	15. 82	12. 01
\$1,750-\$1,999-----	21. 66	15. 39
\$3,000-\$3,999-----	29. 68	22. 00

¹ Data for other income classes are presented in table 23.

There was relatively little difference between the two groups, either in the proportion of families spending for papers or in the average amounts spent. At the level \$1,000-\$1,249, for example, more than 95 percent of the families in each occupational group bought newspapers and average amounts spent were \$10. In expenditures for magazines and books, however, there was a marked occupational difference. Not only did a larger proportion of business, professional, and clerical families than of wage-earner families make purchases, but the average amounts spent were greater. This was particularly true for books, with average outlays at most income levels several times as large for the white-collar as for the wage-earner group. At the level \$1,500-\$1,749, for example, the former families spent an average of \$1.21; the latter, only \$0.37 (table 23).

Reading Expenditures as Related to Family Composition

The size and age composition of families appears to have had little effect on the proportion spending for reading, although there was some evidence of a tendency for total expenditures to vary inversely with family size. The large families of types 5 and 7 tended to have lower average outlays than did those of types 1 and 2 with only two or three members. (See Methodology and Appraisal, Family-type Classifica-

tion.) At the level \$1,500–\$1,749, for example, average expenditures for reading were \$14 for families of type 5 and \$12 for those of type 7 as compared with \$17 for types 1 and 2 (table 23). The large families probably found it necessary to restrict their purchases of reading matter, since they had to spend more than did small families for such essentials as food and clothing.

Among families of all types, newspapers accounted for a large proportion of reading expenditures. There is no clear evidence that the various type groups differed materially in their relative emphasis on newspapers, magazines, and books.

Reading Expenditures in Five Groups of Villages and Four Groups of Small Cities

For comparison of village and small-city families, four regional groups are available: North Central, Plains and Mountain, Pacific, and Southeast. Data for the New England region are included in this report for villages only. Small-city families tended to spend a little more for reading than did the corresponding village families, the differences being most marked in the Pacific region. At the income level \$750–\$999, for example, families in the Pacific small cities spent \$11.88—almost a fourth more than was spent by the village families of this region (table 22).

The larger total reading expenditures of the city group as compared with the village families reflected somewhat larger amounts spent for each of the three types of reading matter. The city families at the income level cited spent \$8.81 for newspapers, \$2.51 for magazines, and \$0.56 for books; the comparable village group spent \$7.82, \$1.54, and \$0.24, respectively. In other regions, the families in the two types of communities differed less consistently in expenditures for the subgroups of reading. At the income level discussed, for example, average expenditures for newspapers and books were greater in the small cities of the Plains and Mountain region than in the villages; average outlays for magazines, smaller.

On the whole, regional differences in expenditures for reading were not great. Among the five village units, the families in New England tended to rank higher, those in the Southeast lower, than those living elsewhere. Thus, at the level \$1,000–\$1,249, New England village families spent \$13.31 for reading matter; Southeast families, \$10.62.

The tendency for families in the Southeast villages to have relatively low expenditures for all reading was due largely to the smaller proportion buying newspapers and magazines and the fairly low average outlays for these items. Plains and Mountain village families, which ranked lower in expenditures for newspapers than families in the Southeast, generally ranked high in expenditures for magazines; their position in regard to total expenditures, therefore, was intermediate. There were no distinct regional differences in expenditures for books; in all regions a relatively small percentage of the families spent for this subgroup.

Families of Farm Operators in the Pennsylvania-Ohio Section

Farm families generally devoted only 1 percent or less of their total value of consumption to reading.¹ In Pennsylvania and Ohio (the analysis unit chosen for discussion in this section of the report), 95 percent or more of the farm families surveyed had expenditures for reading matter at most income levels; average expenditures, however, did not exceed \$12 at any level and were as low as \$5 in the classes within the range \$250-\$749. In each of the five regions, farm families tended to spend less for reading than did village families, although in income classes below \$1,250 this relationship was not consistently maintained (table 22). The difference apparently was not caused by smaller percentages spending for reading in the farm communities, but by lower outlays.

As in the villages, expenditures of farm families for reading were clearly related to the amount of formal education of husbands and wives, according to a comparison of two groups—one in which both husband and wife had completed 8 grades or fewer, the other in which both had 1 or more years additional schooling. Among farm families studied in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, and Iowa (considered as one analysis unit for this purpose), average expenditures for reading were higher for families in the latter group than they were for the former at every income level. Differences in average amounts spent were greater in the upper than in the lower part of the income range. These relationships are illustrated by the following figures for families in selected income classes:

Family-income class:	Reading expenditures of families in which education of both husband and wife comprised ¹ —	
	8 grades or fewer	9 or more grades
\$500-\$749.....	\$5. 40	\$8. 25
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	6. 62	8. 39
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	8. 28	10. 65
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	9. 22	13. 15
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	10. 50	18. 31

¹ Data are from unpublished tabulations.

Farm families apparently considered it important to keep posted on current events just as did the city and village families. At all levels above \$750 in this Pennsylvania-Ohio farm section, more than 90 percent of the families incurred some expense for newspapers (table 11).

Although average amounts spent for papers tended to increase with higher incomes, these sums were a decreasing proportion of total reading expenditures. At the level \$250-\$499, for example, families spent an average of \$3.78 for papers—81 percent of total outlays for reading; at the level \$2,500-\$2,999, the average, \$6.16, was appreciably greater but was only 59 percent of the total. (The atypical level \$0-\$249 is omitted from the discussion; see Methodology and Appraisal, Data for Low-income Families.)

Average expenditures of purchasers for newspapers were less than \$6 at levels below \$2,000 and even in the highest class (\$5,000-\$9,999) were only \$8. Outlays for dailies represented 80 percent or more of newspaper expenditures at most income levels.

¹ Data for value of consumption is from table 35, Family Income and Expenditures, Part 2, Family Expenditures, Farm Series, Misc. Pub. 465.

TABLE 11.—READING EXPENDITURES (PENNSYLVANIA-OHIO FARMS): *Percentage of families having expenditures for newspapers, magazines, and books, average amounts spent for these items and for all reading matter, and percentage of total expenditures for reading taken by newspapers, by income,¹ 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Families	Families having expenditures for ² —			Average ² expenditures of all families for—							Average ⁴ expenditures of families spending for—		
		News-papers	Magazines	Purchase of books	All reading matter	Newspapers		Magazines	Books ³	News-papers	Magazines	Purchase of books		
						Amount	Percentage of total reading expenditures							
	No.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
All incomes.....	2,254	92.5	70.5	5.8	7.58	5.32	70.2	2.02	0.24	5.75	2.86	4.02		
0-249.....	21	90.5	61.9	4.8	6.10	4.43	72.6	1.38	.29	4.89	2.23	⁵ 6.00		
250-499.....	100	76.0	45.0	.0	4.67	3.78	80.9	.89	.00	4.97	1.98			
500-749.....	209	84.7	56.9	.5	5.41	4.20	77.6	1.20	.01	4.97	2.11	⁵ 2.00		
750-999.....	304	91.1	58.9	2.3	6.15	4.65	75.6	1.42	.08	5.11	2.41	3.29		
1,000-1,249.....	294	92.5	66.7	5.8	6.72	5.03	74.9	1.57	.12	5.43	2.35	2.18		
1,250-1,499.....	312	95.5	68.6	6.4	7.54	5.45	72.3	1.90	.19	5.71	2.76	3.00		
1,500-1,749.....	267	96.6	76.4	5.6	8.24	5.76	69.9	2.32	.16	5.96	3.03	2.60		
1,750-1,999.....	197	94.4	78.7	7.1	8.10	5.54	68.4	2.29	.27	5.87	2.91	3.86		
2,000-2,499.....	254	94.1	82.3	9.1	8.71	5.86	67.3	2.49	.36	6.22	3.03	3.74		
2,500-2,999.....	135	94.1	88.1	12.6	10.40	6.16	59.2	3.40	.84	6.55	3.85	6.71		
3,000-3,999.....	116	98.3	85.3	11.2	10.45	6.66	63.7	3.01	.78	6.78	3.53	6.54		
4,000-4,999.....	26	96.2	88.5	7.7	11.58	7.11	61.4	3.89	.58	7.40	4.39	⁵ 7.50		
5,000-9,999.....	19	94.7	78.9	5.3	11.89	7.42	62.4	4.15	.32	7.83	5.27	⁵ 6.00		

¹ See Glossary for definition of terms used in this table.² Based on the total number of families in each class (column 2).³ Includes expenditures for books purchased, library fines, membership fees, and book rentals.⁴ Averages are based on the corresponding number of families having expenditures for the specified item (table 22).⁵ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

On the whole, farm families appear to have been as much disposed to buy magazines as were village families; 45 percent or more reported such expenditures at every income level and the proportion exceeded three-fourths in the classes above \$1,500. It is likely, too, that some of these farm families were receiving magazines not paid for during the report year, since many of the popular low-priced magazines are sold on a subscription basis of 3 or more years paid in advance.

In spite of the substantial proportion of the families reporting expenditures for magazines, average outlays were comparatively small. Averages based on all families were less than \$2.50 in classes up to the income level \$2,500-\$2,999 and ranged from \$3.01 to \$4.15 above this point. Even among families spending for magazines, average outlays were very moderate, exceeding \$4 only at levels above \$4,000. Magazines accounted for one-fifth or more of the total reading expenditures of these farm families. The proportion tended to increase with income, reaching one-third at the upper end of the range.

Books were an infrequent item of expenditure for most farm families. Fewer than 1 family in 10 bought books at all except 2 income levels where the percentages were 11 and 13. Accordingly, average outlays for books (based on all families) were very small, amounting to less than \$0.50 up to the level \$2,500-\$2,999. Among the buying families the average outlay ranged from \$2 to \$7.50, rising somewhat irregularly

with income. The average number of books purchased by these families increased from two at the lower levels to six or more within the range \$2,500-\$4,999.

Differences in Reading Expenditures in 13 Farm Sections

Average outlays for reading matter were greater in California than in the other 12 type-of-farming sections at most income levels. In general, the differences discussed in this sectional analysis were clearer in the lower than in the upper part of the income range. Families in the Pacific Northwest, in the cattle-range section of South Dakota, Montana, and Colorado, and in the truck-farming section of New Jersey, also ranked relatively high in expenditures for reading. The families of farm operators in the Southeast generally ranked low, particularly in income classes below \$1,250. These sectional differences are illustrated by figures for selected income classes as follows:

Farm section:	<i>Average expenditures for reading in the family-income class —</i>	
	<i>\$500-\$749</i>	<i>\$1,000-\$1,249</i>
Vermont.....	\$4. 70	\$6. 95
New Jersey.....	9. 00	10. 85
Pennsylvania-Ohio.....	5. 41	6. 72
Michigan-Wisconsin.....	5. 63	7. 84
Illinois-Iowa.....	6. 69	7. 31
North Dakota-Kansas.....	6. 42	7. 86
South Dakota-Montana-Colorado.....	7. 65	8. 61
Washington-Oregon.....	7. 46	8. 37
Oregon, part-time farms.....	8. 18	10. 14
California.....	9. 85	12. 56
North Carolina, self-sufficing counties..	2. 09	6. 56
North Carolina-South Carolina.....	3. 31	6. 46
Georgia-Mississippi.....	3. 09	6. 11

¹ Data for other income classes are shown in table 22.

In the farm sections where total reading outlays were comparatively high, those for newspapers or magazines, or both, also tended to be high. Thus, average expenditures for both newspapers and magazines were high in California, which held a high rank with respect to total amounts spent. The Southeast sections tended to rank low for both of these types of publications. The farm sections showed no consistent variation in expenditures for books.

With respect to the share of reading expenditures taken by newspapers, North and South Carolina, Georgia and Mississippi, New Jersey, and the Oregon part-time section ranked high; the South Dakota-Montana-Colorado section and Vermont ranked low. The relative importance of magazines was greatest in the two sections which ranked low with respect to the share taken by newspapers; conversely, the low-ranking sections were New Jersey, the Oregon part-time section, and those in the Southeast.

Negro and Sharecropper Families

Negro Families Living in Small Cities and Villages

Average outlays for reading were generally smaller among Negro than among white families in the income classes below \$1,250 where most Negro families are found, and on the whole accounted for somewhat smaller proportions of the total value of consumption. At the highest comparable levels, however, the proportion that Negroes

spent for reading and average amounts spent were usually greater than corresponding figures for white families. Thus, the variation in reading expenditures with income was greater among the Negro than among the white families, as is shown by data for selected income classes as follows:

Analysis unit:	<i>Average expenditures for reading in the family-income class ¹—</i>		
	<i>\$500- \$749</i>	<i>\$1-250- \$1,499</i>	<i>\$1,750- \$1,799</i>
Southeast small cities:			
White families-----	\$5. 86	\$13. 18	\$17. 24
Negro families-----	3. 67	13. 40	20. 20
Southeast villages:			
White families-----	5. 62	12. 85	17. 50
Negro families-----	4. 03	17. 18	-----

¹ Data for other income classes are shown in table 22.

Amounts spent for newspapers by Negro families absorbed more than 80 percent of total outlays for reading in every income class in the small cities and in all but one class in the villages. These proportions were somewhat greater than were those for the white families at the same income levels.

Expenditures for magazines and books were made by a relatively small number of Negro families in both villages and small cities. The proportion buying magazines was a fourth or smaller at levels below \$1,000 and did not exceed two-thirds at any income level. Among both small-city and village Negro groups, fewer than 5 percent bought books at most income levels. Only in the villages at the income level \$1,250-\$1,499 did the proportion reach 27 percent. The average number of books bought by the purchasers was usually below five (table 22).

Negro Farm-Operator Families and White and Negro Sharecropper Families

Families of Negro farm operators and of white and Negro sharecroppers in the Southeast spent extremely small amounts for reading (see Glossary, Farm Operator; Sharecropper). In the few income classes in which comparison is possible, Negro operators spent less than did white operators in the same farm section. White sharecroppers tended to spend approximately the same as Negro operators, and Negro sharecroppers spent the least of all. In Georgia and Mississippi, at the level \$500-\$749, for example, expenditures of Negro operators were less than two-thirds those of white operators—\$1.94 compared with \$3.09. At the same level, expenditures of white and Negro sharecroppers were \$2.33 and \$0.93, respectively (table 22).

The proportion of families having any expenditures for reading tended to be a little higher, at comparable income levels, for the white sharecroppers than for the Negro operators; both ranked below the white operators. Among the Negroes the proportion of the sharecroppers spending for reading was considerably smaller than that of the operators with comparable incomes. At the level \$500-\$749 in the Georgia-Mississippi section, 63 percent of the white sharecroppers and 60 percent of the Negro operators spent for reading, as compared with 76 percent of the white operators and only 36 percent of the Negro sharecroppers.

The proportions of reading expenditures allocated to newspapers, magazines, and books did not differ consistently. In general, newspapers took about the same proportion of the total outlays for reading among all racial-tenure groups at corresponding income levels in a farm section.

SECTION 4. EXPENDITURES FOR RECREATION

Village Families in the Middle Atlantic and North Central Region

Total Expenditures for Recreation

Expenditures for recreation, as presented here, consist of paid admissions to motion-picture and other theaters, to concerts and the like, amounts spent for fees and equipment for participation in games and sports, and for miscellaneous items, such as the radio, musical instruments, toys, pets, and club dues. Obviously, other ways of spending—as for the automobile, vacation trips other than in the car, and books and magazines—contribute to the family's good times. However, the division of living expenditures according to purpose—whether for health, recreation, comfort, and the like—would be an impossible task; hence, only the outlays for goods and services* of types that are directly concerned with recreation are included in this category. (See Glossary, Recreation Expenditures.)

The discussion of recreation expenditures of village families centers around the data for families in the Middle Atlantic and North Central region at levels within the range \$250–\$4,999. (The highest income class, \$5,000–\$9,999, is excluded from this discussion because of the small number of cases.) Families in this group of villages tended to spend somewhat less than those in villages of other regions, but differences are not so pronounced as to make the unit unrepresentative of the others.

Expenditures for recreation in these Middle Atlantic and North Central villages increased from an average of \$4 at the income level \$250–\$499 to \$168 at the level \$4,000–\$4,999 (table 24). The larger average expenditures for recreation at the upper income levels resulted less from the increasing proportion of families spending than from greater amounts spent by those making such outlays. The proportion of families having expenditures nearly doubled, rising from 54 percent at the level \$250–\$499 to 94 percent or more at all levels above \$1,000. Average outlays of the families spending increased more than twenty-fold—from about \$7 in the lowest income class to \$176 in the class \$4,000–\$4,999, as the data below illustrate for selected income classes:

Family-income class:	Percentage of families spending for recreation	Average recreation expenditures for—	
		All families	Families having
\$250–\$499-----	54	\$4	\$7
\$1,000–\$1,249-----	94	22	24
\$1,750–\$1,999-----	98	53	54
\$2,500–\$2,999-----	99	87	88
\$4,000–\$4,999-----	95	168	176

Recreation was less important in the consumption pattern of low-income groups than of the well-to-do, if degree of importance is measured by share of total value taken by any category. Families at the level \$250–\$499 devoted 0.8 percent of the total value of consumption to recreation; those at the level \$4,000–\$4,999, 5.2 percent (table 1).

Differences in amounts spent for recreation by families at the same income level were great. For example, at the level \$500-\$749, average expenditures for recreation were \$9. Approximately 18 percent of the families spent nothing; 50 percent had outlays that were less than \$10; 28 percent spent amounts within the range \$10-\$39; and the remaining 4 percent spent \$40 or more. At the level \$3,000-\$3,999, the average amount spent was \$110. Only 7 percent of the families had no expenditures or spent less than \$20, while 16 percent spent \$200 or more (table 12).

TABLE 12.—DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILIES BY EXPENDITURES FOR RECREATION (MIDDLE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CENTRAL VILLAGES): *Percentage distribution of families by amount of expenditures for recreation, by income, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Families	Families having specified amounts of expenditures for recreation								
		None	Under \$10	\$10-\$19	\$20-\$39	\$40-\$59	\$60-\$79	\$80-\$99	\$100-\$199	\$200 or over
	No. 3,042	Pct. 8	Pct. 24	Pct. 19	Pct. 22	Pct. 11	Pct. 6	Pct. 3	Pct. 5	Pct. 2
All incomes.....										
250-499.....	84	46	38	11	5	0	0	0	0	0
500-749.....	360	18	50	17	11	3	1	(2)	0	0
750-999.....	572	11	37	24	20	5	1	1	1	0
1,000-1,249.....	575	6	27	26	24	9	5	2	1	0
1,250-1,499.....	461	2	17	22	27	19	7	3	3	(2)
1,500-1,749.....	283	3	12	15	31	18	7	7	6	1
1,750-1,999.....	235	2	9	12	28	20	11	6	10	2
2,000-2,499.....	253	2	11	12	19	15	14	8	16	3
2,500-2,999.....	118	1	6	4	21	15	11	7	25	10
3,000-3,999.....	70	3	1	3	14	14	17	13	19	16
4,000-4,999.....	³ 21	5	0	5	9	5	14	5	38	19
5,000-9,999.....	³ 10	0	10	10	20	10	10	0	20	20

¹ See Glossary for definition of terms used in this table.

² 0.50 percent or less.

³ Note that the percentage distribution in this class is based on fewer than 30 cases.

Outlays for recreation were classified in three subgroups: (1) paid admissions, (2) fees and equipment (other than clothing) for games and sports, and (3) the miscellaneous subgroup including such items as purchase and upkeep of radios and other musical instruments, toys, pets, cameras and supplies for photography, and dues for social organizations. (See Glossary for a more complete list of items in each subgroup.) The number of families spending for paid admissions exceeded the number spending for miscellaneous items, except in the upper income classes where practically all families spent for both subgroups (tables 25 and 26). However at most income levels the average expenditures for the miscellaneous items were the highest; those for paid admissions, intermediate; and those for games and sports, the lowest of the three, as is illustrated by the following data for selected income classes:

Family-income class: ¹	Average expenditures for—		
	Paid admissions	Games and sports	Radio and other miscellaneous items
\$250-\$499.....	\$2	(2)	\$2
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	9	\$3	11
\$1,750-\$1,999.....	22	7	24
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	32	14	41
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	46	28	94

¹ Data for other income classes are given in tables 25, 26, and 27.

² Less than \$0.50.

Expenditures for Paid Admissions

Motion pictures accounted for approximately three-fourths of the outlays for paid admissions made by the entire group of village families—for \$9.92 of the average of \$13.41 (table 25). Three-fourths of the families bought motion-picture tickets during the year. Admissions to circuses, fairs, and the like were paid by only one-third of the families and took about one-eighth of the total, as is shown by data for all income classes combined:

Item:	Percentage of families having expenditures	Average expenditures	
		Amount	Percent
All paid admissions.....	81	\$13. 41	100
Motion pictures.....	73	9. 92	74
Circuses, fairs.....	34	1. 74	13
Ball games, other spectator sports.....	25	1. 05	8
Plays, lectures, concerts.....	20	. 70	5

Ball games, perhaps played by the high school football and baseball teams, tennis matches, and other spectator sports accounted for \$1.05 per family or 8 percent of all outlays for admissions. Only one family in four—perhaps for the most part those with children in school—had such expenditures.

Comparatively little—\$0.70 per family—was spent for plays, lectures, and concerts. Opportunities to spend for such types of recreation are limited in most villages. Relatively few families spent for this type of recreation—one in every five in the group as a whole; but at the income level \$4,000–\$4,999 the proportion was nearly one-half. Some of these latter families may have gone to nearby cities for events of special interest. Even in this more well-to-do group, outlays of the families spending averaged only about \$7 apiece—enough to purchase seven tickets at 50 cents each for both husband and wife.

Motion Pictures

Average motion-picture expenditures rose with income as a larger proportion of families indulged in such recreation and outlays of those spending increased. At the income level \$250–\$499, 26 percent of the families bought tickets to picture shows; average amounts spent by the purchasers were \$6.09. In contrast, at the level \$4,000–\$4,999, 90 percent of the families were buyers, and their outlays averaged \$33.79. At these two levels average expenditures of all families were \$1.59 and \$30.57, as is shown by data for selected income classes:

Family-income class: ¹	Percentage of families spending for motion p.c- tures	Average expenditures for motion pictures, based on—	
		All families	Families having expenditures
\$250–\$499.....	26	\$1. 59	\$6. 09
\$1,000–\$1,249.....	71	6. 95	9. 79
\$1,750–\$1,999.....	88	16. 95	19. 33
\$2,500–\$2,999.....	90	22. 10	24. 59
\$4,000–\$4,999.....	90	30. 57	33. 79

¹ Data for other income classes are given in table 25.

The amounts given indicate that many families having outlays for motion pictures attended infrequently. An average of \$6 a year

represents only 12 shows each for two adults at an admission price of \$0.25—one attendance every month. However, at the level \$4,000–\$4,999, the \$34 spent by families attending motion pictures would enable three persons to attend almost every week—45 of the 52—at the admission price given.

Although motion pictures were a popular form of entertainment, as indicated by the large proportion of families at intermediate and upper income levels spending for admissions, they did not dominate the recreation outlays of the majority of families. Fewer than two-fifths of those at any income level devoted as much as (or more than) 41 percent of their total recreation outlays to such entertainment (table 25). The proportion devoting 61 percent or more was greater at levels within the range \$750–\$2,499 than below or above, as is illustrated by data for selected income classes:

Family-income class:	<i>Families spending specified proportions of their recreation funds for motion pictures</i>		
	<i>None or less than 20 percent</i>	<i>41 percent or more</i>	<i>61 percent or more</i>
\$250–\$499.....	76. 2	19. 0	13. 1
\$1,000–\$1,249.....	50. 2	31. 7	20. 2
\$1,750–\$1,999.....	41. 7	39. 5	22. 9
\$2,500–\$2,999.....	47. 5	32. 2	17. 8
\$4,000–\$4,999.....	42. 8	28. 6	4. 8

Outlays for admissions to motion-picture theaters were reported separately for family members 16 years of age or older and for children under 16. At every income level average expenditures for the former group exceeded those for the latter by appreciable amounts—\$5.07 compared with \$1.88, for example, at the level \$1,000–\$1,249. Only about one-half of these families had sons or daughters in the age range 6–15—a fact that accounts in part for the smaller outlays for children.

Motion-picture admissions for children under 16 were reported by one-half or less of the families with children in the age range 6–15 at levels under \$750; percentages varied between two-thirds and four-fifths at levels above \$1,000. At the level \$500–\$749, for example, there were 124 families with sons or daughters in the age range 6–15; 62, or 50 percent of these, had expenditures for admissions of children to motion pictures. At the level \$2,500–\$2,999, 58 families had children in this age range and 47, 81 percent, reported motion-picture admissions for children, illustrated as follows:

Family-income class:	<i>Average expenditures for children's admissions to motion pictures</i>	
	<i>Percentage of families with children in the age range 6–15 having such expenditures¹</i>	<i>Average per family having such expendi- tures</i>
\$500–\$749.....	50	\$3. 21
\$1,000–\$1,249.....	66	5. 97
\$1,750–\$1,999.....	79	8. 77
\$2,500–\$2,999.....	81	10. 51

¹ This percentage was computed by dividing the number of families spending for admissions of children under 16 by the number having children in the age range 6–15. The former number may have included a few families spending for children under 6; thus, the percentage may be slightly overestimated.

Expenditures for Games and Sports

Expenditures for games and sports largely represent purchases of equipment for hunting, fishing, winter sports, cards and similar games, bicycling, golf, bowling, billiards, baseball, and tennis. Hunting and

fishing fees and licenses also are included. (Special clothing such as ski suits or baseball uniforms was excluded, being classified as clothing.)

About one-half of the village families surveyed spent for games and sports. At the income level \$250-\$499, only one family in six had such expenditures; at the level \$3,000-\$3,999, about three in four. Many more, however, may have enjoyed outdoor sports without making outlays during the year, if they owned skates, sleds, or other equipment. Average amounts spent were relatively low, partly because of the comparatively small percentage of families spending and partly because those that had outlays generally spent very moderate amounts. Averages (all families) were under \$5 in income classes within the range \$250-\$1,749 and exceeded \$20 only at levels above \$4,000 (table 27).

Hunting and fishing were the only sports for which expenditures were incurred by more than one-tenth of the families, shown as follows:

Games and sports:	Percentage of families spending for specified games and sports in the family-income class—		
	All combined	\$250- \$499	\$3,000- \$3,999
Hunting-----	28	10	31
Fishing-----	22	10	34
Skating, sledding, skiing-----	7	1	13
Cards, chess-----	5	1	16
Bicycling-----	3	0	6
Golf-----	3	0	19
Billiards, bowling-----	3	0	10
Baseball-----	1	0	4
Tennis-----	1	0	7

The hunters and fishermen in the low-income families must have confined their outlays to license fees (if needed) and relatively inexpensive equipment, such as ammunition and fishhooks. Outlays per family spending at the level \$250-\$499 were as little as \$1.12 for hunting and \$0.50 for fishing. Even at the level \$3,000-\$3,999, purchases of costly guns and rods must have been unusual; average outlays of families purchasing for the two sports were \$10.05 and \$3.25, respectively, as is illustrated by figures for selected income classes:

Games and sports:	Average expenditures for specified games and sports in the family-income class ¹ —		
	\$250- \$499	\$1,000- \$1,249	\$3,000- \$3,999
Hunting-----	\$1. 12	\$3. 60	\$10. 05
Fishing-----	. 50	1. 75	3. 25
Skating, sledding, skiing-----	3. 00	2. 56	5. 56
Cards, chess-----	2. 00	1. 57	8. 00
Bicycling-----	. 00	18. 86	12. 75
Golf-----	. 00	5. 25	18. 31
Billiards, bowling-----	. 00	6. 70	17. 14
Baseball-----	. 00	2. 11	10. 00
Tennis-----	. 00	1. 50	3. 00

¹ Averages based on number of families in each class that had expenditures for specified items.

As might be expected, expenditures for golf were negligible among families at the lower income levels. No families below the \$750 line reported outlays. Not until the level \$2,500-\$2,999 was reached did 10 percent or more spend for this sport. The players in the more well-to-do families may have bought more clubs and bags, paid more caddie fees, or spent more for balls than those at intermediate levels; average outlays of families spending were \$18.31 at the level \$3,000-\$3,999 compared with \$5.25 at the level \$1,000-\$1,249.

Although the total number of families spending for bowling and billiards was 7 less than the number spending for golf (91 compared with 98), more families at the lower levels incurred expenditures for the former than for the latter sport. At levels above \$1,500, however, the relationship was reversed.

Expenditures for purchase, upkeep, or rental of bicycles used for recreation were incurred by only 3 percent of the families. Average outlays of those spending varied considerably from one income class to another, being as much as \$44 at the level \$4,000-\$4,999 and as little as \$4 at the level \$500-\$749. This is not surprising in view of the small number of cases and the wide diversity in outlays; one family may have bought a bicycle, another spent only for minor repairs.

Expenditures for Radios, Toys, Cameras, and Other Miscellaneous Items

Radios

Radios, like motion pictures, constitute a widely enjoyed form of recreation. Unlike motion pictures, however, the enjoyment of a radio does not necessarily involve expenditures during any particular 12-month period. Thus, in these Middle Atlantic and North Central villages 90 percent of the families (all income classes combined) owned radios, but only about one family in four spent for maintenance (tables 13 and 24).

The desire for a radio seems to have ranked high among the wants of these village families. Even at the level \$250-\$499, 63 percent had radios, and at the top of the income scale ownership was practically universal.

Approximately one family in ten in this village group had bought a radio during the year. The percentage of purchasers did not vary greatly with income, ranging from 8 to 12 at most levels. Many of these purchases probably were replacements, since radio ownership had been widespread for some time.

Average expenditures of families purchasing radios ranged from \$12 at the level \$250-\$499 to \$60 at the level \$2,500-\$2,999. No data are available as to the number of families buying more than one radio during the year, but this number probably was small, even at the upper end of the income range. Average outlays for radio purchase, therefore, would differ little from the average purchase price per instrument.

Approximately one-fifth to one-third of the radio owners spent for maintenance—repairs, tubes, and the like—at most income levels. However, only 15 percent of the low-income families (\$250-\$499) had such outlays. Perhaps they did not repair their instruments promptly when out of order; or they may have relied on home talent for repairs to a greater extent than families in the upper-income homes. Average expenditures for maintenance by the families spending were between \$2 and \$4 a year at most levels.

Expenditures for radios (purchase and maintenance) accounted for 12 percent of the total spent for recreation by these village families (all income classes combined). Such outlays were relatively more important at the lower end of the income distribution than at the upper, being about one-sixth to one-fourth of the total at levels below \$1,250 and only 4 percent at the level \$4,000-\$4,999.

TABLE 13.—RADIOS (MIDDLE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CENTRAL VILLAGES): *Percentage of families owning radios; percentage of all families and of radio owners having expenditures for radio purchase and maintenance, and average amounts spent; by income,¹ 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Families owning radios		Radio purchase and maintenance				Radio purchase			Radio maintenance		
			Families having ex- penditures ²	Radio owners having ex- penditures ³	Average amounts spent, based on—		Families purchas- ing ²	Radio owners purchas- ing ^{3 4}	Average amounts spent, based on families purchas- ing radios ⁵	Radio owners having ex- penditures ³	Average amounts spent, based on—	
					All fami- lies ²	Radio own- ers ²					All radio own- ers ³	Radio owners having ex- penditures for main- tenance ⁶
All incomes.....	No. 2,737	Pct. 90.0	Pct. 31.5	Pct. 35.0	Dol. 4.10	Dol. 4.56	Pct. 9.1	Pct. 10.1	Dol. 36.05	Pct. 26.6	Dol. 0.93	Dol. 3.48
250-499.....	53	63.1	13.1	20.8	.64	1.02	3.6	5.7	12.33	15.1	.32	2.12
500-749.....	270	75.0	22.8	30.4	2.24	2.98	8.6	11.5	21.19	21.5	.55	2.55
750-999.....	496	86.7	25.2	29.0	3.09	3.56	8.9	10.3	28.65	20.2	.61	3.04
1,000-1,249.....	522	90.8	32.2	35.4	4.06	4.47	9.4	10.3	34.13	26.8	.94	3.51
1,250-1,499.....	434	94.1	36.9	39.2	3.97	4.22	9.1	9.7	32.88	31.3	1.04	3.32
1,500-1,749.....	268	94.7	34.6	36.6	4.16	4.39	7.8	8.2	39.86	30.6	1.12	3.65
1,750-1,999.....	232	98.7	39.1	39.7	4.07	4.12	8.5	8.6	36.30	32.8	.99	3.01
2,000-2,499.....	246	97.2	37.5	38.6	7.48	7.69	11.1	11.4	58.00	28.0	1.09	3.88
2,500-2,999.....	115	97.5	38.1	39.1	8.51	8.73	11.9	12.2	59.50	28.7	1.49	5.18
3,000-3,999.....	70	100.0	41.4	41.4	7.13	7.13	12.9	12.9	46.33	28.6	1.17	4.10
4,000-4,999.....	21	100.0	28.6	28.6	6.00	6.00	4.8	4.8	60.00	23.8	3.14	13.20
5,000-9,999.....	10	100.0	20.0	20.0	4.50	4.50	10.0	10.0	35.00	10.0	1.00	10.00

¹ See Glossary for definition of terms used in this table.

² Based on the total number of families in each class (table 24).

³ Based on the number of families in each class owning radios (column 2).

⁴ Includes radios that may have been replacements or initial purchases.

⁵ Based on the corresponding number of families in each class purchasing radios (table 24).

⁶ Based on the corresponding number of radio owners having expenditures for radio maintenance (table 24).

⁷ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

Miscellaneous Items Other Than the Radio

Miscellaneous items of recreation other than the radio include children's toys and play equipment, dues to social and recreational clubs, entertaining (excluding food and paid admissions), cameras and photographic supplies, pets, sheet music and records, musical instruments including phonographs, and other items not elsewhere classified, such as spending money, gambling losses, and hobbies and collections.

Dues to social and recreational clubs (as differentiated from occupational organizations) averaged \$2.98 for village families in all income classes combined—a sum larger than for any other miscellaneous item save radio (table 26). A relatively small number, about one-fifth of the families or fewer, paid such dues at income levels below \$1,000; two-thirds or more, at the two levels above \$4,000. Outlays of families paying were appreciably higher at the latter levels, too—\$23, for example, at the level \$4,000-\$4,999, as compared with about

\$5 at the three levels under \$1,000, as is illustrated by data for selected income classes:

Item and family-income class:	Percentage of families having expenditures	Average expenditures based on—	
		All families	Families spending
Club dues:			
\$250-\$499.....	13	\$0. 66	\$5. 00
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	31	1. 72	5. 61
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	67	15. 34	23. 00
Children's toys:			
\$250-\$499.....	6	. 20	3. 40
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	34	2. 07	6. 01
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	38	6. 43	16. 88
Entertaining:			
\$250-\$499.....	4	. 17	4. 67
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	16	1. 06	6. 57
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	81	10. 90	13. 47

Outlays for children's toys averaged \$2.45—but little less than was spent for club dues and little more than for entertaining. The proportion of families buying toys ranged from about 30 to 40 percent at levels above \$750. Relatively fewer of the low-income families than of those at intermediate levels or above had children. Average amounts spent by families spending were \$3.40 at the level \$250-\$499; \$16.88 at the level \$4,000-\$4,999.

Expenditures classified as for entertaining were largely for party favors, bridge prizes, and other small items. Food and beverages for guests were included in food expenditures; theater or other tickets, in paid admissions. Thus, average outlays, \$2.32 for all families, do not represent the total cost of hospitality by any means. Comparatively few, 4 percent, of the families in the income class \$250-\$499 spent for entertaining; a much larger proportion, 81 percent, at the level \$4,000-\$4,999. Average outlays of families spending were \$4.67 and \$13.47 at the two levels.

The popularity of photography as a hobby is evidenced by the fact that more than one-third of the families at income levels above \$2,000 spent for cameras or photographic supplies. Relatively few of the low-income families, however, could afford this hobby; only 2 percent of those at the level \$250-\$499 had such expenditures. Average outlays of families that spent for such items were \$1 at this level, \$18 at the level \$4,000-\$4,999.

A village family usually can obtain a dog or cat from a neighbor without charge; purchases of pedigreed pets are comparatively rare. Only 12 percent of the village families of all income classes combined bought pets (which included rabbits, baby chicks or ducks, and ponies for children, as well as cats and dogs) or spent for special food or veterinary services for animals owned. The proportion having expenditures rose rapidly with income—from 1 percent in the class \$250-\$499 to about one-fifth or more in classes above \$2,500. Average outlays of families spending were about \$6 or less at levels below \$2,000 and varied between \$8 and \$11 at levels within the range \$2,000-\$4,999.

Two-fifths of these village families owned pianos—one in four at the income level \$250-\$499 and three in four at the level \$4,000-\$4,999. Many, apparently, owned both a piano and a radio. Some of the older families, no doubt, had bought their pianos before radios were as inexpensive and as well-built as nowadays; whether both instruments would have been purchased if the radio had been owned first is open to question.

Phonographs were owned by one-fifth of the families of all income classes combined—by almost one-third of those at the level \$250–\$499 and by a somewhat smaller proportion at the upper end of the income distribution. Probably some of the well-to-do families had radio-phonograph combination instruments which were reported as radios.

Five percent of these village families had outlays for pianos, phonographs, or other musical instruments during the year. Such expenditures included not only purchases but also repairs and maintenance (as piano tuning). Average outlays per family spending were \$37.

Recreation Expenditures as Related to Occupation

Families in villages and small cities were grouped into two broad occupational classifications on the basis of major source of earnings—(1) clerical, business, and professional (the white-collar occupations) and (2) wage-earner—for the study of the details of family consumption. In the comparison of the expenditures for recreation of the two groups, the great variety of pursuits included in each must be borne in mind. (See Methodology and Appraisal, Occupational Classification, for a brief description of each group.) It is possible that with respect to certain items of recreational expense there are greater differences between some of the occupations included in one group than appear between the two broad groups. For example, the family of a local banker and that of a small-scale business man, as the owner of a shoe-repair business, may differ more (though both are classed as white-collar) in outlays for recreation than the latter family and the family of a skilled wage earner, in the two different occupational groups.

Total recreation expenditures of the clerical, business, and professional families generally exceeded those of the wage-earner group, as is shown by data for selected levels:

Item and occupational group:	Average expenditures of families in the family-income class —		
	\$500– \$749	\$1,750– \$1,999	\$2,500– \$2,999
All recreation:			
Clerical, business, professional.....	\$10.32	\$56.30	\$89.61
Wage-earner	8.92	44.94	74.75
All paid admissions:			
Clerical, business, and professional.....	3.43	22.61	31.18
Wage-earner	3.43	22.04	34.70
Games and sports:			
Clerical, business, professional.....	.58	6.53	15.40
Wage-earner .....	.93	6.74	7.65
Radio, and other miscellaneous items:			
Clerical, business, professional.....	6.31	27.16	43.03
Wage-earner	4.56	16.16	32.40

¹ Data for other income classes are presented in tables 25, 30, and 31.

The higher expenditures of the white-collar group reflected greater average outlays for miscellaneous items at every income level and for paid admissions at most levels under \$2,500. (The number of wage-earner families at levels above \$2,500 was small, 20 or fewer; hence averages may be less reliable than at lower levels.) Amounts spent for games and sports did not show consistent differences, being larger for the wage-earner families at about half of the comparable levels. Relatively more of the white-collar than of the wage-earner families spent for any recreation, for miscellaneous items, and for paid admissions; but the proportion of families spending for games and sports was greater in the latter than in the former group at practically all levels.

The higher expenditures for miscellaneous items by the white-collar group reflect greater average outlays for children's toys, dues to social organizations, entertaining, musical instruments (other than the radio), sheet music and records, cameras, and pets, as is illustrated by data for the income class \$1,000-\$1,249:

Item:	<i>Average expenditures for specified occupational groups¹—</i>	
	<i>Clerical, business, professional</i>	<i>Wage-earner</i>
Radio.....	\$3. 02	\$4. 62
Children's toys.....	2. 76	1. 71
Club dues.....	1. 99	1. 57
Entertaining.....	1. 46	. 85
Musical instruments, other than radio.....	. 98	. 55
Pets.....	. 52	. 27
Cameras, supplies.....	. 51	. 37
Sheet music, records.....	. 17	. 07

¹ Data for other income classes are presented in table 31.

Radio expenditures (purchase and upkeep) averaged higher for the wage-earner than for the white-collar families at this level and the majority of others. The percentage of families buying radios tended to be somewhat larger among the former than among the latter at comparable levels; average outlays for such instruments by purchasers also tended to be greater in the wage-earner than the white-collar group (table 28).

Motion picture expenditures tended to be higher for the white-collar than for the wage-earner families at levels under \$2,500—as was true of amounts spent for all admissions. Relatively more of the former than of the latter group spent for picture shows. Thus at the level \$750-\$999, the percentage of families spending was 69 and 63, respectively; average outlays, \$5.96 and \$5.17 (table 30).

Outlays for hunting were generally greater for wage-earner than white-collar families; the reverse was true of golf. Fishing expenditures were larger for the wage-earner families at levels below \$1,250; but at higher levels the averages for the white-collar group were the greater (table 32).

Recreation Expenditures as Related to Family Composition

Families in which the husband and wife were comparatively young spent more for recreation than did older families, a fact that appears clearly in a comparison of recreation expenditures of two selected groups of two-person (husband and wife only) village families—one group in which wives were in the age class under 30 years and the other, in the class 50 years or older. Average outlays of the former group were two to three times those of the latter at most income levels, as is shown by data for selected income classes:

Family-income class:	<i>Recreation expenditures of families with wives aged¹—</i>	
	<i>Under 30 years</i>	<i>50 years or older</i>
\$250-\$499.....	\$20. 00	\$4. 50
\$1,000-\$1,249.....	28. 27	10. 80
\$1,500-\$1,749.....	45. 19	22. 91
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	73. 36	26. 95
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	90. 00	30. 80

¹ Data are from tabulations not published in the series of reports from the study of consumer purchases.

Differences in interests and a longer period of time for accumulating radios, musical instruments, and equipment for games and sports probably are the major explanations of the lower outlays of the older group.

Expenditures for admissions by the two age groups tended to show even greater differences than expenditures for other recreation, as is illustrated by data for selected income classes:

Item and age of wife:	<i>Recreation expenditures of families in the family-income class 1—</i>		
	<i>\$250-\$499</i>	<i>\$1,000-\$1,249</i>	<i>\$2,000-\$2,499</i>
Paid admissions:			
Under 30 years.....	\$12. 33	\$16. 42	\$37. 36
50 years or older.....	1. 39	3. 20	11. 25
Games and sports:			
Under 30 years.....	. 67	3. 27	5. 73
50 years or older.....	. 20	. 77	. 95
Radio and other miscellaneous items:			
Under 30 years.....	7. 00	8. 58	30. 27
50 years or older.....	2. 93	6. 83	14. 75

¹ Data are from tabulations not published in the series of reports from the study of consumer purchases.

Differences not only in age of husbands and wives but also in age of children and in number of family members to be maintained on a given income are reflected in the differences in expenditures for recreation by families in seven type groups. (See Methodology and Appraisal, Family-type Classification, for a description of the seven type groups.) The two youngest groups—types 2 and 3, in each of which the median age of husbands was 35—tended to spend more than the others, holding two of the three upper ranks at most income levels when the seven type groups were arrayed by average recreational outlays. This tendency is illustrated by data for selected income classes:

Family type:	<i>Average recreation expenditures of families in the family-income class 1—</i>		
	<i>\$750-\$999</i>	<i>\$1,000-\$1,249</i>	<i>\$2,000-\$2,499</i>
1.....	\$13	\$17	\$49
2.....	20	31	72
3.....	21	26	89
4.....	12	20	52
5.....	13	19	81
6.....	14	23	66
7.....	13	20	59

¹ Data for other income classes are presented in table 29.

The ranking of the comparatively young type 6 families (median age of husbands, 37 years), was less consistently high than the ranking of the families of types 2 and 3. That the former families tended to spend less than those of the two latter types may seem strange. There were three or four children wanting toys, games, pets, and tickets to motion-picture shows as compared with only one in type 2, two in type 3. But the larger number of persons to be fed and clothed may have forced the type 6 families to practice stricter economies in recreation than the small families with comparable incomes. At the level \$750-\$999, the average amount spent by the type 6 group was \$14; by types 2 and 3, \$20 and \$21 (table 29).

The three lowest ranks were generally held by the type groups 1, 4, and 7. Families of types 1 and 4 were the two oldest of the seven groups, the median age of husbands being 53 and 52 years, respectively.

That the large families of type 7 spent about the same as or even less than the small families of types 1 and 4 probably is due to the necessity of limiting outlays for recreation in favor of food, clothing, and other so-called essentials for seven or eight persons.

The comparatively high recreational expenditures of families of types 2 and 3 reflect a tendency to spend more than the other types for equipment for games and sports and for miscellaneous items. That types 2 and 3 spent somewhat more freely than the others for games and sports is understandable. The husbands of type 2 apparently were more interested in spending for hunting than were the older men in families of types 1 and 4; at the income level \$750-\$999, for example, average outlays for hunting were \$1.06 for families of type 2; only \$0.52 and \$0.27 for types 1 and 4 (table 32). Bicycles, skates, and sleds for children under 16 also helped to increase outlays beyond those of the families without children or with older sons and daughters. Families of type 1 generally held sixth or seventh rank with respect to expenditures for such equipment; but they were less consistently low in amounts spent for the subgroup as a whole (all games and sports) than were types 7 and 4.

When ranked by average expenditures for miscellaneous items of recreation, the families of type 6 shared the upper ranks with types 2 and 3; families of types 4 and 7 usually were lowest. Relatively more of the three former groups than of the others had any radio outlays (purchase and/or upkeep); relatively more bought new radios at most income levels. For example, among families in the class \$1,000-\$1,249, 15 percent of the type 3 families, 13 percent of type 2, and 12 percent of type 6 bought radios compared with only 4 percent of those of type 1. Expenditures for children's toys were generally greater for these three groups and the type 7 families than for those of types 1, 4, and 5. Amounts spent for party favors and prizes and such items by the families of types 3 and 6 were smaller than for type 1 families at most levels, and the average for type 2 was less consistently in the upper ranks than that for type 1. The larger families of type 7 generally ranked lowest in this respect (table 31).

Expenditures for paid admissions followed a somewhat less consistent pattern of ranking among the seven type groups than did total recreation outlays. In general, types 1 and 6 tended to rank low. Type 5 generally held one of the two upper ranks at income levels above \$1,250, but not below. Type 7 held an upper rank more often than when classed by total expenditures; the payments for admissions, made on a per capita basis, would be more likely to increase with family size than would amounts spent for radio, games, and other articles used by several family members. The ranking of types 2, 3, and 4 varied appreciably from one income class to another, making generalizations as to position difficult (table 30).

Since motion pictures accounted for the major part of amounts spent for admissions, it is not surprising that the pattern of ranking of the type groups by expenditures for picture shows resembled that for the subgroup as a whole; i. e., that type 5 was somewhat more regularly in an upper rank at income levels above \$1,250 than were the others; that type 7 also was frequently in first or second place; that types 1 and 6 were more often in the lower than the upper ranks; and that types 2, 3, and 4 did not hold any position consistently but were sometimes intermediate, sometimes high, and sometimes low.

Unquestionably, however, the attendance at motion picture theaters by family members 16 or older was more restricted in the larger families than in the smaller. Average per capita expenditures for such admissions by persons of this age (16 or older) were lower in the large families of types 5, 6, and 7 than in the smaller families. In the type 4 group, in which the parents shared funds for picture shows with one or two sons and daughters 16 or older, average per capita outlays were lower than among families of types 1, 2, and 3 with no such older children, as is illustrated by data for selected income classes:

Average per capita expenditures for motion pictures for family members 16 or older in the family-income class—

Family type:	\$750-\$999	\$1,250-\$1,499	\$2,000-\$2,499
1.....	\$2.16	\$5.24	\$7.32
2.....	2.72	4.34	9.91
3.....	2.24	4.13	6.10
4.....	1.57	3.02	4.43
5.....	.84	1.94	3.84
6.....	.75	3.03	2.93
7.....	.98	.66	3.91

Recreation Expenditures in Five Groups of Villages and Four Groups of Small Cities

On the whole, expenditures for recreation in the villages tended to be a little lower than in the cities of the same region at comparable income levels. This was due more to smaller average amounts spent by families making such outlays than to differences in proportions spending. Thus, at the income level \$1,250-\$1,499 in the Middle Atlantic and North Central region, 98 percent of the village families spent for recreation compared with 96 percent of those in the small cities; yet the average amount spent (all-family average) was smaller for the village than for the small-city group—\$33 compared with \$36 (tables 14 and 24).

Each of the small cities surveyed had at least one motion-picture theater, but this was not true of some of the villages. The proportion of city families spending for picture shows was somewhat greater in the urban communities except in the Southeast; differences, however, were not marked. Evidently car ownership made attendance at motion-picture theaters possible for many village families choosing to spend in this way. In the Middle Atlantic and North Central region, for example, at the level \$1,000-\$1,249, 79 percent of the small-city families and 71 percent of those in the villages spent for motion pictures. Average amounts spent by the families having outlays tended to be higher in the former than the latter communities. Outlays of the two groups of families discussed averaged \$14 and \$10, respectively—a difference that may have been due in part to lower admission prices in the smaller communities.

Opportunities to attend plays and concerts might be expected to be greater in the small cities than in the villages; but relatively more families in the latter communities spent for such entertainment. In the Middle Atlantic and North Central region, for example, at the level \$1,000-\$1,249, 18 percent of the village families had such outlays compared with 10 percent in the small cities. The proportion of families paying admissions to ball games or other spectator sports or to fairs, circuses, and the like tended to be greater among small-city

TABLE 14.—RECREATION EXPENDITURES (SMALL CITIES, VILLAGES): *Average expenditures for all recreation, for motion pictures, and for radio purchase; percentage of families having expenditures for motion pictures, and percentage owning radios; selected income classes, 9 small-city and village analysis units in 22 States,¹ 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Small cities				Villages				
	North Central	Plains and Mountain	Pacific	South-east	New England	Middle Atlantic and North Central	Plains and Mountain	Pacific	South-east
Average ² expenditures for all recreation									
500-749.....	\$11.27	\$20.41	\$20.32	\$13.79	\$9.20	\$9.33	\$16.92	\$10.50	\$14.50
750-999.....	19.54	27.86	32.81	19.29	14.41	15.17	28.07	21.92	20.60
1,000-1,249.....	25.98	39.85	42.36	27.77	28.34	22.40	36.14	35.95	28.87
1,250-1,499.....	35.58	43.66	47.62	44.02	30.31	32.77	47.08	46.03	34.63
1,500-1,749.....	43.07	60.36	64.63	50.95	42.18	41.87	69.88	52.31	48.43
1,750-1,999.....	52.24	75.15	77.12	53.79	49.74	52.83	65.69	61.82	45.56
2,000-2,249.....	64.44	86.55	90.32	61.97	64.92	62.10	84.17	78.94	59.65
2,250-2,499.....	65.39	101.75	88.60	60.57					
2,500-2,999.....	87.84	114.18	106.77	94.66	67.38	87.09	82.78	95.57	82.22
Percentage ² of families having expenditures for motion pictures									
500-749.....	54	77	67	66	57	50	69	69	69
750-999.....	67	82	82	78	68	65	83	78	77
1,000-1,249.....	79	89	93	81	78	71	86	82	86
1,250-1,499.....	82	90	89	85	80	83	91	90	89
1,500-1,749.....	88	91	92	89	86	83	92	91	91
1,750-1,999.....	91	94	93	91	88	88	85	91	93
2,000-2,249.....	91	93	97	92	91	83	93	93	91
2,250-2,499.....	91	93	97	96					
2,500-2,999.....	89	97	93	93	90	90	95	94	91
Average ² expenditures for motion pictures									
500-749.....	\$3.86	\$7.23	\$7.73	\$5.86	\$2.90	\$2.61	\$4.83	\$3.50	\$6.67
750-999.....	7.51	11.22	10.17	8.32	5.53	5.40	10.43	8.21	8.83
1,000-1,249.....	10.79	13.96	13.67	11.75	10.40	6.95	12.73	11.46	13.22
1,250-1,499.....	14.52	15.40	14.24	14.33	10.42	11.00	14.91	14.93	15.17
1,500-1,749.....	16.53	20.06	20.36	20.11	14.02	13.25	19.24	17.45	17.51
1,750-1,999.....	19.09	21.85	21.43	21.77	13.90	16.95	18.94	17.13	16.36
2,000-2,249.....	24.30	25.81	21.80	21.84	18.09	17.05	22.30	21.57	21.34
2,250-2,499.....	23.26	26.22	21.99	26.43					
2,500-2,999.....	25.57	31.80	24.06	23.78	15.32	22.10	26.60	22.73	27.44
Percentage ² of families owning radios									
500-749.....	76	75	89	58	76	75	72	80	48
750-999.....	86	82	87	69	89	87	81	91	60
1,000-1,249.....	93	92	92	75	94	91	87	92	73
1,250-1,499.....	93	93	93	89	96	94	91	94	86
1,500-1,749.....	95	94	95	86	98	95	95	97	89
1,750-1,999.....	87	96	97	86	100	99	93	95	88
2,000-2,249.....	96	99	96	92	95	97	94	98	90
2,250-2,499.....	97	98	96	90					
2,500-2,999.....	99	97	99	88	100	97	100	100	94
Average ³ expenditures for radio purchase per family purchasing									
500-749.....	\$25.09	\$25.17	\$33.20	\$34.60	\$21.00	\$21.19	\$22.45	\$25.62	\$28.00
750-999.....	36.91	33.79	35.38	43.38	41.12	28.65	34.48	31.81	41.19
1,000-1,249.....	36.46	35.46	47.69	43.59	54.40	34.13	33.50	43.39	41.38
1,250-1,499.....	46.85	40.38	51.52	53.42	38.11	32.88	38.81	47.96	43.29
1,500-1,749.....	39.77	49.25	55.64	61.88	39.80	39.86	52.42	69.88	41.31
1,750-1,999.....	46.24	49.39	67.67	55.26	59.71	36.30	42.83	57.77	55.79
2,000-2,249.....	61.37	47.47	96.45	63.44	75.43	58.00	62.82	66.67	51.28
2,250-2,499.....	62.53	68.38	90.00	68.38					
2,500-2,999.....	72.03	65.60	69.13	85.33	48.00	59.50	69.71	61.58	62.31

¹ See Glossary for definition of terms used in this table. For similar data for all income classes see tables 24 and 25.

² Based on the total number of families in each class (table 24).

³ Based on the corresponding number of families in each class that purchased radios (table 24).

⁴ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

than among village families in the Pacific and Southeast regions; in the Middle Atlantic and the Plains and Mountain regions, the reverse was true. In the Southeast at the income level cited, the proportion of families spending for spectator sports was 21 percent in the small cities and 14 percent in the villages; in the Middle Atlantic and North Central regions, 17 percent and 22 percent, respectively. Average expenditures for these types of paid admissions failed to show significant city-village differences (table 25).

Radio owners were about as numerous, proportionately, in the villages as in the larger communities. This is not surprising in view of the fact that electricity was available in the villages and all but a small percentage of the families used electricity for lighting. (See table 30, Family Housing and Facilities, Misc. Pub. 399.) Among the families buying radios during the report year, however, average outlays were generally a little greater among the small-city than the village groups, at comparable income levels. At the level \$1,000-\$1,249, for example, expenditures of families buying radios in the North Central small cities averaged \$36; in the villages, \$34. At the same income level averages in the cities and villages of the Pacific region were \$48 and \$43, respectively (table 14).

For miscellaneous items of recreation other than radio, the pattern of spending showed few well-defined city-village differences either in the proportion of families making outlays or in the average amount spent. Average expenditures for games and sports, however, tended to be slightly higher in the larger communities. Thus, at the level \$1,000-\$1,249 in the Pacific region, the average amount spent by small-city families was \$4; by village families, \$3 (table 24).

Ways of recreational spending (as shown by the data from this study) had more points in common than differences in the various sections of the country. Although the level of such spending varied considerably in the several analysis units, the items that were important in one group of communities were usually important in another.

The small cities in the Pacific and Plains and Mountain regions were distinguished from those in other parts of the country by their comparatively large outlays for recreation. In the Pacific small cities more than 95 percent of the families in every income class above \$500 had such expenditures; all families, at levels above \$2,250. Average expenditures ranged from \$20 at the level \$500-\$749 to \$173 at the level \$4,000-\$4,999. The Plains and Mountain small cities ranked only slightly below those in the Pacific region in the proportion spending for recreation and, at most levels, in the average amounts spent. The villages of these two regions tended to rank above those in the Middle Atlantic and North Central, the New England, and the Southeast regions (tables 14 and 24).

The comparatively large expenditures for recreation in the western communities appeared to result from larger outlays for a number of items rather than from pronounced differences in the general pattern of division of recreation funds. There was some tendency for these families to spend more for all paid admissions than did those living farther east. However, they did not, as a rule, outrank families in the Southeast in respect to amounts spent for motion pictures. Expenditures for games and sports tended to be somewhat greater in the small cities of the two western regions than in the two others, as did percentage of families having such outlays. This also was

true in the villages, except at lower income levels where the percentage in the Pacific region was not above middle rank.

On the whole, small cities and villages in the Middle Atlantic and North Central region ranked below those in other regions with respect to total expenditures for recreation. At the level \$1,000-\$1,249, for example, average outlays in these communities were \$26 and \$22, respectively, compared with \$42 in the high-ranking Pacific small cities and \$36 in the villages of both the Plains and Mountain and Pacific regions. The low rank of these Middle Atlantic and North Central communities was due not only to the smaller outlays of families having expenditures, but also to the lower proportion of families spending.

In both the villages and small cities of this Central region, the proportion of families spending for motion pictures was somewhat lower than in other comparable units. In income classes below \$1,250, fewer than 80 percent of the small-city and village families had outlays for motion pictures; the percentage exceeded 90 only at levels above \$1,750 in the small cities and above \$4,000 in the villages. In the other village units except New England, the proportion reporting motion-picture attendance was 90 percent or greater at most levels above \$1,250 (tables 14 and 25). Average expenditures of the families that reported such attendance in the Middle Atlantic and North Central villages also tended to be low.

The Southeast communities consistently ranked lower than those in the two western regions in total expenditures for recreation; higher at most levels than those in the Middle Atlantic and North Central region, although differences were usually slight and reflected primarily greater outlays of families spending.

In the Southeast, outlays for motion pictures tended to play a more important role in total expenditures for recreation than in other regions. While amounts spent for all recreation were smaller than among comparable groups in the western communities, average outlays for motion pictures were generally as large or larger in the villages and in the small cities at levels above \$1,250. At the level \$1,500-\$1,749, for example, average expenditures for all recreation were \$51 in the small cities of the Southeast, \$65 in the small cities of the Pacific region; average expenditures for motion pictures were \$20 in both units. The proportion of families spending for plays and concerts, for games and sports, and for several other miscellaneous items of recreation was generally below the proportion found elsewhere. Radio ownership also was a little less common in the Southeast at most income levels.

Recreation Expenditures of Native-White Families of Farm Operators in 13 Sections

Total Expenditures for Recreation

Recreation expenditures of farm families in the 13 types of farming sections averaged less than \$30 at most income levels under \$1,250; only at the level \$1,000-\$1,249 in California and in the North Dakota-Kansas section did they exceed this amount. Outlays increased with income more rapidly in some sections than in others, but even at the level \$2,000-\$2,499 the average exceeded \$50 in only four sections (table 15).

TABLE 15.—RECREATION EXPENDITURES (FARM OPERATORS): *Average expenditures for all recreation, for motion pictures, and for radio purchase; percentage of families having expenditures for motion pictures, and percentage owning radios; selected income classes, 13 farm-operator analysis units in 20 States,¹ 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Vermont	New Jersey	Pennsylvania-Ohio	Michigan-Wisconsin	Illinois-Iowa	North Dakota-Kansas	South Dakota-Montana-Colorado	Washington-Oregon	Oregon—part-time	California	N. C. self-sufficing counties	North Carolina-South Carolina	Georgia-Mississippi
Average ² expenditures for all recreation													
500-749.....	\$18.76	\$16.00	\$8.12	\$10.94	\$16.07	\$20.05	\$19.81	\$10.59	\$24.18	\$16.54	\$2.90	\$10.46	\$6.43
750-999.....	14.96	11.53	10.39	15.40	17.19	26.94	28.00	22.32	16.87	21.42	5.17	14.53	11.94
1,000-1,249.....	22.82	27.46	13.09	19.98	26.96	34.11	29.07	28.25	21.36	30.92	8.61	20.13	17.41
1,250-1,499.....	32.77	23.98	19.18	27.00	27.23	27.43	37.82	37.33	25.75	31.19	14.56	27.12	21.45
1,500-1,749.....	36.71	29.71	20.91	31.26	34.90	41.17	40.13	35.62	31.96	37.57	21.87	29.70	24.52
1,750-1,999.....	36.02	33.36	21.66	28.61	34.06	42.50	54.00	46.97	42.43	46.45	50.19	37.00	27.24
2,000-2,499.....	49.64	40.05	25.76	35.32	42.90	65.94	50.97	48.68	54.53	64.16	-----	45.30	47.87
2,500-2,999.....	48.55	36.60	28.88	51.52	53.80	34.35	107.00	73.48	63.65	68.45	-----	52.36	49.11
Percentage ² of families having expenditures for motion pictures													
500-749.....	57	41	16	33	42	59	64	59	76	69	14	26	24
750-999.....	59	53	28	38	46	60	70	74	57	72	24	36	38
1,000-1,249.....	66	58	33	52	58	64	70	72	76	80	39	47	51
1,250-1,499.....	76	64	39	59	65	67	73	80	78	84	56	53	58
1,500-1,749.....	76	75	41	63	76	66	52	75	90	86	56	53	65
1,750-1,999.....	91	66	33	68	67	74	68	88	80	82	44	70	76
2,000-2,499.....	85	82	39	72	78	67	69	89	85	91	-----	74	88
2,500-2,999.....	64	79	36	68	81	83	69	93	93	92	-----	77	91
Average ² expenditures for motion pictures													
500-749.....	\$2.46	\$3.59	\$0.91	\$1.77	\$3.01	\$3.11	\$4.87	\$2.62	\$3.70	\$5.82	\$0.46	\$0.86	\$1.10
750-999.....	2.92	3.73	1.15	1.88	2.78	4.53	4.42	4.92	4.14	5.50	.83	1.52	1.93
1,000-1,249.....	3.68	7.04	1.91	2.66	4.32	5.73	8.40	6.97	4.40	11.93	1.74	2.97	4.19
1,250-1,499.....	6.00	7.32	2.21	3.51	5.23	4.74	5.82	7.66	6.83	10.58	2.38	3.75	6.30
1,500-1,749.....	5.41	12.74	3.11	4.06	8.17	6.47	5.78	8.01	10.66	12.63	2.87	4.34	5.84
1,750-1,999.....	9.43	10.66	2.80	4.42	5.41	11.33	10.48	11.01	8.64	11.77	7.13	5.72	8.96
2,000-2,499.....	9.65	10.81	3.97	5.65	9.37	7.85	8.23	10.71	10.40	16.89	-----	7.55	16.61
2,500-2,999.....	4.82	13.12	6.33	5.52	8.73	8.09	9.62	17.16	14.48	17.90	-----	11.22	11.20
Percentage ² of families owning radios													
500-749.....	68	68	37	70	62	71	64	72	82	92	9	15	14
750-999.....	68	69	46	66	71	75	64	85	84	91	8	23	23
1,000-1,249.....	69	95	50	74	72	86	66	84	92	96	11	31	37
1,250-1,499.....	81	83	60	79	74	79	87	88	95	95	35	43	36
1,500-1,749.....	73	94	64	80	79	81	96	85	98	98	44	44	45
1,750-1,999.....	89	88	60	89	75	85	76	88	93	100	69	60	53
2,000-2,499.....	94	94	64	82	86	79	85	94	100	96	-----	63	56
2,500-2,999.....	91	91	59	92	96	87	92	93	97	97	-----	71	67
Average ³ expenditures for radio purchase per family purchasing													
500-749.....	\$46.18	\$45.67	\$36.00	\$31.00	\$35.45	\$32.90	\$38.91	\$26.67	\$33.00	\$29.17	\$42.50	\$44.80	\$45.70
750-999.....	31.00	-----	42.10	31.57	36.64	42.03	52.25	36.56	29.25	39.60	46.83	44.90	42.88
1,000-1,249.....	42.91	48.67	38.43	35.32	48.38	41.92	46.88	39.40	26.86	33.43	58.67	46.72	46.06
1,250-1,499.....	34.00	38.33	44.57	36.96	46.29	38.83	47.00	51.72	62.75	46.12	41.57	47.67	40.80
1,500-1,749.....	44.88	20.17	38.09	35.50	43.14	54.80	41.25	47.57	27.00	*26.00	47.55	50.33	37.56
1,750-1,999.....	29.00	36.50	41.10	46.45	47.42	43.50	60.40	55.00	41.75	28.00	59.40	51.43	37.00
2,000-2,499.....	50.80	62.00	46.50	39.22	44.05	48.00	47.29	60.36	35.86	64.31	-----	49.80	52.22
2,500-2,999.....	*35.00	36.75	43.89	60.12	53.48	31.33	45.83	77.00	40.00	66.80	-----	52.59	56.30

¹ See Glossary for definition of terms used in this table. For similar data for all income classes, see tables 24 and 25.

² Based on the total number of families in each class (table 24).

³ Based on the corresponding number of families in each class that purchased radios (table 24).

⁴ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

Variations among the 13 sections were appreciable. At the level \$1,000-\$1,249, for example, average amounts spent for recreation ranged from \$8.61 in the self-sufficing counties of North Carolina to \$34.11 in North Dakota and Kansas; at the level \$1,500-\$1,749, from \$20.91 in Pennsylvania and Ohio to \$41.17 in North Dakota and Kansas. Highest averages usually were found in the two sections of the Plains and Mountain region and the two full-time farming sections of the Pacific Coast region.

Families in the self-sufficing counties of western North Carolina and in the Pennsylvania-Ohio section tended to spend less for recreation than those elsewhere. In the former counties, cash incomes were low and economies were necessary; expenditures for recreation were restricted to provide money for clothing, food, and the like. Furthermore, these families would find it more difficult to spend for motion pictures and other paid admissions than would most families in the other sections, since automobile ownership was less widespread than elsewhere; many of the families lived at a distance from a good road and could reach the nearest village only by following a trail or footpath for at least part of the way.

The low rank of the Pennsylvania-Ohio families with respect to recreation expenditures seems to be related to cultural patterns rather than to money income or opportunities to spend for paid admissions. An appreciable proportion of the families in the Pennsylvania counties were from so-called Pennsylvania-Dutch stock. Some were members of religious sects whose teachings emphasize the virtues of the simple life and frown upon the theatre and other commercial amusements. Even though the younger families may be less strict than their elders in their adherence to the codes regulating social activities and dress, outlays for recreation would be more questioned, less accepted, as the approved way of spending than in many other farm communities.

Families on farms generally spent somewhat less for recreation than did those with comparable incomes in villages and small cities. Differences were more marked at levels above \$1,000 than below, since outlays for recreation increased less rapidly with income in most farm sections than in the more urban communities, as is illustrated by data for selected income classes:

	<i>Average expenditures for recreation in the family-income class ¹—</i>		
	<i>\$750-\$999</i>	<i>\$1,250-\$1,499</i>	<i>\$2,500-\$2,999</i>
Communities of the Middle Atlantic and North Central region:			
Small cities.....	\$19. 54	\$35. 58	\$87. 84
Villages.....	15. 17	32. 77	87. 09
Illinois-Iowa farm section.....	17. 19	27. 23	53. 80
Michigan-Wisconsin farm section.....	15. 40	27. 00	51. 52
New Jersey farm section.....	11. 53	23. 98	36. 60
Pennsylvania-Ohio farm section.....	10. 39	19. 18	28. 88

¹ Data for other income classes are shown in table 24.

The lower expenditures of farm than small-city families reflect more restricted opportunities for attending motion-picture shows and other commercial entertainment, less widespread radio ownership, and different patterns of use of leisure time. Expenditures for toys

for farm children generally were smaller than for those in urban families of comparable income, probably because of more outdoor play of types that do not demand toys and special equipment.

Expenditures for Motion Pictures and Other Paid Admissions

Average expenditures for motion pictures were less than \$10 at most income levels below \$3,000 in all farm sections except those of the Pacific region and New Jersey. California families generally outranked those in the other sections. At the income level \$1,000-\$1,249 their average outlays were \$11.93, contrasted with \$1.74 in the self-sufficing counties of North Carolina and \$1.91 in Pennsylvania and Ohio. The percentage of families attending motion pictures at this level was far greater in California—80 compared with 39 and 33 in the two latter sections (table 15).

Farm families generally spent less for motion pictures than did small-city and village families in the same region with comparable incomes. Thus, in the Middle Atlantic and North Central region in the income class \$1,250-\$1,499, average expenditures of small-city families were \$14.52; of village families, \$11; of farm families in the Illinois-Iowa section, \$5.23 (all family averages), as the following figures show:

	<i>Expenditures for motion pictures in the income class \$1,250-\$1,499</i>	
	<i>Per family</i>	<i>Per person ¹</i>
Communities of the Middle Atlantic and North Central region:		
Small cities.....	\$14. 52	\$4. 11
Villages.....	11. 00	2. 92
New Jersey farms.....	7. 32	1. 94
Illinois-Iowa farms.....	5. 23	1. 38
Michigan-Wisconsin farms.....	3. 51	. 84
Pennsylvania-Ohio farms.....	2. 21	. 54

¹Average number of persons per family is shown in table 16.

The average size of family was generally a little greater in farm sections than in the small cities. Consequently, the proportionate difference in outlays was even greater on a per person than on a per family basis.

The relative number of farm families reporting outlays for motion picture admissions for children under 16 years of age was much smaller than the number spending for members 16 or over. Among farm families attending motion pictures, the proportion paying for admissions for children was usually between 30 and 50 percent; for persons 16 or older, more than 85 percent. It must be borne in mind, however, that not all families had children. For example, at the income level \$1,000-\$1,249 in the Illinois-Iowa section, 90 percent of the families having expenditures reported outlays for persons 16 or older and 50 percent, for children under 16; but only 55 percent of the families at this level had children in the age range 6-15.

There was considerable difference in average amounts (based on all families) spent for children and for adults, reflecting both the smaller proportion of families having outlays for children and the lower prices for children's tickets. Thus, among families in Illinois and Iowa at the level \$1,000-\$1,249, average expenditures for movies

were \$4.32; of this amount \$3.52 was for admissions of persons 16 or older and \$0.80 for children under 16.

Relatively more farm families in most sections spent for admissions to circuses, fairs, and other public amusements than spent for spectator sports or for plays and concerts. Except in the New Jersey, Pennsylvania-Ohio, Oregon part-time, North Carolina self-sufficing, and Georgia-Mississippi sections, not far from half of the families of farm operators paid admissions for the former type of entertainment during the year, whereas, as a rule, fewer than one family in six spent for the other two types (table 25).

Amounts spent for circuses and fairs, while small in comparison with those for motion pictures, were ordinarily much above those for spectator sports and plays and concerts combined. In most farm sections average outlays (all families) for the former type of recreation generally were between \$1 and \$6 at levels within the range \$500-\$2,999; the average for each of the latter types was usually under \$1. This difference reflected not only the greater proportion of families spending for circuses and fairs but also larger outlays of the families having such expenditures, as is illustrated for selected income classes in the Illinois-Iowa farm section:

Family-income class:	<i>Average expenditures, based on families spending for—</i>		
	<i>Plays, concerts</i>	<i>Spectator sports</i>	<i>Circuses, other</i>
\$750-\$999.....	\$2. 33	\$2. 18	\$4. 50
\$1, 250-\$1, 499.....	2. 62	2. 50	5. 27
\$1, 750-\$1, 999.....	2. 71	2. 74	5. 25
\$2, 500-\$2, 999.....	4. 29	4. 73	6. 54

Expenditures for Games and Sports

Outlays of farm families for equipment and fees for games and sports were not a large proportion of their total expenditures for recreation, although in most sections at least one-third of the group studied spent something for one or more such items. Average expenditures in all farm sections were under \$5 at most income levels and were less than \$1 at many levels (table 24). Even among the families reporting such outlays the average amount spent was seldom as much as \$10 in any income class, except in the Pacific region and among the relatively well-to-do groups in the Southeast.

Hunting and fishing accounted for the bulk of the expenditures of farm families for games and sports. Hunting alone generally accounted for half or more of the total outlays in the Pennsylvania-Ohio farm section; 34 percent of the families spent for hunting and 5 percent for fishing (table 27).

About 3 percent of the families in Pennsylvania and Ohio spent for bicycles; the same proportion for skates, sleds, and skiing equipment. Average outlays of the families purchasing bicycles were relatively large—\$12 or more at most income levels—while outlays of families spending for skates, sleds, and skiing equipment generally averaged \$3 or less.

Expenditures for Radios

Ownership of radios was generally less prevalent among farm families than among those living in villages and small cities, as would be expected, perhaps because of the less widespread availability of electricity in farm sections. At the level \$1,000-\$1,249, for example, 93 percent of the small-city families and 91 percent of the village group in the Middle Atlantic and North Central region owned radios; in the Illinois-Iowa farm section, only 72 percent (tables 14, 15, and 24).

The farm sections varied considerably in the prevalence of radio ownership. At the income level \$1,000-\$1,249, for example, the percentage of owners ranged from 11 in the self-sufficing counties of North Carolina to 96 in California. The large proportion of owners in California and the Oregon part-time section probably reflects greater use of electricity. In California, 85 percent or more of the families at every income level had this facility; in the part-time section, 75 percent or more. (See table 31, Family Housing and Facilities, Misc. Pub. 399.)

Low ranking in radio ownership at most income levels were four sections—three in the Southeast, where comparatively few families had electricity, and the Pennsylvania-Ohio section. The rank of the latter counties reflects cultural patterns, previously discussed, rather than lack of electricity; reluctance to adopt urban ways of living is characteristic of some of the Pennsylvania groups.

Although relatively fewer farm than small-city and village families owned radios in most regions, the proportion buying during the year tended to be slightly higher among the former groups. Perhaps the farm purchasers were largely from the group not previously owning radios. In California, where the proportion of radio owners tended to be high, the percentage of buyers was generally below that in other sections.

Average amounts spent for radio purchase ranged between \$30 and \$50 at most income levels in most of the sections (table 15). Averages at the upper end of the income distribution generally were greater than at the lower end, although this was not always true.

The likelihood that many of the radios on farms were operated on batteries rather than on electric current wired into the house presumably explains the relatively large percentage of radio owners who had outlays for maintenance. Between one-fourth and one-half of the owners at most income levels in the various sections incurred such expenditures. Although the differences were small, the amounts spent for maintenance by families spending tended to be higher in the farm sections than in villages and small cities, except in the Pacific region where there were no consistent differences. The two commercial farming sections of the Southeast, which ranked low in the use of electricity, tended to rank high in average outlays for maintenance made by families spending; the Pacific farm families, ranking high in the use of electricity, generally ranked low in such expenditures.

Expenditures for Miscellaneous Items Other Than the Radio

In most farm sections a considerable proportion of the families spent something for the miscellaneous subgroup of recreation that includes children's toys, cameras and photographic supplies, pets, and club dues, in addition to radios, pianos, and other musical instruments. Average amounts spent for such items, excluding radio, by families of all income classes combined, averaged less than \$10 in all sections except in California, the Oregon part-time section, and Vermont.

Expenditures for children's toys were reported by a larger proportion of families in most sections than were those for any other miscellaneous item except radio. One-fourth to one-third of the families in most farm sections made such purchases. Average amounts spent showed a moderate, although somewhat irregular, increase with income, but exceeded \$5 at few levels in any farm section. In the Illinois-Iowa counties, for example, average expenditures for toys increased, although not consistently, from \$0.94 in the class \$500-\$749 to \$3.09 in the class \$2,500-\$2,999. These averages were generally somewhat smaller than among village and small-city groups with comparable incomes. Thus, at the level \$1,000-\$1,249, the farm families in Illinois and Iowa had outlays averaging \$1.82; those in the North Central small cities, \$2.16.

Dues to social organizations of some sort were paid by approximately one-fifth to one-half of the families at most income levels within the range \$500-\$2,999 in all sections except those of the Southeast, where the proportion was generally less than one-fifth. The average amount spent by families paying dues amounted to not more than \$6 a year at most income levels in all sections except five—the counties of South Dakota, Montana, and Colorado; California; the Oregon part-time section; Georgia and Mississippi; and New Jersey. Farm families generally spent considerably less for dues than small-city and village families, especially in the upper part of the income range. In the North Central small cities, average expenditures (all families) increased from \$1 at the level \$500-\$749 to \$9 at the level \$2,500-\$2,999; in the Illinois-Iowa farm section, averages were \$1 or less in most classes within this range.

The various farm sections differed widely in the proportion of families spending for pets. In Vermont, almost half of the families had such outlays; in the two sections of the Plains and Mountain region, only about 1 family in 50. Average amounts spent (all families) were usually quite small—generally under \$2 at levels below \$3,000.

Cameras and photographic supplies were bought by only about 1 family in 16 among farm operators in the two commercial farming sections of the Southeast; by well over one-third of those in California and the Oregon part-time section. Outlays of the families purchasing were between \$2 and \$4, on the whole.

Expenditures for entertaining were made by relatively few families in most farm sections—by about 10 to 20 percent except in the Pennsylvania-Ohio section and the Southeast, where the percentages were lower, and in California, where the percentage was higher. Average outlays were small—less than \$2 at most levels under \$3,000 except in California.

Purchases of sheet music or phonograph records were made by 20 percent of the families in the Oregon part-time section, which ranked high for this group of items. Musical instruments were bought by few families, generally no more than 5 percent, but purchasers often made fairly large outlays. Among farm families in Illinois and Iowa at the level \$1,000-\$1,249, for example, about 4 percent of the families bought musical instruments; average outlays of those spending were \$34.

Ownership of pianos and phonographs was, on the whole, fully as frequent among farm families as among those living in villages and small cities. At the lower income levels there was a tendency for a slightly larger proportion of farm families to own pianos, but at the upper levels the relationship was reversed. At the level \$750-\$999, for example, 31 percent of the California farm families owned pianos compared with 27 percent of the families in the Pacific villages; at the level \$2,500-\$2,999, percentages were 47 and 54, respectively. In the various farm sections, the proportion of families owning pianos ranged from 6 percent in the North Carolina self-sufficing area to 53 percent in New Jersey (all income classes combined).

Relatively more farm families owned phonographs than pianos in the lower income classes, but in the upper classes piano owners generally were the more numerous. There appeared to be no relationship between income level and ownership of phonographs. The proportion of owners varied between one-fifth and one-half at most income levels within the range \$500-\$2,999 in the 13 farming sections.

Negro and Sharecropper Families

Negro Families Living in Small Cities and Villages

Relatively fewer Negro than white families of comparable income spent for recreation in both the small cities and villages of the Southeast, as is illustrated by data for the income class \$250-\$499:

Analysis unit: ¹	Percentage of families spending for recreation	Average recreation expenditures
Southeast small cities:		
White families.....	61	\$5
Negro families.....	58	3
Southeast villages:		
White families.....	75	10
Negro families.....	66	5

¹ Data for other income classes are shown in table 24.

Average recreation expenditures of the Negro families were smaller than those of the white—\$5 as compared with \$10 at the level \$250-\$499 in the villages. The lower outlays of the Negroes were but one feature of their lower level of living; total living expenditures at this level were \$348 for the Negro and \$452 for the white group.

Average expenditures for motion pictures were lower among Negro than white families, reflecting a smaller proportion of the former group spending and, on the whole, more modest outlays by those attending shows. On the other hand, expenditures for all other paid admissions combined were usually greater among Negro than among

white families and accounted for a much larger share of total paid admissions, as is shown for families in the income class \$500-\$749:

Analysis unit:	Average expenditures for—		Other paid admissions as a percentage of total paid admissions
	Motion pictures	Other paid admissions	
Southeast small cities:			
White families-----	\$5. 86	\$0. 67	10
Negro families-----	2. 29	1. 12	33
Southeast villages:			
White families-----	6. 67	. 68	9
Negro families-----	3. 26	1. 00	23

Equipment and fees for games and sports took very little of the outlays of Negro families for recreation. Amounts spent for this subgroup exceeded \$1 at only two levels among families in small cities and were less than \$0.40 at all levels in villages.

Relatively fewer Negro than white families owned radios; however, their average outlays for purchase and maintenance, which accounted for a large share of the expenditures for miscellaneous items among both racial groups, were neither consistently above nor below those of white families. At the income level \$500-\$749 in the small cities, for example, the proportion of families owning radios was 24 percent in the Negro group and 58 percent in the white; the average amount spent, \$4 for each group.

Negro families generally had smaller expenditures for toys than did the white; relatively fewer Negro families made purchases and the outlays of those buying were smaller. Negro families generally spent somewhat more than white for club dues and sheet music and records. Relatively more Negro than white families reported ownership of pianos and phonographs at most comparable income levels.

Negro Farm-Operator Families and White and Negro Sharecropper Families

Families of Negro farm operators generally spent from one-third to one-half as much for recreation as did those of white operators in both the North Carolina-South Carolina and the Georgia-Mississippi sections. The proportion of families having such expenditures was lower, also (table 24).

The larger amounts spent by the white operators represent somewhat greater outlays for each of the three subgroups of recreation—paid admissions, games and sports, and miscellaneous items. For some individual items there was little difference between the racial groups; for some, as club dues, Negro families tended to spend more than white at some levels. Expenditures of families of Negro and of white operators in North and South Carolina are illustrated by figures for the income class \$500-\$749:

Item:	Average expenditures of farm-operator families	
	Negro	White
Total recreation-----	\$4. 94	\$10. 46
Motion pictures-----	. 31	. 86
Other paid admissions-----	. 75	. 94
Games and sports-----	. 94	1. 73
Radios-----	. 70	4. 23
Toys-----	1. 31	1. 71
Other miscellaneous items-----	. 93	. 99

Sharecroppers and operators in the Georgia-Mississippi section generally did not differ greatly in expenditures for recreation when similar racial and income groups were compared. In North and South Carolina, however, the percentage of families spending as well as total outlays for recreation tended to be somewhat larger among the sharecropper than among the operator groups. Amounts spent for paid admissions, particularly motion pictures, were larger among the sharecroppers, both white and Negro, as is illustrated by data for families in North and South Carolina at the income level \$500-\$749:

Analysis unit:	<i>Average expenditures for—</i>		
	<i>All recreation</i>	<i>All paid admissions</i>	<i>Motion pictures</i>
White families:			
Operators.....	\$10. 46	\$1. 80	\$0. 86
Sharecroppers.....	12. 15	3. 33	2. 00
Negro families:			
Operators.....	4. 94	1. 06	. 31
Sharecroppers.....	7. 00	1. 70	. 66

SECTION 5. EXPENDITURES FOR TOBACCO

Small-City Families in the North Central Region

Tobacco expenditures, including outlays for cigarettes, cigars, tobacco, and smokers' supplies, comprised a relatively small proportion of the total value of consumption—usually about 2 percent—among the small-city and village families included in the study. Although the majority of families in each type of community had some expenditures for tobacco, their average outlays were relatively small. It is likely that tobacco expenditures were underestimated by many families, since purchases are frequently made by various members of the family in small quantities for their own use (see *Methodology and Appraisal, Schedule Forms and Problems of Expenditure Entries*). In view of the similarities in spending patterns in the various groups of small cities and villages, the major part of the following discussion is based on data for families in the North Central small cities.

Total Expenditures for Tobacco

Families in the North Central small cities spent an average of \$26 for tobacco and smokers' supplies; outlays increased from \$9 at the income level \$250–\$499 to \$42 at the level \$5,000–\$9,999 (table 33). Inasmuch as the proportion of families having expenditures for tobacco did not vary greatly—ranging between 70 and 80 percent at most income levels—the greater amounts spent at higher income levels generally reflected increased outlays by smokers. Whereas 7 out of 10 families at each extreme of the income scale reported expenditures for some item in this category, tobacco users at the level \$250–\$499 spent an average of \$13; at the level \$5,000–\$9,999, \$60.

At low-income levels families spent about the same amounts for tobacco as for recreation—\$14 and \$11, respectively, at the level \$500–\$749. Expenditures for recreation generally increased at a more rapid pace than did the total value of consumption; those for tobacco, on the other hand, increased more slowly at the higher levels. Consequently, at the highest level the average amount spent for recreation, \$159, was almost four times as great as for tobacco. The difference in expenditures for the two categories at higher levels may be partially accounted for by the larger number of families spending for recreation, as well as the greater amounts spent.

Although the value of consumption was more than seven times as great at the highest level (\$5,000–\$9,999) as at the lowest (\$250–\$499), expenditures for tobacco increased less than fivefold. Outlays for tobacco increased more rapidly at lower levels than at higher ones. Thus, the average amount spent by families at the level \$500–\$749 was 45 percent greater than at the level below (\$250–\$499). Since increases in amounts spent for this category were comparatively small

at levels above \$1,000, it would seem that most wants for tobacco products were satisfied at about the middle of the income range. Expenditures at the income level \$1,500-\$1,749, for example, were only 10 percent greater than those at the level \$1,250-\$1,499, \$27.17 compared with \$24.64, as is shown by the following figures:

Family-income class:	Value of con- sumption	Expenditures for tobacco	
		Amounts spent	Percentage change
\$250-\$499-----	\$578	\$9. 48	----
\$500-\$749-----	736	13. 73	45
\$750-\$999-----	929	19. 32	41
\$1,000-\$1,249-----	1, 127	22. 01	14
\$1,250-\$1,499-----	1, 353	24. 64	12
\$1,500-\$1,749-----	1, 531	27. 17	10
\$1,750-\$1,999-----	1, 709	31. 81	17
\$2,000-\$2,249-----	1, 893	31. 72	(1)
\$2,250-\$2,499-----	2, 052	33. 23	5
\$2,500-\$2,999-----	2, 329	36. 62	10
\$3,000-\$3,999-----	2, 624	36. 14	-1
\$4,000-\$4,999-----	3, 265	38. 98	8
\$5,000-\$9,999-----	4, 154	41. 85	7

¹ Less than 0.5 percent.

Expenditures for Cigarettes, Cigars, Tobacco, and Smokers' Supplies

The distribution of total expenditures for tobacco among the four subgroups—cigarettes, cigars, tobacco and snuff, and smokers' supplies—clearly indicates a change in tobacco consumption habits with increasing income. The proportion of expenditures accounted for by cigarettes increased with each successive income class up to \$2,250, but generally decreased above this point. Cigars tended to take an increasing share of the tobacco dollar at successive income levels, although they never absorbed as great a proportion as did cigarettes; tobacco and snuff led the other subgroups at the lowest income level but decreased rapidly in importance thereafter, as is illustrated by figures for selected income classes:

Family-income class:	Percentage distribution of total tobacco expenditures ¹		
	Cigarettes	Cigars	Tobacco and snuff
\$250-\$499-----	33	0	66
\$1,000-\$1,249-----	66	8	25
\$2,000-\$2,249-----	75	13	12
\$3,000-\$3,999-----	74	15	10
\$5,000-\$9,999-----	58	37	5

¹ Expenditures for smokers' supplies accounted for 1 percent or less of the total in every income class shown; See table 33.

The proportion of families reporting expenditures for cigarettes ranged from 11 to 40 percent in the three income classes between \$250 and \$1,000; at levels above \$1,000 the proportion was approximately 50 percent or greater. Cigarette expenditures increased rapidly in the lower income classes—from an average of \$3 (based on all families) at the level \$250-\$499 to \$14 at the level \$1,000-\$1,249—chiefly because of a larger proportion of smokers. At levels above \$1,750 there was little variation in expenditures, the average fluctuating between \$23 and \$27 (table 33).

Among families buying cigarettes, average weekly purchases increased from three or four packages in income classes below \$1,000

to eight packages at the level \$5,000–\$9,999. This does not necessarily indicate that the lower-income families used only half as many cigarettes as the more well-to-do group. Low-income families may have economized by rolling their own cigarettes. Outlays for tobacco used for this purpose were classified in the subgroup tobacco and snuff.

More than one-half of the families in the low-income classes had outlays for tobacco and snuff; fewer than one-fifth of those at levels above \$4,000. Average amounts spent (based on all families) decreased from \$6 or \$7 in the income classes below \$1,500 to \$2 in the classes within the range \$4,000–\$9,999.

Cigars obviously were not widely used by these small-city families. At income levels below \$2,500, fewer than one-fifth had expenditures for tobacco in this form; even at the highest level, the number buying cigars was exceeded by the number buying cigarettes. Average amounts spent increased with income for families having expenditures as well as for all families. Among families making such purchases, amounts spent increased rather consistently from \$7 at the level \$500–\$749 to \$48 at the level \$5,000–\$9,999; the average number of cigars bought weekly increased from 3 to 16.

Fewer than one-tenth of the families having expenditures for tobacco purchased smokers' supplies, such as pipes, humidors, ash trays, and lighters. Since outlays by these families were relatively small—usually less than \$3—average amounts spent by all families were under \$0.30 at every income level and accounted for 1 percent or less of total tobacco expenditures.

Tobacco Expenditures in Five Groups of Villages and Four Groups of Small Cities

There were no consistent differences in total expenditures for tobacco among families in the North Central small cities and in the Middle Atlantic and North Central villages. The village families in this region spent a little more for cigars than did the small-city families; the latter, however, tended to have larger outlays for cigarettes and other tobacco. Small-city families in the Pacific and Southeast regions usually spent slightly more than the village families, especially for cigarettes and cigars, though their expenditures for smoking and chewing tobacco and snuff tended to be smaller. In each of these regions the proportion of families having expenditures for tobacco was slightly smaller among village than small-city families. In the Plains and Mountain region, on the other hand, both total outlays and the percentage of families spending were larger among village families.

Families in the Southeast, both in small cities and in villages, tended to have greater tobacco expenditures than those in other regions. New England village families also ranked high. Among small-city families, outlays were consistently low in the Plains and Mountain region; among village families, in the Pacific region, as shown by figures for selected income classes:

Analysis unit:	Average expenditures for tobacco in the family-income class ¹ —		
	\$1,000-\$1,249	\$1,500-\$1,749	\$3,000-\$3,999
Small city:			
North Central.....	\$22	\$27	\$36
Plains and Mountain.....	19	21	19
Pacific.....	25	29	35
Southeast.....	28	35	² 52
Village:			
New England.....	26	32	43
Middle Atlantic and North Central.....	23	29	41
Plains and Mountain.....	23	31	41
Pacific.....	18	24	21
Southeast.....	26	35	43

¹ Data for other income classes are presented in table 33.

² Data are for families with incomes of \$3,000 or over.

Ranked by the proportion of families spending for tobacco, small cities in the Plains and Mountain region were lowest (61 percent of all families); those in the Southeast, highest (83 percent). Among the families having expenditures the proportion that spent for more than one of the four subgroups was larger in the North and West than in the Southeast. At the level \$1,000-\$1,249, for example, about the same proportion, four-fifths, of the village families in New England and in the Southeast had expenditures for any tobacco; but substantially larger proportions of the New England families spent for cigarettes, for cigars, and for smokers' supplies, while the relative number having outlays for other tobacco was similar in the two sections.

Ranked by expenditures for cigarettes, the units followed the general order shown when ranked by total tobacco expenditures, since cigarettes consistently took the largest proportion of the money spent for tobacco—between 70 and 80 percent for all groups except in the Middle Atlantic and North Central region, where the proportions were a little smaller. About 20 percent of the outlays for tobacco by families in this region went for smoking and chewing tobacco and snuff, while in other regions the proportion used for such items was usually 15 percent or less.

Families in the Middle Atlantic and North Central region spent a slightly larger proportion of their total tobacco outlays for cigars than did those in other regions and ranked fairly high in average outlays for this subgroup. Thus, at the income level \$1,500-\$1,749, families in the Middle Atlantic and North Central villages spent an average of \$5 for cigars; those in the New England, Plains and Mountain, and Southeast villages, \$3; and those in the Pacific villages, \$1 (table 33).

Tobacco Expenditures of Native-White Families of Farm Operators in 13 Farm Sections

Expenditures for tobacco by farm families accounted for a small proportion of the total value of consumption—only 1 or 2 percent at most income levels.¹ Average amounts spent were generally lower than those of small-city and village families of comparable incomes. Thus,

¹ Data for value of consumption are given in table 35, Family Income and Expenditures, Part 2, Family Expenditures, Farm Series, Misc. Pub. 465.

in Pennsylvania and Ohio at the income level \$1,000–\$1,249, the average amount spent for tobacco by farm families was \$12.48; by village families of this Middle Atlantic and North Central region, \$22.82; and by small-city families, \$22.01. An important factor in the lower outlays of farm families was the smaller proportion of farm than of small-city and village families having expenditures for this category—two-thirds in Pennsylvania and Ohio compared with four-fifths in the villages and in the small cities at this level.

Farm families generally spent more for tobacco than for reading or for formal education—\$13, compared with \$8 and \$6 at the level \$1,500–\$1,749 in Pennsylvania and Ohio. Except in Illinois and Iowa and in the sections of the Plains and Mountain and Pacific regions, expenditures for tobacco tended to be slightly greater than those for recreation at levels below \$1,000; at higher levels outlays for recreation were usually larger—\$26 compared with \$13, for example, at the level \$2,000–\$2,499 in Pennsylvania and Ohio.

The farm family's pattern of spending for tobacco was different from that of small-city and village families, whose cigarette expenditures accounted for two-thirds or more of the total. In more than half of the farm sections the proportion taken by cigarettes was smaller than that spent for tobacco and snuff. The latter subgroup accounted for more than half the total in most income classes in many farm sections, the tendency being especially marked in Pennsylvania and Ohio, Illinois and Iowa, and in the two sections of the Plains and Mountain region. Evidently many tobacco users among the farm families preferred to smoke a pipe or roll their own cigarettes.

Families in Vermont, New Jersey, and the two commercial farming sections of the Southeast (as differentiated from the self-sufficing section) generally spent more for tobacco than did those in other sections. In these four sections and in California outlays averaged more than \$20 in upper income classes; whereas, except for the Oregon part-time farm section where averages were usually between \$15 and \$20, families in other sections spent \$15 or less at most levels. There was no consistent tendency for expenditures to increase with income (table 33).

Vermont, New Jersey, California, the Carolinas, and the Oregon part-time farm section ranked high in cigarette purchases at most income levels. Lowest expenditures for cigarettes were found in Pennsylvania and Ohio and in the two sections of the Plains and Mountain region. The Georgia-Mississippi section ranked low at levels below \$1,000 but was highest at levels above \$2,000.

Amounts spent for cigars were highest in the New Jersey, Pennsylvania-Ohio, and California sections; lowest in the Southeast at most income levels. Expenditures for other tobacco products were generally high in Vermont, in the cattle-range section of South Dakota, Montana, and Colorado, and in the Southeast; they were low in the three Pacific sections.

Average amounts spent—both for the total category and for the various subgroups—generally were closely related to the proportion of families in each section having such expenditures. However, families in Michigan and Wisconsin ranked higher in the proportion of families buying cigarettes than in average expenditures for this item; a similar situation existed in the self-sufficing counties of North Carolina in regard to the subgroup tobacco and snuff.

In general, differences among farm families in the various sections of the country are brought out more clearly by comparing the distribution of expenditures for tobacco among the subgroups. For example, families in the tobacco-producing section of the Carolinas spent a larger proportion for cigarettes than those in the other two sections of the Southeast, while families in the self-sufficing counties of North Carolina, having fairly low expenditures, spent a relatively greater share for smoking and chewing tobacco and snuff, as is illustrated by figures for the income class \$1,500-\$1,749:

Farm section:	Percentage distribution of total tobacco expenditures ¹		
	Cigarettes	Cigars	Tobacco and snuff
Vermont.....	36	5	57
New Jersey.....	51	13	36
Pennsylvania-Ohio.....	21	14	65
Michigan-Wisconsin.....	43	12	45
Illinois-Iowa.....	36	10	52
North Dakota-Kansas.....	30	12	55
South Dakota-Montana-Colorado.....	32	10	56
Washington-Oregon.....	51	4	44
Oregon, part-time farms.....	66	10	24
California.....	52	18	29
North Carolina self-sufficing counties...	41	0	58
North Carolina-South Carolina.....	54	3	42
Georgia-Mississippi.....	49	1	50

¹ In every section, expenditures for smokers' supplies accounted for 3 percent or less of the total at this income level. See table 33.

Expenditures of families in New Jersey and in Pennsylvania and Ohio, which are fairly close geographically, offer another illustration of contrasting distribution. Although in both sections cigars took a relatively large proportion of expenditures for tobacco (more than one-eighth), in New Jersey cigarettes accounted for the largest share of the total—about one-half—while in Pennsylvania and Ohio other tobacco was most important, taking almost two-thirds of tobacco outlays.

Families in the Oregon part-time section more nearly approached the urban pattern than did those in any other section. Farm families in California had a fairly similar distribution but spent a smaller proportion for cigarettes and more for cigars.

Negro and Sharecropper Families

Negro Families Living in Small Cities and Villages

Negro families tended to spend less for tobacco than did white families of comparable incomes in the Southeast. There were no consistent differences in the percentages spending for tobacco but those having such expenditures generally spent smaller amounts. The tendency of Negro families to spend less for cigarettes and more for cigars than did white families—the chief difference between the tobacco consumption patterns of the two racial groups—was more pronounced among small-city families than in the village group, as shown by figures for the income class \$750-\$999:

Analysis unit:	Percentage distribution of total tobacco expenditures ¹		
	Cigarettes	Cigars	Tobacco and snuff
Southeast small cities:			
White families.....	72	2	26
Negro families.....	64	12	24
Southeast villages:			
White families.....	69	2	29
Negro families.....	62	5	33

¹ In every analysis unit, expenditures for smokers' supplies accounted for less than 1 percent of the total at this income level. See table 33.

Negro families in villages usually had somewhat higher outlays for tobacco than did those in small cities—the opposite of the case among Southeast white families—although a slightly higher percentage of small-city than of village families reported tobacco expenditures. In income classes below \$1,000, expenditures for cigars were larger among small-city than among village Negro families; outlays for the other subgroups, however, showed no consistent differences.

Negro Farm-Operator Families and White and Negro Sharecropper Families

Families of sharecroppers in both sections where they were studied—North and South Carolina and Georgia and Mississippi—usually had slightly higher average tobacco expenditures than did operators' families at comparable income levels. The higher average outlays by sharecroppers were the result of both larger proportions of sharecroppers having expenditures and, in some cases, larger amounts spent by families buying tobacco. Thus, among white families in the Carolinas at the income level \$500–\$749, 84 percent of operator and 90 percent of sharecropper families spent for tobacco; outlays of the operator families were \$1 less than those of sharecroppers—\$17 compared with \$18—for families having expenditures, but they were \$3 less—\$14 compared with \$17—when averages were based on all families.

Tobacco and snuff accounted for the largest part of tobacco outlays among Georgia–Mississippi sharecroppers at all income levels studied and among the Carolina sharecroppers in income classes below \$750. The Carolina white sharecroppers, like the operators, spent more for cigarettes than did Georgia–Mississippi sharecroppers. Thus, among the former families, average expenditures for cigarettes ranged from \$2 to \$9 in income classes within the range \$250–\$999, while among the latter group averages were less than \$2 within this income range. In both sections, amounts spent for cigars and for smokers' supplies, combined, generally amounted to less than \$0.50 (table 33).

In North and South Carolina among both operators and sharecroppers, total tobacco outlays tended to be lower for Negro than for white families, as was the case in the Southeast small cities and villages. In the Georgia–Mississippi section, however, the reverse was true, as is illustrated by figures for the income class \$500–\$749:

Analysis unit and tenure:		<i>Expenditures for tobacco</i> ¹		
North Carolina-South Carolina:		<i>All products</i>	<i>Cigarettes</i>	<i>Tobacco and snuff</i>
White operators.....		\$14. 11	\$4. 59	\$9. 14
Negro operators.....		11. 32	2. 88	8. 03
White sharecroppers.....		16. 62	6. 52	9. 97
Negro sharecroppers.....		11. 64	2. 43	9. 13
Georgia-Mississippi:				
White operators.....		11. 29	1. 16	9. 84
Negro operators.....		11. 84	1. 10	10. 59
White sharecroppers.....		11. 98	1. 35	10. 37
Negro sharecroppers.....		14. 56	. 71	13. 67

¹ At this income level, an average of less than \$0.50 was spent for cigars and smokers' supplies by families in each racial-tenure group (see table 33).

Three-fourths or more of the Negro families at most income levels spent something for tobacco other than cigars or cigarettes; outlays for this subgroup accounted for the major share of total expenditures among these families. Cigarettes were a more important item in the Carolinas than in Georgia and Mississippi, but even in the former section they generally accounted for less than 40 percent of the total tobacco expenditures. This spending pattern corresponded closely to that of white families in low-income classes.

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Additional data on the expenditure categories included in this report are published in the reports summarizing family expenditures and consumption, Family Income and Expenditures, Part 2 (Urban series, Misc. Pub. 396, Farm series, Misc. Pub. 465). These include total expenditures for education, reading, recreation, and tobacco, and for the subgroups of recreation—paid admissions, games and sports, and miscellaneous items—by family type and income for each analysis unit and by occupation and income for small cities and villages.

The counts of families as shown in the tables of this volume differ, in a few instances, from those shown for the same cells in the reports summarizing total expenditures for living. Reasons for these minor differences are discussed on pages 198 and 199.

In tables giving the breakdown of a total, it has been necessary in some cases to raise or lower one of the rounded components by one point in order to have the sum of the various categories comprising the total agree with the total. In a few instances, therefore, discrepancies of one point may appear between figures as given on different tables.

TABLE 16.—Average number of persons¹ per family, by income, 30 analysis units in 23 States,² 1935-36

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	North Central small cities	Plains and Mountain small cities	Pacific small cities	South-east small cities—white families	South-east small cities—Negro families	New England villages	Middle Atlantic and North Central villages	Plains and Mountain villages	Pacific villages	South-east villages—white families	South-east villages—Negro families
All incomes.....	3.45	3.44	3.26	3.46	3.28	3.25	3.56	3.20	3.23	3.65	3.44
0-249.....					3.34						3.18
250-499.....	2.81	2.90	2.67	3.42	3.10	2.14	2.79	2.88	2.43	3.48	3.50
500-749.....	3.26	3.09	3.05	3.19	3.37	2.84	3.17	2.91	2.94	3.54	3.40
750-999.....	3.38	3.13	2.96	3.50	3.39	3.12	3.47	3.17	2.91	3.63	3.71
1,000-1,249.....	3.54	3.29	3.16	3.47	3.36	3.26	3.68	3.21	3.13	3.62	3.52
1,250-1,499.....	3.53	3.35	3.25	3.39	2.80	3.18	3.77	3.18	3.18	3.65	3.05
1,500-1,749.....	3.46	3.39	3.23	3.43	3.20	3.05	3.73	3.33	3.44	3.58	
1,750-1,999.....	3.57	3.57	3.34	3.59	3.60	3.47	3.67	3.14	3.48	3.72	
2,000-2,249.....	3.45	3.57	3.26	3.47							
2,250-2,499.....	3.31	3.60	3.31	3.58		3.58	3.48	3.32	3.41	3.74	
2,500-2,999.....	3.39	3.66	3.36	3.51		3.55	3.68	3.55	3.40	3.73	
3,000-3,999.....	3.52	3.82	3.45			3.21	3.96	3.56	3.34	3.79	
4,000-4,999.....	3.63	3.79	3.66				3.40	3.24		3.80	
5,000-9,999.....	3.63		3.44				3.45	3.69		3.58	
10,000-14,999.....											

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 16.—Average number of persons¹ per family, by income, 30 analysis units in 23 States,² 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Vermont farms	New Jersey farms	Pennsylvania—Ohio farms	Michigan—Wisconsin farms	Illinois—Iowa farms	North Dakota—Kansas farms ³	South Dakota—Montana—Colorado farms	Washington—Oregon farms	Oregon part-time farms	California farms
All incomes	3.28	3.72	4.19	3.99	3.73	3.55	3.36	3.34	3.36	3.32
0-249	2.40	3.20	2.91	3.62	3.26	3.44	3.13	2.41	2.77	2.77
250-499	2.56	3.31	2.97	3.07	3.37	3.25	2.94	2.90	2.94	2.94
500-749	3.11	3.34	3.51	3.43	3.40	3.42	3.14	3.00	2.66	2.92
750-999	3.07	3.21	3.83	3.84	3.46	3.71	3.33	3.29	3.02	3.18
1,000-1,249	3.35	3.52	4.15	4.19	3.82	3.65	3.62	3.37	3.38	3.19
1,250-1,499	3.42	3.78	4.11	4.17	3.80	3.86	3.67	3.51	3.39	3.33
1,500-1,749	3.69	3.91	4.25	4.13	3.98	3.75	3.42	3.59	3.46	3.35
1,750-1,999	3.39	4.07	4.52	4.44	3.72	3.55	3.97	3.48	3.40	3.41
2,000-2,499	3.63	3.81	4.68	4.11	4.03	3.92	3.70	3.41	3.42	3.61
2,500-2,999	4.25	4.42	4.86	3.65	4.28	3.89	3.15	3.62	3.68	3.60
3,000-3,999		4.12	5.06	4.68	4.11	3.53	3.56	3.70	3.74	3.42
4,000-4,999			5.14		3.68			4.00		3.61
5,000-9,999			5.07		4.14					3.32

Family-income class (dollars)	N. C. self-sufficing counties—white operators	N. C.—S. C.—white operators	Ga.—Miss.—white operators	N. C.—S. C.—white share-croppers	Ga.—Miss.—white share-croppers	N. C.—S. C.—Negro operators	Ga.—Miss.—Negro operators	N. C.—S. C.—Negro share-croppers	Ga.—Miss.—Negro share-croppers
All incomes	4.25	4.62	3.96	4.47	4.06	5.01	3.88	4.75	3.97
0-249	3.00	3.64	2.62	2.86	3.58	4.34	2.77	4.17	3.43
250-499	3.41	3.96	3.46	4.13	3.62	4.79	3.66	4.18	3.79
500-749	3.73	4.05	3.90	4.06	4.22	4.89	4.17	4.84	4.53
750-999	4.61	4.47	4.16	4.32	4.76	5.20	4.04	5.05	4.95
1,000-1,249	4.46	4.54	4.33	4.70		5.17	4.02	5.49	
1,250-1,499	4.78	4.76	4.38	4.98		5.53	4.18	6.43	
1,500-1,749	4.80	4.89	4.03			5.83			
1,750-1,999	5.31	4.84	4.19	5.46					
2,000-2,499		4.98	3.73						
2,500-2,999		5.01	4.04						
3,000-3,999		5.25	3.72						
4,000-4,999		5.14	3.48						
5,000-9,999		4.60	3.75						
10,000-19,999			3.32						

¹ Year-equivalent persons. See Glossary, Year-equivalent Person.² See table 18, footnote 1. For size of family for the various occupational and family-type groups and for number of persons under 16 or 16 or older see the reports Family Income and Expenditures, Part 2.³ The "net loss" families averaged 3.43 persons; the "net incomes," 3.57.⁴ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 17.—AGE OF HUSBANDS: *Median age of husbands, by family type, 30 analysis units in 23 States,¹ 1935-36*

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit	All types	Type 1	Types 2 and 3	Types 4 and 5	Types 6 and 7	Analysis unit	All types	Type 1	Types 2 and 3	Types 4 and 5	Types 6 and 7
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
SMALL CITIES											
North Central.....	Yrs. 43	Yrs. 48	Yrs. 2 36	Yrs. 2 49	Yrs. 2 38	Illinois-Iowa	Yrs. 46	Yrs. 51	Yrs. 37	Yrs. 52	Yrs. 40
Plains and Mountain..	41	41	35	49	---	North Dakota-Kansas..	45	46	37	50	---
Pacific.....	42	43	36	49	---	South Dakota-Montana-Colorado.....	49	55	38	53	---
Southeast—white families.....	41	37	35	50	---	Washington-Oregon.....	51	59	42	53	---
Southeast—Negro families.....	40	42	34	47	---	Oregon—part-time.....	46	52	41	48	---
VILLAGES						California.....	49	59	42	51	---
New England.....	44	54	35	49	---	N. C. self-sufficing counties—white operators.....	49	59	38	56	42
Middle Atlantic and North Central.....	44	53	2 35	2 50	2 39	N. C.-S. C.—white operators.....	47	53	37	53	44
Plains and Mountain..	42	47	36	50	---	Ga.-Miss.—white operators.....	49	56	38	54	44
Pacific.....	44	53	36	49	---	N. C.-S. C.—white sharecroppers.....	36	29	29	48	37
Southeast—white families.....	42	41	36	50	39	Ga.-Miss.—white sharecroppers.....	39	30	29	53	39
Southeast—Negro families.....	39	42	35	45	36	N. C.-S. C.—Negro operators.....	50	53	41	55	45
FARMS						Ga.-Miss.—Negro operators.....	54	53	52	56	51
Vermont.....	52	57	42	53	---	N. C.-S. C.—Negro sharecroppers.....	40	36	29	50	39
New Jersey.....	49	57	38	52	43	Ga.-Miss.—Negro sharecroppers.....	43	38	36	48	44
Pennsylvania-Ohio.....	47	58	2 38	2 52	2 40						
Michigan-Wisconsin.....	47	56	39	51	42						

¹ See table 18, footnote 1. For median age of husbands and age distribution by family type and income see the reports Family Income and Expenditures, Part I.² In the Middle Atlantic and North Central analysis units median age of husbands in the uncombined types was as follows:

Family type:	North Central small cities	Middle Atlantic and North Central villages	Pennsylvania-Ohio farms
2.....	36	35	40
3.....	36	35	36
4.....	52	52	55
5.....	46	47	48
6.....	36	37	36
7.....	43	43	45

TABLE 18.—SCHOOLS ATTENDED AND EXPENDITURES FOR FORMAL EDUCATION: *Percentage of families having members attending specified types of schools during the report year, number of families having expenditures for specified groups of items of formal education, and average amounts spent, by income, 30 analysts units in 23 States,¹ 1935-36*

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Families having members attending schools of specified types ²						Families having expenditures for—						Average expenditures for—										
	Any		Kindergarten, nursery	Elementary	High, preparatory	Business, technical	College, professional, graduate	Any education ³	Books, supplies	Tuition	Special lessons	Other ⁴	Board at school	Room at school	All education—		Books, supplies	Tuition	Special lessons	Other ⁴	Board at school	Room at school	
	No.	Pct.													Includ ing room and board	Exclud ing room and board							
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
SMALL CITIES																							
North Central																							
All incomes	No. 3,118	No. 1,574	Pct. 50.5	Pct. 2.1	Pct. 35.1	Pct. 21.6	Pct. 0.7	Pct. 6.0	No. 1,554	No. 1,524	No. 260	No. 286	No. 17	No. 58	No. 59	Dol. 20.94	Dol. 16.59	Dol. 6.08	Dol. 6.86	Dol. 3.52	Dol. 0.13	Dol. 2.66	Dol. 1.69
250-499	61	19	31.1	0	19.7	13.1	0	0	17	17	5	0	0	0	1	1.49	1.49	1.49	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
500-749	229	87	38.0	0.9	27.5	14.0	0	2.2	87	87	10	17	0	1	1	4.86	3.44	3.81	0.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	
750-999	408	174	42.6	1.7	33.6	15.4	0.7	1.7	172	172	12	24	0	1	1	6.93	4.86	5.04	1.08	0.37	0.00	0.00	
1,000-1,249	467	243	52.0	2.8	39.0	22.7	2.2	2.6	213	235	12	30	2	3	2	9.34	6.30	5.04	2.27	0.66	0.07	0.00	
1,250-1,499	343	172	51.5	3.3	39.8	21.4	1.6	3.5	212	212	16	30	2	3	2	13.17	8.00	4.87	2.40	1.22	0.12	0.00	
1,500-1,749	312	150	48.1	1.4	35.0	24.2	0.6	3.7	172	171	13	26	3	1	2	14.97	13.00	4.87	1.73	0.40	0.01	0.04	
1,750-1,999	292	160	56.7	3.9	40.4	24.5	1.4	5.7	159	151	24	32	0	4	4	19.17	13.94	7.41	4.63	1.22	0.00	0.00	
2,000-2,249	215	120	55.8	1.9	40.5	23.7	0.5	3.0	120	117	19	24	1	9	9	23.23	24.28	9.25	7.00	0.09	0.00	0.00	
2,250-2,499	163	78	47.9	2.5	38.8	20.7	0	4.6	78	74	30	30	2	16	16	32.23	34.19	13.71	13.71	0.62	0.10	0.00	
2,500-2,999	198	106	53.5	2.0	30.8	21.2	1.0	18.9	103	100	37	40	2	14	15	67.63	48.21	23.94	18.01	5.62	11.04	2.00	
3,000-3,999	201	116	57.7	2.3	28.7	28.1	2.0	18.9	114	103	47	40	2	14	15	67.63	48.21	23.94	18.01	5.62	11.04	2.00	
4,000-4,999	64	39	60.9	7.8	32.7	28.1	0	29.0	39	33	22	17	0	4	3	66.83	60.38	15.50	13.57	11.27	11.61	7.81	
5,000-9,999	62	41	66.1	8.1	35.5	27.4	0	29.0	41	36	1	0	0	0	0	123.08	132.02	13.02	19.87	0.03	19.95	6.15	
Plains and Mountain																							
All incomes	1,311	689	52.6	4.8	31.4	25.9	2.1	9.8	671	608	318	162	5	18	18	23.51	20.59	7.26	8.96	4.34	0.03	1.73	1.19
250-499	16	7	43.8	0	25.0	12.5	0	6.3	7	7	1	0	0	0	0	12.69	12.69	5.81	6.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	
500-749	73	31	42.5	2.7	23.3	21.9	0	9.6	29	27	13	3	0	1	1	15.63	13.17	4.88	6.70	1.39	0.00	0.00	
750-999	122	41	33.6	3.3	18.9	13.1	1.6	2.5	41	36	13	8	0	1	1	6.69	6.45	2.80	2.00	1.59	0.00	0.00	
1,000-1,249	171	67	39.2	2.9	24.6	19.3	0	3.5	64	60	20	5	0	1	1	8.15	7.02	2.67	2.33	0.56	0.00	0.00	
1,250-1,499	164	84	51.2	7.3	24.4	27.4	1.8	6.7	81	73	38	10	0	1	1	13.55	13.19	5.31	3.63	0.35	0.00	0.00	
1,500-1,749	181	93	51.4	1.7	33.1	21.0	5.0	6.6	91	84	34	24	0	2	2	18.46	17.86	5.41	7.41	0.04	0.00	0.00	
1,750-1,999	155	95	61.3	8.4	38.7	27.7	2.6	9.7	97	85	47	35	0	3	3	24.86	22.39	7.21	9.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	

FAMILY EXPENDITURES

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Income	64	55.2	6.0	32.8	27.6	1.7	11.2	54	25	13	1	2	2	26.01	21.96	8.44	9.99	3.52	.01	3.10	1.55
2,000-2,249	116	55.2	6.0	32.8	27.6	1.7	11.2	60	54	25	13	2	2	26.01	21.96	8.44	9.99	3.52	.01	3.10	1.55
2,250-2,499	82	63.4	6.1	42.7	29.3	3.6	14.6	50	47	27	2	1	1	40.54	37.24	9.84	18.01	9.18	.21	2.42	.88
2,500-2,999	110	75	4.5	42.7	35.5	3.7	15.5	69	65	41	16	1	0	29.04	29.14	11.71	12.41	12.73	.03	.00	.00
3,000-3,999	90	56	5.6	38.9	38.9	1.1	24.4	57	48	40	17	0	2	51.33	44.83	12.47	19.63	12.73	.00	4.39	2.11
4,000-4,999	31	24	77.4	35.5	54.8	.0	29.0	25	22	19	9	4	4	116.81	65.81	24.68	28.93	11.81	.39	24.90	25.10
<i>Pacific</i>																					
All incomes	1,500	745	1.3	32.6	21.1	1.3	7.7	762	719	270	164	10	55	31.98	21.55	5.69	11.23	4.54	.09	7.25	3.18
250-499	12	33.3	.0	0	16.7	.0	16.7	4	4	4	0	0	0	17.17	17.17	5.08	12.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
500-749	63	20	31.7	0	14.3	1.6	1.6	20	20	5	0	0	0	4.27	4.27	1.94	2.28	.05	.00	.00	.00
750-999	115	35	30.4	0	17.4	.9	4.3	38	35	15	3	0	1	11.14	8.77	2.46	5.18	1.13	.00	1.96	.41
1,000-1,249	191	77	40.3	5	30.4	1.0	2.1	79	77	21	13	0	0	8.70	8.70	3.19	2.43	3.08	.00	.00	.00
1,250-1,499	181	90	49.7	0	38.1	1.7	5.5	89	88	25	14	0	2	18.07	16.53	4.51	9.08	2.62	(*)	1.31	.25
1,500-1,749	172	81	47.1	1	45.7	2.3	4.1	84	79	26	16	0	3	19.05	15.88	4.11	8.35	2.62	.00	2.01	.16
1,750-1,999	174	87	55.7	1	39.1	1.1	4.0	101	94	22	10	2	4	16.86	14.37	5.06	8.72	3.46	.03	3.46	.93
2,000-2,249	144	70	84.9	0	21.5	.0	11.1	80	76	32	18	2	5	23.44	19.96	6.35	8.86	5.46	.13	2.47	1.01
2,250-2,499	109	57	82.3	5.5	23.9	.7	7.3	58	56	21	11	5	5	23.44	19.96	6.35	8.86	5.46	.13	2.47	1.01
2,500-2,999	142	60	63.4	3.7	37.3	.7	13.5	91	86	40	25	0	10	61.49	39.38	10.45	20.81	7.00	.82	14.26	6.50
3,000-3,999	128	69	53.9	3.9	34.4	2.3	10.9	71	62	29	25	0	10	61.49	39.38	10.45	20.81	7.00	.82	14.26	6.50
4,000-4,999	44	30	68.2	4.5	29.5	4.5	34.1	31	30	20	12	0	12	209.95	101.23	20.50	66.91	13.82	.00	76.04	32.68
5,000-9,999	25	16	64.0	.0	44.0	.0	20.0	16	16	10	7	0	4	114.36	59.96	10.81	30.21	18.88	.00	36.80	17.60
<i>Southeast—white families</i>																					
All incomes	1,116	530	1.6	33.1	22.0	.6	3.5	529	516	108	60	11	37	20.64	12.13	5.08	4.55	2.28	.22	6.14	2.37
250-499	33	15	45.5	.0	42.4	.0	.0	15	15	1	0	0	0	2.76	2.76	2.73	.03	.00	.00	.00	.00
500-749	83	25	30.1	.0	22.9	1.2	.0	25	22	2	0	0	0	1.83	1.83	1.79	.04	.00	.00	.00	.00
750-999	118	53	44.9	.0	39.0	1.0	.8	52	52	7	0	0	0	3.85	3.85	3.32	.53	.00	.00	.00	.00
1,000-1,249	153	67	43.8	1.3	37.3	.7	7.7	67	65	6	3	1	1	4.71	4.18	3.62	.41	.21	.04	.35	.18
1,250-1,499	136	65	47.8	.7	30.9	2.2	7.7	65	63	11	1	1	1	8.90	5.82	3.62	1.02	1.17	.01	1.84	.34
1,500-1,749	132	60	45.5	2.3	25.8	.8	.8	60	59	10	12	0	1	10.90	10.71	4.94	2.30	1.95	.00	1.36	.31
1,750-1,999	138	68	49.3	2.2	38.4	.7	2.2	68	66	12	9	1	3	13.85	10.71	5.06	3.31	2.02	.01	2.28	.86
2,000-2,249	106	55	51.9	4.7	36.8	.0	1.9	55	53	15	8	1	1	11.59	13.81	5.66	3.20	4.83	.12	.52	.26
2,250-2,499	67	31	46.3	.0	28.4	.0	11.9	31	31	9	4	2	6	37.95	16.62	6.49	7.08	2.21	.24	14.91	6.42
2,500-2,999	69	45	65.2	1.4	33.3	.0	10.1	45	44	13	11	1	7	59.53	32.09	9.85	13.90	8.27	.07	19.08	8.36
3,000 or over	81	46	56.8	3.7	28.4	2.5	18.5	46	43	22	8	4	15	110.87	48.47	11.05	27.57	7.27	2.58	45.50	16.90
<i>Southeast—Negro families</i>																					
All incomes	475	199	1.3	32.0	12.4	.6	2.9	196	190	58	8	2	10	9.51	5.38	3.00	2.15	.21	.02	2.82	1.31
0-249	47	18	38.3	2.1	31.9	.0	.0	15	14	5	0	0	0	1.02	1.02	.89	.13	.00	.00	.00	.00
250-499	159	59	37.1	1.3	29.6	.0	.6	59	57	13	0	1	1	2.20	1.75	1.41	.34	.00	.00	.30	.15
500-749	108	46	42.6	1.9	33.3	.0	1.9	47	45	8	1	1	1	4.99	3.51	2.37	1.05	.00	.00	1.16	.32
750-999	91	49	53.8	.0	42.9	.0	5.5	49	49	14	2	0	3	12.99	7.27	4.18	2.56	.53	.00	4.14	1.58
1,000-1,249	50	18	36.0	.0	22.0	.0	2.0	17	17	9	2	0	1	9.32	7.40	3.70	3.53	.12	.00	1.28	.64
1,250-1,499	10	3	20.0	.0	20.0	.0	10.0	3	3	3	1	0	1	24.70	12.10	5.30	5.30	1.50	.00	9.40	3.20
1,500-1,749	5	2	740.0	7.0	720.0	7.20	7.20	2	1	2	0	1	1	190.60	70.60	28.80	41.80	.00	.00	75.00	45.00
1,750-1,999	5	4	780.0	7.0	720.0	7.20	7.20	4	4	4	2	1	1	146.20	69.60	27.80	35.60	5.60	.00	51.00	25.60

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 18.—SCHOOLS ATTENDED AND EXPENDITURES FOR FORMAL EDUCATION: *Percentage of families having members attending specified types of schools during the report year, number of families having expenditures for specified groups of items of formal education, and average amounts spent, by income, 30 analysts units in 23 States,¹ 1935-36*—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Families having members attending schools of specified types ²						Families having expenditures for—						Average expenditures for—										
	Any		Kindergarten, nursery	Elementary	High, preparatory	Business, technical	College, professional, graduate	Any education ³	Books, supplies	Tuition	Special lessons	Other ⁴	Board at school	Room at school	All education— Including board and room		Books, supplies	Tuition	Special lessons	Other ⁴	Board at school	Room at school	
	No.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
VILLAGES	No.	No.							No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New England	743	325	43.7	2.2	29.5	19.2	1.1	2.7	145	106	43	41	7	13	13	18.04	11.53	2.69	7.02	1.67	0.15	4.37	2.14
All incomes	7	12	714.3	7.0	714.3	7.0	7.0	7.0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	.14	.14	.14	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
250-499	42	12	28.6	2.4	23.8	4.8	0.0	0.0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	.43	.43	.19	.24	.00	.00	.00	.00
500-749	95	35	36.8	3.2	21.1	14.7	1.1	0.0	11	9	3	0	0	0	0	.60	.60	.41	.19	.00	.00	.00	.00
750-999	126	53	42.1	2.4	30.2	18.3	1.6	1.6	17	15	5	3	0	1	1	8.44	3.68	1.60	1.76	.32	.00	3.17	1.59
1,000-1,249	120	50	41.7	2.4	31.7	17.5	0.0	8.8	18	16	5	3	1	2	2	11.38	5.04	2.05	2.17	.77	.05	4.61	1.73
1,250-1,749	98	39	39.8	0.0	25.5	19.4	1.0	2.0	20	13	4	7	1	1	1	11.92	10.69	1.77	6.17	.05	.05	.74	.49
1,750-1,999	80	41	46.1	2.2	29.2	15.7	1.1	5.6	22	15	7	7	2	2	2	21.82	14.54	2.99	9.41	1.56	.58	5.03	2.25
2,000-2,499	109	68	62.4	3.7	41.3	34.9	2.8	5.5	36	22	11	14	2	3	3	40.20	26.96	6.39	15.36	4.88	.33	8.39	4.85
2,500-2,999	31	14	45.2	3.2	29.0	25.8	3.2	3.2	6	6	3	3	0	1	1	44.71	33.77	4.93	24.52	4.32	.00	7.29	3.65
3,000-3,999	26	12	46.2	7.7	26.9	15.4	0.0	11.5	8	5	4	2	1	3	3	77.85	42.08	8.24	32.00	1.38	.46	24.46	11.31
Middle Atlantic and North Central																							
All incomes	3,042	1,535	50.5	3.0	37.2	20.9	.7	3.4	1,227	1,172	130	217	11	76	75	16.77	11.12	4.69	4.52	1.88	.03	3.49	2.16
250-499	84	21	25.0	1.2	16.7	13.1	0.0	0.0	17	17	3	4	0	0	0	1.90	1.90	1.79	.00	.11	.00	.00	.00
500-749	300	135	37.5	3.1	30.3	12.8	0.6	6.6	114	113	3	4	0	0	0	2.77	2.77	2.20	.35	.22	.00	.00	.00
750-999	572	261	45.6	3.5	36.0	16.1	3.3	7.7	179	176	10	13	1	4	4	4.81	3.84	2.66	.80	.38	.05	.00	.00
1,000-1,249	575	310	53.9	3.0	42.3	23.7	7.7	1.7	241	234	16	30	2	8	8	11.87	8.93	5.05	2.98	.85	.05	1.95	.99
1,250-1,499	461	267	57.9	3.9	43.8	24.5	4.4	2.4	219	207	14	46	1	8	7	10.72	8.82	4.95	1.66	2.19	.02	1.26	.64
1,500-1,749	283	162	57.2	3.5	39.2	25.1	1.4	4.2	134	130	14	23	2	8	8	18.83	13.08	5.91	5.02	2.10	.05	3.74	2.01
1,750-1,999	235	129	54.9	2.6	36.2	24.3	9.9	6.8	106	98	22	25	0	9	11	23.33	15.44	5.83	6.77	2.84	.00	4.27	3.62
2,000-2,499	253	122	48.2	1.2	30.8	18.6	1.6	9.1	105	94	24	30	2	23	21	44.94	24.83	6.61	13.99	4.16	.07	12.88	7.23

Plains and Mountain		118	67	56.8	1.7	36.4	30.5	.0	7.5	58	53	10	21	1	6	5	42.58	24.02	6.31	13.63	4.65	.03	11.04	6.03
All incomes		1, 103	458	41.5	1.1	28.7	17.4	.7	4.8	455	447	82	88	6	45	43	20.53	11.56	4.71	4.72	1.98	.15	5.96	3.01
250-499		31	5	16.1	3.2	12.9	6.5	.0	.0	5	5	0	1	0	0	0	.94	.91	.91	.00	.03	.00	.00	.00
500-749		126	33	37.4	.0	19.8	11.9	.0	.8	32	32	2	8	0	1	1	4.87	3.10	2.29	.81	.00	.00	.00	.00
750-999		182	68	37.4	.0	24.7	15.9	.0	2.7	68	66	11	8	1	4	3	9.15	6.45	3.37	2.03	.80	.25	1.73	.97
1,000-1,249		155	52	33.5	1.3	21.9	12.9	.6	1.3	52	61	6	6	0	1	1	4.54	3.62	2.42	.91	.29	.00	.61	.31
1,250-1,499		171	69	40.4	1.2	28.7	15.2	.6	4.7	68	66	12	10	1	8	7	17.68	10.63	3.85	4.78	1.29	.11	5.24	2.41
1,500-1,749		131	69	52.7	.8	36.6	21.4	.8	3.1	69	68	7	15	2	2	2	13.61	11.33	5.61	3.02	2.31	.39	1.82	.46
1,750-1,999		87	36	41.4	.0	28.7	20.7	1.1	4.6	35	34	8	9	0	1	1	10.93	10.07	4.46	3.32	2.29	.38	1.57	.57
2,000-2,999		125	66	52.8	.0	36.6	20.0	.8	13.6	66	65	20	22	1	14	14	45.66	26.78	8.34	12.27	5.79	.38	16.74	8.87
3,000-3,999		38	24	63.2	.0	44.7	21.1	2.6	7.9	24	24	4	9	0	3	3	52.66	21.32	8.66	8.05	4.61	.03	43.17	23.39
4,000-4,999		36	24	66.7	.0	37.3	25.0	.0	22.2	24	24	9	8	1	8	8	111.61	45.05	12.08	28.50	4.44	.00	14.58	16.67
5,000-9,999		12	8	66.7	.0	33.3	41.7	8.3	0	8	8	1	2	0	1	1	64.92	33.67	19.50	4.50	9.67	.00	14.58	16.67
		9	4	71.4	7.0	73.3	73.3	71.1	71.1	4	4	2	2	0	2	2	88.33	37.11	7.22	13.45	10.44	.00	33.78	17.41
Pacific																								
All incomes		1,471	674	45.8	2.2	30.4	21.4	1.3	3.7	562	511	113	125	12	31	30	16.40	11.43	3.11	4.84	3.36	.12	3.36	1.61
250-499		28	2	7.1	.0	0	7.1	.0	.0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	.28	.28	.28	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
500-749		107	25	23.1	.0	17.8	7.5	.9	.9	23	23	4	1	0	0	0	3.92	3.92	1.88	2.79	.25	.00	.00	.00
750-999		186	53	28.5	1.1	17.2	12.9	.5	2.7	42	39	6	5	0	2	2	6.47	4.46	1.67	2.53	.26	.00	.00	.00
1,000-1,249		211	89	42.2	1.9	26.1	19.9	.5	2.8	73	68	14	8	2	3	3	7.83	6.06	2.24	2.42	1.37	.03	1.10	.67
1,250-1,499		304	90	41.1	2.5	29.9	18.6	.0	2.5	78	71	16	20	1	2	2	10.16	8.28	2.84	2.59	2.84	.01	1.25	.63
1,500-1,749		202	113	50.9	1.5	40.6	27.7	.0	4.0	97	88	17	20	2	3	3	11.72	10.47	3.14	3.03	4.29	.01	.86	.39
1,750-1,999		174	87	59.0	4.0	35.6	21.8	1.1	4.6	73	66	11	15	3	2	1	12.69	10.68	3.93	3.68	3.50	.17	1.67	.34
2,000-2,999		208	119	57.2	3.8	36.1	28.8	1.9	5.3	99	87	21	28	2	6	6	25.45	15.57	4.41	4.87	5.75	.38	7.30	2.58
3,000-3,999		100	62	62.0	1.0	40.0	34.0	3.0	8.0	49	44	14	15	1	7	7	42.45	21.41	3.99	14.60	5.79	.03	11.30	6.70
		51	34	66.7	3.9	41.2	25.5	3.9	11.8	26	23	10	13	1	6	6	91.49	57.63	8.74	33.32	14.59	.98	21.41	12.45
Southeast-white families																								
All incomes		2, 100	1, 109	52.8	.9	38.0	22.4	1.4	7.4	1, 105	1, 096	352	198	36	138	138	36.09	21.52	8.03	9.38	3.78	.33	9.98	4.59
250-499		63	25	39.7	.0	31.7	14.3	.0	.0	25	25	5	0	0	0	0	2.38	2.38	2.19	.19	.00	.00	.00	.00
500-749		236	96	40.7	.8	35.2	10.6	.0	1.6	95	94	22	6	0	1	1	5.53	4.90	3.16	1.03	.71	.00	.00	.00
750-999		257	128	49.8	.4	38.9	18.3	.4	1.8	127	127	23	5	2	1	1	6.96	6.47	5.04	1.08	.28	.07	.31	.18
1,000-1,249		274	125	45.6	1.5	35.8	19.1	.0	2.2	121	121	31	12	0	4	4	12.05	9.66	5.22	3.03	1.41	.00	1.46	.93
1,250-1,499		286	146	51.0	1.0	37.8	23.0	1.4	4.9	146	143	48	20	3	7	9	16.13	13.02	6.80	4.12	2.05	.05	1.88	1.23
1,500-1,749		249	140	56.2	1.2	39.6	24.9	.8	6.4	139	136	39	17	4	13	13	25.63	15.69	7.07	6.23	2.27	.12	6.77	3.17
1,750-1,999		173	93	53.8	1.2	37.6	24.5	1.2	7.5	93	93	30	14	2	14	14	29.85	16.66	8.26	5.85	2.27	.28	7.67	4.09
2,000-2,999		245	145	59.2	.8	40.0	27.3	3.7	13.9	145	145	56	29	7	31	31	58.71	34.07	11.13	15.20	7.38	.36	17.08	7.56
3,000-3,999		124	79	63.7	.0	38.7	32.3	4.0	17.7	79	79	37	18	7	23	23	101.72	51.33	14.77	23.35	14.82	1.39	33.41	13.98
4,000-4,999		117	80	68.4	.0	41.9	32.5	4.3	23.1	79	79	38	23	6	25	23	120.52	76.52	17.89	41.42	7.80	1.48	35.37	16.56
5,000-9,999		40	27	67.5	.0	47.5	25.0	.0	25.0	27	27	11	12	1	10	10	152.80	68.59	18.45	41.35	16.60	.12	53.33	22.95
		36	25	69.4	2.8	36.1	36.1	2.8	19.4	25	24	9	10	4	9	9	163.56	80.31	20.17	40.86	15.11	.47	58.03	25.22

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 18.—SCHOOLS ATTENDED AND EXPENDITURES FOR FORMAL EDUCATION: *Percentage of families having members attending specified types of schools during the report year, number of families having expenditures for specified groups of items of formal education, and average amounts spent, by income, 30 analysis units in 23 States,¹ 1935-36*—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Families having members attending schools of specified types ¹						Families having expenditures for—						Average expenditures for—																				
	Any		Kindergarten,	Elementary	High, preparatory	Business, technical	College, professional	Any education ²	Books, supplies	Tuition	Special lessons	Other ³	Board at school	Room at school	All education—	Books, supplies	Tuition	Special lessons	Other ⁴	Board at school	Room at school												
	No.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Incl. and excl. room and board	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.												
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)										
VILLAGES—continued																																	
Southeast—Negro families																																	
All incomes	972	408	46	31.5	1.4	26.7	34.1	8.8	0.2	2.1	0.0	0.0	45	102	45	45	3	81	10	0	0	0	23	21	0	91	3.83	2.62	1.08	0.13	0.00	1.55	0.70
0-249	146	46	165	40.9	5.5	34.7	7.9	4.1	2.2	1.5	2.6	0.0	162	161	45	45	3	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2.63	2.10	0.88	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.99	
250-499	403	165	123	45.9	2.2	38.4	7.8	7.9	0.0	1.5	2.6	0.0	123	121	45	45	3	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3.01	3.01	3.01	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.99	
500-749	268	123	51	31.0	1.0	36.0	17.0	0.0	0.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	90	50	45	45	3	11	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4.63	4.63	4.63	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.99	
750-999	100	51	17	38.6	2.3	25.0	15.9	0.0	0.0	13.6	0.0	0.0	17	7	6	6	1	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	5	11.80	11.80	11.80	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.99	
1,000-1,249	44	17	6	54.5	0.0	18.2	27.3	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	6	6	6	6	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	33.91	12.27	9.73	1.27	1.27	1.27	18.55	9.09	
1,250-1,499	11	6																															
FARMS																																	
Vermont																																	
All incomes	537	230	42.8	0	31.5	16.2	6	2.6	2.6	0	0	0	93	84	21	9	9	21	9	1	1	1	18	17	0	13.27	7.74	2.20	5.12	0.40	0.02	3.66	1.87
0-249	10	1	10.0	0	10.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
250-499	28	4	14.3	0	14.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
500-749	82	37	45.1	0	36.6	14.6	0	1.2	1.2	0	0	0	12	12	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	5.63	4.44	1.56	2.88	0.00	0.00	0.72	0.47
750-999	111	38	34.2	0	23.4	11.7	0	1.8	1.8	0	0	0	14	11	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	11.58	5.07	1.16	3.24	0.67	0.00	0.29	0.22
1,000-1,249	74	34	39.4	0	33.0	13.8	0	1.1	1.1	0	0	0	13	11	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3.78	2.41	1.07	0.70	0.28	0.60	0.77
1,250-1,499	49	29	43.9	0	38.4	23.0	0	2.7	2.7	0	0	0	17	15	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	18.08	10.09	2.45	7.36	0.28	5.48	3.00	2.51
1,500-1,749	44	25	59.2	0	44.9	26.5	0	2.0	2.0	0	0	0	11	11	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	14.61	9.11	3.04	5.11	0.73	4.34	1.16	1.16
1,750-1,999	34	18	52.9	0	35.3	17.6	0	1.5	1.5	0	0	0	10	11	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	70.41	39.65	6.41	32.48	0.76	23.94	4.34	4.34
2,000-2,499	11	7	63.6	0	45.5	18.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	32.64	32.64	13.91	18.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2,500-2,999																																	

New Jersey									
All incomes	497	238	47.9	1.0	38.4	20.5	1.2	1.4	48
0-249	11	5	45.5	.0	9.1	36.4	.0	.0	0
250-499	36	13	33.3	.0	33.3	8.3	.0	.0	0
500-749	41	14	34.1	.0	34.1	9.8	.0	.0	0
750-999	49	16	32.7	.0	32.7	4.1	.0	.0	0
1,000-1,249	73	34	40.6	1.4	35.6	21.9	1.4	1.4	3
1,250-1,499	53	23	43.4	.0	35.8	15.1	.0	.0	0
1,500-1,749	51	26	60.1	2.0	41.2	17.6	2.0	5.9	8
1,750-1,999	50	30	63.0	2.0	52.0	26.0	2.0	2.0	8
2,000-2,499	62	33	53.2	.0	41.9	32.3	.0	.0	3
2,500-2,999	33	16	48.5	3.0	45.5	33.3	7.9	5.3	10
3,000-3,999	38	28	73.7	5.3	39.5	31.6	7.9	5.3	7
4,000-4,999									
5,000-9,999									
Pennsylvania—Ohio									
All incomes	2,254	1,288	57.1	.7	47.9	20.7	.7	1.6	567
0-249	21	7	33.3	.0	28.6	9.5	.0	.0	0
250-499	100	27	27.0	1.0	22.0	8.0	.0	.0	0
500-749	209	90	43.1	.0	34.9	12.4	.0	.0	0
750-999	304	150	49.3	.0	42.4	15.5	.0	.0	0
1,000-1,249	294	184	62.6	.0	51.0	21.8	.0	.0	0
1,250-1,499	312	165	52.9	.0	45.2	17.6	.0	.0	0
1,500-1,749	267	160	59.9	.4	51.3	25.5	.4	1.1	7
1,750-1,999	197	129	65.9	.5	54.8	23.4	.5	1.5	4
2,000-2,499	254	165	65.0	.0	55.1	24.4	1.2	5.1	14
2,500-2,999	135	92	68.1	.0	54.8	28.1	1.2	4.4	32
3,000-3,999	116	86	74.1	.0	62.1	31.0	2.8	2.6	19
4,000-4,999	25	20	76.9	.0	61.5	30.8	3.8	7.7	5
5,000-9,999	19	13	68.4	.0	63.2	31.6	5.3	.0	4
Michigan—Wisconsin									
All incomes	1,067	590	55.3	.5	45.1	21.6	.5	2.4	566
0-249	13	7	53.8	.0	38.5	38.5	.0	.0	7
250-499	53	15	28.3	.0	24.5	6.7	.0	.0	12
500-749	115	43	37.4	.9	31.3	13.9	.0	.9	39
750-999	176	60	51.1	.6	43.8	15.9	.0	1.1	85
1,000-1,249	166	122	62.2	3.1	49.5	19.9	1.0	2.6	116
1,250-1,499	169	93	55.0	.0	46.7	26.0	.0	1.2	92
1,500-1,749	115	70	60.9	.0	48.7	26.1	.0	1.2	68
1,750-1,999	80	55	68.8	1.7	48.7	33.8	.9	6.1	68
2,000-2,499	85	60	68.0	.0	55.0	33.8	1.2	1.2	54
2,500-2,999	95	64	63.2	.0	52.6	33.2	1.1	4.2	58
3,000-3,999	25	14	56.0	.0	36.0	32.0	1.0	4.0	14
4,000-4,999	30	21	70.0	.0	50.0	33.3	.0	10.0	21
5,000-9,999									

See footnotes at end of table.

0-249	39.3	30.3	22.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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See footnotes at end of table.

750-999	87	37	42.5	2.3	2.3	20.7	2.3	2.3	23	23	2	2	0	1	1	9.93	8.21	3.15	4.49	.57	.00	1.15	.57
1,000-1,249	71	35	49.3	1.4	2.8	22.5	1.4	2.8	21	19	6	6	0	1	1	13.79	10.49	3.14	6.67	.68	.00	1.89	1.41
1,250-1,499	93	47	50.5	1.1	4.3	32.3	1.1	4.3	36	35	8	7	1	0	3	14.54	10.69	4.08	5.27	1.34	.00	2.31	1.54
1,500-1,749	91	47	51.6	1.1	4.4	28.6	1.1	4.4	31	24	7	8	1	0	3	7.85	7.85	3.39	1.27	3.17	.02	.00	.00
1,750-1,999	76	41	53.9	2.6	7.3	26.3	2.6	7.3	33	27	7	7	1	2	1	24.79	18.62	4.14	10.69	3.78	.01	3.80	2.37
2,000-2,499	137	84	61.3	3.6	43.1	32.8	3.6	43.1	66	59	18	13	2	6	6	26.20	16.35	5.08	7.19	4.01	.07	6.92	2.93
2,500-2,999	79	49	62.0	1.3	41.8	35.4	2.5	6.3	35	35	5	6	0	2	2	16.76	12.82	5.66	4.29	2.87	.00	9.96	2.98
3,000-3,999	66	39	59.1	3.0	30.3	34.8	3.0	12.1	27	23	10	5	1	8	8	82.30	49.59	6.21	35.11	8.03	.24	21.66	11.05
4,000-4,999	24	14	41.7	4.2	16.7	29.2	4.2	16.7	11	10	2	1	0	1	1	21.29	9.12	6.62	4.42	2.08	.00	9.17	3.00
5,000-9,999	19	9	31.6	5.3	5.3	31.6	5.3	5.3	9	8	3	2	1	1	1	106.37	27.42	5.58	16.94	4.74	.16	47.37	31.58
N. C. self-sufficing counties—white operators																							
All incomes	607	326	53.7	.2	2.1	18.6	.2	2.1	327	325	15	7	2	7	6	8.63	7.27	6.23	.77	.23	.04	1.00	.36
0-249	10	2	20.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	1.10	1.10	1.10	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
250-499	78	27	34.6	.0	.0	6.4	.0	.0	27	27	0	0	0	0	0	1.63	1.63	1.63	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
500-749	138	53	38.4	.0	.0	5.8	.0	.0	53	53	0	0	0	0	0	2.71	2.71	2.71	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
750-999	156	94	60.3	.0	.0	19.2	.0	.0	93	93	0	0	0	0	0	5.62	5.62	5.62	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
1,000-1,249	107	68	63.6	.0	.0	25.2	.0	.0	69	68	4	2	0	2	1	9.21	8.40	7.72	.36	.32	.00	.63	.18
1,250-1,499	63	41	65.1	.0	.0	39.7	.0	.0	41	41	2	2	1	1	1	13.44	13.20	11.05	1.84	.28	.03	.16	.08
1,500-1,749	39	26	66.7	.0	.0	30.8	.0	.0	27	26	6	3	1	3	3	36.54	22.05	15.33	3.82	2.28	.62	10.90	3.59
1,750-1,999	16	15	93.8	.0	.0	37.5	.0	.0	15	15	3	0	0	1	1	37.19	27.19	16.94	10.25	.00	.00	6.62	3.38
N. C.-S. C.—white operators																							
All incomes	1,944	1,259	64.7	.3	3.9	29.4	.3	3.9	1,258	1,253	110	79	35	80	76	27.61	17.78	10.73	5.09	1.57	.39	6.74	3.00
0-249	22	7	31.8	.0	.0	9.1	.0	.0	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	1.73	1.73	1.73	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
250-499	123	54	43.9	.0	.0	14.6	.0	.0	54	54	0	1	1	0	0	4.57	4.57	4.52	.00	.03	.02	.00	.00
500-749	237	113	47.7	.0	.0	11.0	.0	.0	112	112	1	1	1	0	0	4.92	4.92	4.86	.02	.04	(9)	.00	.00
750-999	284	161	56.7	.0	.0	19.7	.0	.0	161	161	7	2	4	1	1	8.95	7.95	6.82	.74	.32	.07	.67	.33
1,000-1,249	271	167	61.6	.0	.0	28.0	.0	.0	167	167	6	2	3	3	3	13.29	10.36	8.06	1.19	.16	.35	1.98	.95
1,250-1,499	237	166	70.0	.0	.0	31.6	.0	.0	166	162	13	5	1	6	3	17.51	13.68	10.47	2.60	.61	(9)	2.55	1.28
1,500-1,749	177	134	73.6	.0	.0	34.5	.0	.0	134	134	6	11	1	6	6	18.14	13.87	12.00	2.91	1.85	.02	1.07	.20
1,750-1,999	121	89	73.0	.0	.0	38.0	.0	.0	89	89	7	18	1	6	6	22.83	15.91	12.00	2.36	1.47	.08	5.13	1.79
2,000-2,499	204	158	77.0	.0	.0	42.6	.0	.0	158	158	19	13	6	14	13	38.27	29.60	14.82	17.35	5.67	.20	17.36	6.50
2,500-2,999	105	82	78.1	.0	.0	45.7	.0	.0	82	82	18	13	2	14	11	63.46	30.60	17.35	28.01	11.82	3.87	36.45	17.97
3,000-3,999	95	78	82.1	.0	.0	50.5	.0	.0	78	78	16	15	3	15	15	124.86	70.44	26.74	28.01	11.82	1.67	40.05	13.38
4,000-4,999	42	32	76.2	.0	.0	43.2	.0	.0	32	32	9	3	3	8	8	104.43	49.00	21.64	22.03	3.64	2.92	79.73	37.96
5,000-9,999	26	18	69.2	.0	.0	34.6	.0	.0	18	17	3	3	3	4	10	189.00	41.73	24.35	41.73	2.92	2.92	79.73	37.96

See footnotes at end of table.

Ga. Miss. white sharecroppers		N. C.-S. C.-Negro operators		Ga. Miss.-Negro operators		N. C.-S. C.-Negro sharecroppers	
All incomes	All incomes	All incomes	All incomes	All incomes	All incomes	All incomes	All incomes
149	81	54.4	.0	52.3	8.1	.0	.0
105	64	61.0	.0	59.0	15.2	.0	.0
105	64	61.0	.0	59.0	21.6	2.9	.0
63	51	81.0	.0	76.2	33.3	.0	.0
481	236	49.1	1.2	44.3	12.3	.0	.0
16	4	25.0	.0	25.0	.0	.0	.0
187	68	36.4	1.6	32.1	4.8	.0	.0
201	109	54.2	1.0	49.3	15.4	.0	.0
77	55	71.4	1.3	64.9	21.7	.0	.0
433	288	66.5	.0	61.7	13.9	.5	1.8
28	11	39.3	.0	35.7	3.6	.0	.0
112	63	56.2	.0	54.5	8.0	.0	.0
108	72	66.7	.0	64.8	8.3	.0	.0
750	660	71.4	.0	64.3	15.5	.0	3.6
84	60	81.5	.0	70.4	25.9	1.9	.0
1,000-1,249	54	81.5	.0	70.4	25.9	1.9	.0
1,250-1,499	24	79.2	.0	75.0	20.2	4.2	8.3
1,500-1,999	23	82.6	.0	69.6	30.4	.0	13.0
511	270	52.8	.8	50.3	5.1	.0	1.4
31	8	25.8	.0	25.8	.0	.0	.0
178	73	41.0	.0	39.3	3.4	.0	.0
147	92	62.6	.7	59.9	4.8	.0	.7
750	991	59.3	.0	56.0	11.0	.0	4.4
1,000-1,249	47	72.3	4.3	66.0	6.4	.0	2.1
1,250-1,499	17	52.9	5.9	52.9	.0	.0	.0
640	394	61.6	.2	58.8	5.8	.2	.6
42	17	40.5	2.4	38.1	2.4	.0	.0
106	97	49.5	.0	48.0	2.0	.0	.5
208	123	62.0	.0	61.5	2.9	.0	.0
116	84	72.4	.0	67.2	11.2	.9	.9
56	94	87.5	.0	75.0	21.4	.0	3.6
22	18	81.8	.0	81.8	4.5	.0	.0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 18.—SCHOOLS ATTENDED AND EXPENDITURES FOR FORMAL EDUCATION: *Percentage of families having members attending specified types of schools during the report year, number of families having expenditures for specified groups of items of formal education, and average amounts spent, by income, 30 analysis units in 23 States,¹ 1935-36*—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Families having members attending schools of specified types ²						Families having expenditures for—						Average expenditures for—										
	Any		Kindergarten, nursery	Elementary	High, preparatory	Business, technical	College, professional	Any education ³	Books, supplies	Tuition	Special lessons	Other ⁴	Board at school	Room at school	All education— Including board and room		Excluding board and room	Books, supplies	Tuition	Special lessons	Other ⁴	Board at school	Room at school
	No.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
FARMS—continued																							
Ga.—Miss.—Negro sharecroppers	624	303	48.6	0.8	46.8	1.9	0.0	0.0	288	288	21	0	0	1	1	1.69	1.64	1.55	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.04	
All incomes	126	43	34.1	8	31.7	1.6	0	0	41	41	1	0	0	0	0	0.50	0.50	0.48	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
0-249	126	43	34.1	8	31.7	1.6	0	0	41	41	1	0	0	0	0	0.50	0.50	0.48	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
250-499	307	130	42.3	3	41.4	1.6	0	0	119	119	9	0	0	1	1	1.24	1.14	1.08	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.03
500-749	114	97	67.4	1.4	66.0	1.4	0	0	95	95	8	0	0	0	0	2.73	2.73	2.62	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
750-999	47	33	70.2	2.1	63.8	6.4	0	0	33	33	3	0	0	0	0	4.68	4.68	4.28	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

¹ See Glossary for definition of terms used in this table. See table 34 for list of small cities, villages, and farm counties studied. White families only were studied in all regions except the Southeast. See Methodology and Appraisal before using these data for regional comparisons.

² Percentages are based on the number of families in each class (column 2), regardless of whether they included any persons attending school. The counts from which these percentages were computed are in most cases approximately the same as those for the number of families having expenditures at schools of the specified types (table 19, columns 8-13) except in those analysis units where a large percentage of the families lived in communities furnishing textbooks free. The approximate number of families having members in school but no expense may be obtained by subtracting column 10 from column 3. It should be noted, however, that column 10 may include some families with no members attending school, as special lessons (column 13) may not require school attendance.

³ Excludes families whose only expenditures for education were for room and board of

family members away at school. The number of such families was as follows: Small cities—North Central 1; Plains and Mountain 1; villages—Middle Atlantic and North Central, 2; Plains and Mountain, 1; Southeast, Negro, 1; farms—Vermont, 2; Pennsylvania-Ohio, 2; Michigan-Wisconsin, 1; Illinois-Iowa, 1; South Dakota-Montana-Colorado, 1; California, 1; and Georgia-Mississippi—Negro operators, 1.

⁴ This includes fee for diploma, supplies for special lessons, and other education expense (exclusive of board and room rent) not elsewhere classified.

⁵ Averages are based on the number of families in each class (column 2), regardless of whether they had any expenditures for education.

⁶ \$0.0050 or less.

⁷ Percentage based on fewer than 10 cases.

⁸ 0.050 or less.

⁹ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 19.—NUMBER OF PERSONS ATTENDING AND EXPENDITURES FOR SPECIFIED TYPES OF SCHOOLS; *Average number of family members attending schools of specified types, number of families having expenditures for education at schools of specified types, and average amounts spent, by income, 30 analysis units in 23 States, 1935-36*

[Nonrelated families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Average 2 number of family members attending schools of specified types				Families having expenditures for education at schools of specified types 3								Expenditures for education at schools of specified types (averages based on families having expenditures 4)													
					Any		Kindergarten, nursery		Elementary		High, preparatory		Business, technical		College, graduate, professional		All					College, graduate, professional				
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)				
(1)	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Total	Books, sup-plies	Tuition				
SMALL CITIES																										
North Central																										
All incomes	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.				
250-499	.38	.00	.25	.13	.00	.00	17	2	11	7	0	0	5.35	5.35	36.80	5.50	4.09	6.57	48.80	13.80	43.75					
500-749	.61	.01	.43	.15	.00	.02	87	0	62	32	0	5	9.07	6.95	43.90	3.25	4.47	8.38	36.14	10.57	29.83					
750-999	.73	.02	.49	.20	.01	.01	172	4	136	63	3	7	11.60	9.03	43.90	3.10	5.47	10.08	111.67	36.14	10.57					
1,000-1,249	.90	.03	.57	.29	.01	.01	226	10	173	103	1	6	10.61	8.88	22.46	3.10	5.47	10.08	30.00	54.00	21.00					
1,250-1,499	.91	.01	.60	.26	.01	.03	214	3	164	91	3	11	14.52	10.10	60.38	12.00	6.41	9.98	44.00	89.00	15.64					
1,500-1,749	.85	(6)	.50	.30	.01	.04	172	1	119	81	2	11	13.17	9.77	45.77	7.00	5.39	10.23	30.00	66.18	18.82					
1,750-1,999	.95	.04	.54	.30	.02	.05	157	6	112	69	4	15	18.13	11.05	52.29	19.33	6.60	11.75	51.00	72.40	16.85					
2,000-2,249	.97	.02	.55	.29	.01	.10	120	4	86	61	1	20	26.12	13.62	64.21	13.75	6.19	12.16	216.00	85.55	26.42					
2,250-2,499	.80	.02	.43	.26	.00	.09	77	3	47	34	0	12	36.40	17.50	79.37	13.67	9.11	14.41	153.67	46.18	71.32					
2,500-2,999	.80	.02	.42	.26	.01	.18	103	3	58	40	2	29	54.74	19.33	108.97	8.33	7.14	11.65	100.00	156.31	38.31					
3,000-3,499	.98	.03	.39	.33	.01	.22	114	4	59	57	4	37	64.25	22.04	102.38	41.75	6.19	15.19	124.50	146.70	40.11					
3,500-4,999	1.11	.08	.44	.36	.00	.23	39	5	16	18	0	12	69.72	21.69	84.32	20.80	15.19	22.39	164.08	38.67	113.88					
5,000-9,999	1.24	.08	.44	.37	.00	.35	41	5	19	17	0	18	125.63	25.86	124.12	14.40	15.89	21.18	245.39	38.80	213.06					

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 19.—NUMBER OF PERSONS ATTENDING AND EXPENDITURES FOR SPECIFIED TYPES OF SCHOOLS: *Average number of family members attending schools of specified types, number of families having expenditures for education at schools of specified types, and average amounts spent, by income, 20 analysts units in 23 States,¹ 1935-36*—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Average 2 number of family members attending schools of specified types				Families having expenditures for education at schools of specified types 2								Expenditures for education at schools of specified types (averages based on families having expenditures 3)											
			Kindergarten, nursery		Elementary		High, preparatory		Business, technical		College, graduate, professional		All			Kindergarten, nursery			Elementary	High, preparatory	Business, technical	College, graduate, professional		
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)		
(1)	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Total	Books, sup-plies	Tuition	
SMALL CITIES—con.																								
Plains and Mountain																								
All incomes	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	
250-499	.56	.00	.31	.12	.00	.13	7	0	4	2	0	6	29.00	13.29	\$ 110.00	\$ 1.50	4.00	\$ 3.50	-----	180.00	70.00	-----	-----	
500-749	.68	.03	.28	.27	.00	.10	20	2	12	14	0	1	30.18	13.19	37.62	3.50	6.75	10.50	-----	102.33	28.33	-----	\$ 110.00	
750-999	.50	.03	.27	.15	.02	.03	38	4	18	15	2	3	15.71	9.47	19.69	2.00	7.33	10.07	-----	92.67	23.67	-----	74.00	
1,000-1,249	.67	.03	.35	.25	.00	.04	63	2	31	32	0	6	19.16	13.30	20.45	9.50	7.52	17.09	-----	68.00	27.33	-----	69.00	
1,250-1,499	.81	.08	.30	.34	.02	.07	79	6	29	41	3	11	24.15	11.92	27.32	8.33	5.34	13.90	-----	83.00	25.80	-----	48.80	
1,500-1,749	.82	.02	.40	.38	.05	.07	86	2	44	36	9	14	26.97	11.64	39.44	8.50	6.09	14.17	-----	71.33	21.73	-----	59.55	
1,750-1,999	1.06	.09	.48	.36	.02	.11	91	8	45	40	4	15	28.14	13.14	39.72	21.50	7.07	14.72	-----	82.42	21.73	-----	71.54	
2,000-2,249	.96	.06	.40	.35	.02	.13	57	4	23	30	2	12	37.49	18.13	46.32	30.00	11.09	17.53	-----	50.50	25.80	-----	84.30	
2,250-2,499	1.23	.06	.55	.38	.03	.21	68	3	21	24	3	18	47.58	17.17	54.70	34.67	8.10	15.75	-----	98.58	30.91	-----	84.30	
2,500-2,999	1.21	.05	.53	.42	.04	.17	69	4	29	36	3	18	38.45	19.82	33.29	10.00	7.34	16.14	-----	102.75	25.33	-----	84.45	
3,000-3,999	1.42	.04	.55	.51	.01	.31	54	4	17	32	1	21	53.52	23.40	44.18	14.75	12.94	16.69	-----	98.43	29.19	-----	65.75	
4,000-4,999	1.42	.06	.39	.65	.00	.32	24	2	6	16	0	9	69.25	34.77	47.21	\$ 15.00	10.50	17.44	-----	143.33	58.89	-----	95.00	
Pacific																								
All incomes	.79	.01	.42	.26	.02	.08	741	19	478	307	20	116	34.25	11.88	62.36	30.63	5.41	12.95	-----	136.90	29.72	-----	109.91	
250-499	.50	.00	.00	.25	.00	.25	4	0	0	2	0	2	51.50	15.25	36.25	-----	3.07	\$ 27.50	-----	\$ 75.50	\$ 9.50	-----	\$ 66.00	
500-749	.49	.00	.08	.17	.02	.02	20	0	14	9	1	5	13.30	6.10	28.80	28.80	6.44	8.40	-----	15.00	\$ 25.00	-----	\$ 25.00	
750-999	.42	.00	.23	.14	.01	.04	35	0	20	15	1	1	25.11	8.09	39.73	39.73	3.55	8.40	-----	95.00	117.40	-----	96.60	
1,000-1,249	.63	.00	.40	.19	.01	.03	77	1	57	32	2	4	13.92	7.90	22.10	-----	6.74	11.19	-----	37.00	59.75	-----	54.25	
1,250-1,499	.74	.00	.49	.17	.02	.06	89	0	68	25	3	10	29.46	9.28	72.20	72.20	5.53	11.20	-----	265.67	116.90	-----	80.60	
1,500-1,749	.81	.01	.49	.20	.02	.05	81	2	60	26	4	7	26.46	8.95	55.23	-----	4.73	11.50	-----	65.75	179.00	-----	154.00	
1,750-1,999	.83	.01	.49	.28	.01	.04	96	2	67	42	2	7	15.93	9.37	29.45	\$ 16.00	4.64	12.21	-----	90.50	20.71	-----	49.50	

	2,000-2,249	2,250-2,499	2,500-2,999	3,000-3,999	4,000-4,999	5,000-9,999		4.08	13.29		98.12	25.43	75.88
								4.46	9.00		109.88	27.43	94.14
								9.31	13.33		143.73	36.40	110.64
								5.12	23.19		180.14	34.92	147.71
								3.27	22.66		197.73	38.60	159.13
								6.78	22.66		148.00	28.00	120.00
<i>Southeast—white families</i>													
All incomes	.74	.02	.41	.26	.01	.04	.528	6.32	11.39	92.00	119.56	26.33	110.18
250-499	.64	.00	.58	.06	.00	.00	15	5.79	5.50				
500-749	.47	.00	.33	.13	.01	.00	25	4.74	6.67	\$ 2.00			
750-999	.73	.00	.53	.19	.00	.01	52	5.71	7.11		\$ 62.00		\$ 52.00
1,000-1,249	.69	.01	.46	.20	.00	.01	67	5.93	9.57	\$ 3.00	\$ 13.00	\$ 10.00	
1,250-1,499	.71	.01	.42	.26	.01	.01	65	6.17	8.47	\$ 110.00	\$ 10.00	\$ 15.00	
1,500-1,749	.68	.02	.28	.36	.01	.01	60	6.03	11.26	\$ 170.00	\$ 87.00	\$ 25.00	\$ 72.00
1,750-1,999	.81	.02	.46	.30	.01	.02	68	6.21	11.73	\$ 159.00	\$ 93.67	\$ 28.50	\$ 220.00
2,000-2,249	.76	.05	.42	.27	.00	.02	54	7.23	12.00		\$ 138.50	\$ 22.12	\$ 72.71
2,250-2,499	.75	.00	.33	.30	.00	.12	31	6.77	9.00		\$ 105.29	\$ 33.57	\$ 131.72
2,500-2,999	.96	.01	.38	.44	.00	.13	45	9.87	24.24	\$ 100.00	\$ 138.13	\$ 20.00	\$ 116.93
3,000 or over	.97	.03	.36	.35	.02	.21	46						
<i>Southeast—Negro families</i>													
All incomes	.62	.01	.43	.14	.01	.03	195	3.71	10.02	83.00	87.58	36.33	51.25
0-249	.68	.02	.57	.09	.00	.00	15	2.85	3.67				
250-499	.48	.01	.36	.10	.00	.01	59	2.94	7.46		\$ 42.00	\$ 18.00	\$ 24.00
500-749	.62	.02	.45	.13	.00	.02	49	3.97	6.75		\$ 70.00	\$ 17.50	\$ 52.50
750-999	.81	.00	.55	.21	.00	.05	46	4.11	7.30		\$ 12.33	\$ 43.33	\$ 69.00
1,000-1,249	.58	.02	.30	.22	.02	.02	17	5.64	18.00	\$ 80.00	\$ 60.00	\$ 30.00	\$ 50.00
1,250-1,499	.40	.00	.20	.10	.00	.10	3	5.60	\$ 2.00	\$ 156.00	\$ 94.00	\$ 45.00	\$ 49.00
1,500-1,749	1.00	.00	.20	.20	.20	.40	2	1.00	\$ 12.00	\$ 100.00	\$ 100.00	\$ 70.00	\$ 90.00
1,750-1,999	1.60	.00	.20	.40	.20	.80	4	6.00	\$ 43.00	\$ 13.00	\$ 70.67	\$ 31.00	\$ 36.67
VILLAGES													
<i>New England</i>													
All incomes	.68	.02	.39	.23	.01	.03	115	11.27	15.31	100.40	264.55	64.42	214.05
250-499	.14	.00	.14	.00	.00	.00	1	1.00					
500-749	.33	.02	.27	.04	.00	.00	4	1.33	8.00	\$ 6.00			
750-999	.47	.03	.27	.16	.01	.00	11	1.50	5.67	\$ 8.00			
1,000-1,249	.70	.03	.41	.24	.01	.01	15	2.00	15.56	\$ 2.00			
1,250-1,499	.62	.00	.40	.21	.00	.01	16	24.78	13.40	\$ 105.00	\$ 46.50	\$ 175.00	\$ 90.00
1,500-1,749	.60	.00	.34	.22	.01	.03	14	5.00	37.29	\$ 203.40	\$ 50.00	\$ 141.00	\$ 140.00
1,750-1,999	.71	.02	.43	.19	.01	.06	17	1.50	8.50	\$ 334.67	\$ 48.75	\$ 251.34	\$ 400.00
2,000-2,499	1.05	.04	.52	.41	.03	.05	25	20.17	12.69	\$ 8.00	\$ 375.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 263.33
2,500-2,999	.87	.03	.39	.39	.03	.03	6	6.00	17.00	\$ 450.00	\$ 325.33	\$ 62.00	\$ 263.33
3,000-3,999	.69	.08	.31	.19	.00	.11	6	3.00	\$ 25.00				

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 19.—NUMBER OF PERSONS ATTENDING AND EXPENDITURES FOR SPECIFIED TYPES OF SCHOOLS: *Average number of family members attending schools of specified types, number of families having expenditures for education at schools of specified types, and average amounts spent, by income, 30 analysis units in 23 States, 1935-36*—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Average number of family members attending schools of specified types				Families having expenditures for education at schools of specified types ³								Expenditures for education at schools of specified types (averages based on families having expenditures ⁴)									
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	All			Kindergarten, nursery	(18)	(19)	(20)	College, graduate, professional		
													Total	Books, supplies	Tuition					Total	Books, supplies	Tuition
(1)	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Total	Books, supplies	Tuition
VILLAGES—con.																						
Middle Atlantic and North Central																						
All incomes	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
250-499	.40	.01	.22	.17	.00	.00	17	1	11	9	0	0	8.88	8.88	41.67	3.00	4.09	11.44	55.00	27.00	2.00	25.00
500-749	.64	.03	.46	.14	.00	.01	113	2	90	40	2	1	11.16	7.02	45.90	1.00	5.53	7.02	115.00	101.25	29.25	72.00
750-999	.82	.04	.55	.22	(0)	.01	177	9	138	68	1	4	18.12	8.62	45.90	5.78	5.78	8.93	66.75	228.33	69.56	178.62
1,000-1,249	.90	.03	.63	.30	(0)	.02	236	7	177	109	4	9	19.58	12.41	107.25	2.71	6.84	9.81	17.50	91.67	19.38	74.44
1,250-1,499	1.03	.04	.67	.30	(0)	.02	208	7	153	95	2	9	14.66	11.02	54.79	10.14	7.00	11.02	17.50	91.67	20.09	96.55
1,500-1,749	1.04	.04	.62	.32	.02	.04	130	4	87	56	3	12	23.78	12.85	101.50	16.00	7.33	11.41	194.67	106.92	20.09	96.55
1,750-1,999	.99	.02	.58	.30	.01	.08	101	2	64	46	1	16	29.31	13.99	72.23	16.00	7.41	11.41	18.00	119.44	31.67	89.75
2,000-2,499	.86	.01	.52	.22	.02	.00	95	2	52	38	4	20	54.86	17.79	147.50	8.00	8.17	13.39	98.00	193.50	35.40	166.42
2,500-2,999	1.02	.02	.55	.36	.00	.00	94	1	33	28	0	9	43.56	14.04	160.80	23.00	7.52	11.11	199.00	23.25	41.00	178.33
3,000-3,999	1.27	.04	.69	.38	.00	.16	38	2	22	18	0	4	60.87	19.54	132.50	23.00	8.91	9.28	211.56	41.00	21.00	170.56
4,000-4,999	.86	.05	.43	.19	.00	.19	11	1	7	3	0	4	110.91	31.36	218.75	2.00	7.71	9.67	283.75	65.00	21.00	218.75
5,000-9,999	1.00	.00	.50	.40	.00	.10	2	0	1	1	0	1	73.50	48.50	50.00	---	20.00	27.00	---	100.00	50.00	50.00
Plains and Mountain																						
All incomes	.64	.01	.36	.21	.01	.05	454	9	313	188	8	53	22.92	11.62	63.56	5.44	5.20	11.41	113.50	106.53	27.25	81.85
250-499	.22	.03	.13	.06	.00	.00	5	1	4	2	0	0	5.60	5.60	---	---	4.25	5.00	---	---	---	---
500-749	.36	.00	.22	.13	.00	.01	32	0	24	15	0	1	12.22	9.03	51.00	1.00	4.33	5.00	---	---	---	---
750-999	.53	.04	.29	.17	.00	.03	68	4	45	27	0	5	14.49	9.30	33.73	5.50	5.16	11.81	50.00	150.00	50.00	100.00
1,000-1,249	.46	.01	.28	.15	.01	.01	52	2	34	20	1	2	9.92	7.35	23.50	6.00	4.62	7.40	50.00	74.50	25.00	49.50

Pacific															
All incomes.															
1,250-1,499	61	.01	.37	.17	.01	.05	.68	1	48	25	1	8	21.72	9.98	68.17
1,500-1,749	85	.01	.48	.32	.01	.03	.68	1	47	32	1	4	16.63	10.81	56.57
1,750-1,999	69	.00	.36	.22	.01	.05	.35	0	24	17	1	7	13.43	11.03	36.12
2,000-2,499	86	.00	.46	.24	.01	.15	.66	0	17	8	1	13	39.03	16.43	76.70
2,500-2,999	1,00	.00	.65	.28	.00	.08	.24	0	17	9	0	8	26.48	13.11	76.30
3,000-3,999	1,08	.00	.55	.28	.00	.25	.28	0	14	5	0	8	60.88	18.12	114.00
4,000-4,999	1,17	.00	.50	.50	.08	.40	8	0	1	5	0	1	36.00	23.25	54.00
5,000-9,999	1,00	.00	.45	.33	.11	.11	4	0	3	3	1	1	60.00	16.25	87.50
5,000-9,999	1,00	.00	.45	.33	.11	.11	4	0	3	3	1	1	60.00	16.25	87.50
All incomes.															
250-499	.73	.02	.39	.26	.02	.04	.526	7	291	269	16	50	22.25	8.96	63.07
500-749	.07	.00	.00	.07	.01	.00	.25	0	17	7	1	0	17.04	4.00	74.50
750-999	.35	.00	.22	.11	.01	.01	.25	0	28	27	1	4	19.52	7.97	78.33
1,000-1,249	.41	.01	.22	.15	.01	.02	.40	0	22	21	0	6	14.25	6.94	36.50
1,250-1,499	.63	.02	.36	.24	.03	.03	.69	0	38	35	0	5	14.97	8.15	33.06
1,500-1,749	.65	.01	.54	.35	.02	.03	.74	1	56	50	4	3	13.69	7.26	36.00
1,750-1,999	.82	.04	.47	.25	.02	.07	.91	2	66	60	2	8	18.19	10.35	48.73
2,000-2,499	.94	.03	.47	.35	.02	.07	.91	1	48	40	4	10	21.57	10.93	48.73
2,500-2,999	1.06	.01	.54	.39	.04	.08	.46	0	19	29	2	7	40.41	9.07	104.29
3,000-3,999	1.08	.04	.57	.31	.04	.12	.23	0	11	9	2	6	93.26	19.39	169.90
Southeast—white families															
All incomes.															
250-499	.95	.01	.57	.27	.02	.08	1,103	16	701	468	27	145	32.86	15.38	55.23
500-749	.63	.00	.44	.19	.00	.00	.25	0	20	9	0	1	10.41	5.52	2.40
750-999	.72	.01	.56	.14	.00	.01	.95	2	81	24	0	1	6.00	7.93	11.09
1,000-1,249	.87	(⁶)	.63	.22	(⁶)	.02	1.27	1	100	47	1	3	12.39	10.20	12.09
1,250-1,499	.95	.01	.58	.24	(⁶)	.02	1.25	3	98	51	1	6	18.09	11.54	24.41
1,500-1,749	.96	.01	.56	.32	.01	.05	1.44	2	108	66	2	12	21.71	13.60	24.60
1,750-1,999	.94	.01	.58	.29	.01	.07	1.39	2	97	60	2	13	22.42	12.93	35.71
2,000-2,499	.94	.01	.54	.30	.01	.08	.93	2	96	43	2	13	24.96	15.37	29.73
2,500-2,999	1.08	.01	.56	.34	.03	.14	1.45	2	96	67	9	33	44.49	18.81	68.50
3,000-3,999	1.13	.00	.49	.40	.05	.25	.79	0	48	40	4	22	59.85	23.19	78.27
4,000-4,999	1.24	.00	.53	.41	.05	.25	.79	0	46	38	5	25	87.84	26.49	127.53
5,000-9,999	1.32	.02	.72	.28	.00	.30	.27	1	19	10	0	10	88.59	27.33	150.36
5,000-9,999	1.33	.03	.52	.47	.03	.28	.25	1	13	13	1	7	87.88	30.25	163.44
Southeast—Negro families															
All incomes.															
0-249	.68	.01	.54	.11	(⁶)	.02	403	11	326	83	2	19	8.91	6.36	12.90
250-499	.46	.01	.41	.04	.00	.00	.45	2	38	6	0	0	2.95	2.87	1.33
500-749	.65	(⁶)	.55	.10	(⁶)	.01	.62	1	137	32	1	2	6.54	5.25	6.90
750-999	.77	.02	.65	.09	.00	.07	.50	1	103	19	0	4	8.10	6.65	6.82
1,000-1,249	.90	.01	.58	.24	.00	.07	.50	1	103	19	0	4	8.10	6.65	6.82
1,250-1,499	.66	.02	.28	.20	.00	.16	.17	1	10	6	0	6	29.24	11.53	43.00
1,500-1,749	.91	.00	.18	.37	.09	.27	.6	0	2	3	1	1	20.17	17.83	14.00
1,750-1,999	.91	.00	.18	.37	.09	.27	.6	0	2	3	1	1	20.17	17.83	14.00
2,000-2,499	.91	.00	.18	.37	.09	.27	.6	0	2	3	1	1	20.17	17.83	14.00
2,500-2,999	.91	.00	.18	.37	.09	.27	.6	0	2	3	1	1	20.17	17.83	14.00
3,000-3,999	.91	.00	.18	.37	.09	.27	.6	0	2	3	1	1	20.17	17.83	14.00
4,000-4,999	.91	.00	.18	.37	.09	.27	.6	0	2	3	1	1	20.17	17.83	14.00
5,000-9,999	.91	.00	.18	.37	.09	.27	.6	0	2	3	1	1	20.17	17.83	14.00

See footnotes at end of table.

Pennsylvania-Ohio												
All incomes												
1.03	2,000-2,499	.35	.00	3	0	1	3	0	8	0	8.00	7.33
1.15	2,500-2,999	.68	.00	1	0	0	0	0	5	0	5.00	5.00
1.21	3,000-3,999	.70	.00	1	0	0	0	2	210.88	36.29	286.60	417.33
		.58	.42	8	1	0	3					5.00
1.13	(9)	.85	.01	546	0	403	206	14	35	24.34	10.92	110.71
												207.77
												45.48
												180.25
.57	0-249	.47	.10	0	0	0	5	0	21.38	9.85	\$150.00	
.44	250-499	.34	.09	13	0	0	1	0	4.83	4.83		
.71	500-749	.70	.14	42	0	29	17	0	11.57	9.05	48.67	
.92	750-999	.72	.19	58	0	73	43	0	18.49	9.60	100.00	
1.00	1,000-1,249	.87	.29	60	(9)	62	33	2	38.19	9.60	167.00	
1.02	1,250-1,499	.79	.21	61	0	78	0	2	18.35	12.97	123.00	
1.24	(9)	.90	.33	77	0	117	0	1	26.55	13.20	201.00	
1.36	1,500-1,999	1.04	.31	56	0	58	45	1	35.27	13.98	127.00	
1,750-1,999		1.06	.31	66	0	48	32	2	40.91	17.13	180.11	
2,000-2,999		1.44	.00	31	0	18	21	3	70.61	17.13	180.11	
3,000-3,999		1.59	.00	1.45	0	62	10	3	62.70	19.84	146.17	
4,000-4,999		1.46	.00	5	0	2	1	2	111.00	56.80	\$210.30	
5,000-9,999		1.58	.00	5	0	4	3	1	29.20	11.50	\$100.00	
Michigan-Wisconsin												
All incomes												
1.08	(9)	.76	.28	565	8	456	217	4	26	15.92	11.24	97.50
												11.88
												6.80
												5.62
1.23	0-249	.69	.54	7	0	4	5	0	12.43	7.75	12.43	
.42	250-499	.36	.06	12	0	11	2	0	7.75	7.75		
.73	500-749	.56	.15	39	1	33	14	0	15.38	10.26		
.96	750-999	.72	.22	85	0	73	27	0	8.55	86.67	\$200.00	
1.20	1,000-1,249	.87	.25	116	6	93	34	2	14.78	9.22	94.17	
1.16	1,250-1,499	.80	.34	92	1	77	44	0	12.16	10.48	38.75	
1,250-1,499		.82	.35	101	0	81	59	1	23.09	12.59	79.33	
1,500-1,749		.85	.35	68	0	51	29	1	15.87	11.87	93.00	
1,750-1,999		1.45	.00	54	0	43	25	0	18.07	15.07	29.00	
2,000-2,499		1.23	.00	58	0	48	21	1	24.07	19.71	55.00	
2,500-2,999		.80	.28	14	0	9	7	0	29.10	18.10		
3,000-3,999		.52	.00	20	0	14	9	0				
4,000-4,999		.70	.40									
5,000-9,999												
Illinois-Iowa												
All incomes												
1.00	(9)	.67	.29	854	20	651	367	9	28	19.35	14.00	98.89
												2.90
												9.25
												14.23
1.23	0-249	.53	.12	9	0	7	3	0	8	0	8.00	8.00
.65	250-499	.52	.17	45	0	35	15	0	9.09	9.09		
.74	500-749	.79	.16	84	4	72	26	0	11.05	10.92	12.88	
.89	750-999	.67	.22	(9)	0	91	48	1	13.65	12.63	13.79	
1.09	1,000-1,249	.69	.26	112	4	116	56	1	15.23	12.56	11.95	
1,250-1,499		.97	.00	142	0	83	48	1	15.74	11.98	11.71	
1,500-1,749		1.11	.01	69	.37	.02	.02	2	15.41	10.90	14.65	
1,750-1,999		1.63	.00	71	.29	.01	.00	2	16.61	11.43	13.85	
2,000-2,499		1.23	.01	73	.40	.01	.01	2	17.70	16.57	17.00	
2,500-2,999		1.29	.01	73	.51	.01	.05	3	33.76	21.40	108.67	
3,000-3,999		1.22	.00	68	.48	.00	.06	3	31.76	20.36	110.50	
4,000-4,999		1.12	.06	50	.50	.00	.06	1	51.73	12.91	\$213.50	
5,000-9,999		.65	.40					0	45.82	26.73	70.00	
								0	2			
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See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 19.—NUMBER OF PERSONS ATTENDING AND EXPENDITURES FOR SPECIFIED TYPES OF SCHOOLS: *Average number of family members attending schools of specified types, number of families having expenditures for education at schools of specified types, and average amounts spent, by income, 30 analysts units in 23 States, 1935-36.*—Continued

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)		Average, 2 number of family members attending schools of specified types										Families having expenditures for education at schools of specified types ³				Expenditures for education at schools of specified types (averages based on families having expenditures ⁴)																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
		Kindergarten, nursery				Elementary				High, preparatory				Business, technical				College, graduate, professional				Total				Books, sup-plies		Tuition																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
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[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

FAMILY EXPENDITURES

97

South Dakota—Montana—Colorado													
All incomes.	.80	(9)	.48	.29	(9)	.03	192	1	133	93	1	11	15.83
0-249	.71	.06	.39	.23	.00	.03	12	1	6	5	0	1	13.67
250-499	.48	.00	.28	.16	.00	.04	18	0	12	8	0	2	18.39
500-749	.69	.00	.38	.31	.00	.00	30	0	20	15	0	0	12.20
750-999	.68	.00	.44	.22	.00	.02	31	0	21	12	0	0	8.00
1,000-1,249	.96	.00	.51	.41	.00	.04	29	0	19	17	0	2	12.69
1,250-1,499	1.09	.00	.83	.24	.00	.02	27	0	23	9	0	1	11.56
1,500-1,749	.48	.00	.39	.09	.00	.00	8	0	7	1	0	0	9.50
1,750-1,999	1.24	.00	.56	.64	.00	.04	12	0	8	10	0	1	27.00
2,000-2,499	1.12	.00	.65	.35	.04	.08	13	0	9	9	1	2	29.15
2,500-2,999	.69	.00	.46	.23	.00	.03	6	0	4	3	0	0	9.33
3,000-3,999	1.44	.00	.55	.67	.00	.22	6	0	4	4	0	1	25.83
Washington—Oregon													
All incomes.	.73	.00	.40	.28	.01	.04	412	0	268	203	11	30	21.92
0-249	.18	.00	.06	.12	.00	.00	3	0	1	2	0	0	6.00
250-499	.35	.00	.25	.08	.02	.00	17	0	13	5	1	0	11.41
500-749	.44	.00	.30	.13	.00	.01	41	0	32	14	0	2	11.54
750-999	.69	.00	.38	.28	.02	.01	49	0	34	26	1	1	11.92
1,000-1,249	.82	.00	.50	.30	.00	.02	55	0	38	26	0	3	14.73
1,250-1,499	.93	.00	.51	.35	.02	.05	62	0	39	32	1	5	19.03
1,500-1,749	.91	.00	.44	.35	.02	.10	50	0	29	27	2	6	35.38
1,750-1,999	.89	.00	.49	.35	.02	.03	38	0	24	18	2	2	21.76
2,000-2,499	.67	.00	.31	.31	.02	.03	43	0	25	25	2	3	23.19
2,500-2,999	.97	.00	.43	.45	.02	.07	21	0	13	13	1	2	50.38
3,000-3,999	.91	.00	.41	.35	.02	.13	26	0	16	11	1	5	36.77
4,000-4,999	1.00	.00	.50	.43	.00	.07	7	0	4	4	0	1	23.57
Oregon—part-time													
All incomes.	.91	.00	.51	.34	.02	.04	207	0	134	113	8	16	24.96
250-499	.50	.00	.20	.06	.00	.06	0	0	0	0	0	0	60.00
500-749	.35	.00	.23	.06	.00	.00	5	0	4	1	0	0	7.43
750-999	.45	.00	.25	.20	.00	.00	14	0	7	9	0	0	11.81
1,000-1,249	.86	.00	.50	.36	.00	.00	26	0	18	15	0	0	9.19
1,250-1,499	.86	.00	.52	.28	.02	.04	32	0	23	15	1	3	19.36
1,500-1,749	1.06	.00	.66	.33	.02	.05	36	0	28	18	1	3	21.71
1,750-1,999	1.02	.00	.55	.41	.02	.05	28	0	16	16	2	1	29.32
2,000-2,499	.94	.00	.53	.34	.01	.04	31	0	19	18	1	3	58.00
2,500-2,999	1.41	.00	.58	.58	.11	.14	22	0	12	14	2	4	51.62
3,000-3,999	1.24	.00	.47	.53	.06	.18	13	0	7	7	1	3	17.92

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 19.—NUMBER OF PERSONS ATTENDING AND EXPENDITURES FOR SPECIFIED TYPES OF SCHOOLS: *Average number of family members attending schools of specified types, number of families having expenditures for education at schools of specified types, and average amounts spent, by income, 30 analysts units in 23 States,¹ 1935-36.*—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Average ² number of family members attending schools of specified types					Families having expenditures for education at schools of specified types ³							Expenditures for education at schools of specified types (averages based on families having expenditures ⁴)									
						Any		Kindergarten, nursery	Elementary	High, preparatory	Business, technical	College, graduate, professional	All			Kindergarten, nursery	Elementary	High, preparatory	Business, technical	College, graduate, professional		
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)					(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
(1)	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
FARMS—continued California All incomes	0-249	.55	.00	.20	.25	.00	.10	6	0	1	5	0	9.67	6.20	\$ 13.50	---	\$ 2.00	3.20	---	---	---	\$ 25.00
	250-499	.47	.02	.29	.16	.00	.00	7	0	2	6	0	5.29	3.67	3.75	---	\$ 1.00	5.83	---	---	---	\$ 27.50
	500-749	.35	.00	.26	.24	.01	.04	21	0	8	12	1	3	13.29	10.50	15.86	---	7.75	8.75	\$ 4.00	\$ 209.00	\$ 320.00
	750-999	.68	.02	.36	.26	.02	.02	23	1	10	14	2	2	28.87	11.91	\$ 95.00	\$ 2.00	2.71	8.93	\$ 50.00	\$ 209.00	\$ 230.00
	1,000-1,249	.80	.00	.51	.25	.01	.03	21	0	9	1	2	33.19	11.74	79.00	---	19.70	7.22	\$ 85.00	\$ 175.00	\$ 230.00	
	1,250-1,499	.94	.02	.47	.41	.00	.04	36	0	14	25	0	4	24.14	10.83	61.25	---	7.86	10.72	\$ 22.00	\$ 122.75	\$ 180.00
	1,500-1,749	.82	.01	.41	.35	.01	.04	26	0	8	20	1	4	16.31	12.83	16.57	---	7.12	8.80	\$ 22.00	\$ 122.75	\$ 180.00
	1,750-1,999	.91	.03	.47	.36	.00	.05	29	1	12	16	0	4	38.86	11.67	116.00	---	7.12	24.12	\$ 22.00	\$ 158.75	\$ 237.50
	2,000-2,499	1.09	.04	.55	.41	.01	.08	62	0	30	38	1	9	27.11	11.80	54.72	\$ 80.00	8.03	22.63	\$ 22.00	\$ 62.00	\$ 83.00
	2,500-2,999	1.14	.01	.61	.44	.02	.06	35	0	14	23	2	5	22.46	12.77	67.80	---	5.79	7.65	\$ 52.50	\$ 84.80	\$ 35.80
	3,000-3,999	.95	.00	.39	.40	.04	.12	25	0	5	17	2	7	108.28	17.83	235.22	---	4.40	62.00	\$ 51.50	\$ 218.25	\$ 216.33
	4,000-4,999	1.08	.04	.54	.33	.05	.17	1	0	4	5	1	4	16.90	15.90	\$ 5.00	---	3.25	8.20	\$ 28.75	\$ 26.25	\$ 5.00
	5,000-9,999	.89	.00	.42	.37	.05	.05	8	0	5	5	1	1	53.50	13.25	107.33	---	10.00	5.60	\$ 25.00	\$ 525.00	\$ 300.00

N. C. self-sufficing
counties—white oper-
ators

	1.02	.77	.23	(%)	.02	325	1	264	113	1	13	13.07	11.63	31.13	\$ 3.00	7.00	12.53	\$ 10.00	62.54	27.77	37.07
All incomes																					
0-249	.40	.00	.40	.00	.00	27	0	23	5	0	0	\$ 5.50	\$ 5.50			\$ 5.50	7.40				
250-499	.50	.00	.44	.00	.00	27	0	23	5	0	0	4.70	4.70			3.91	7.40				
500-749	.62	.01	.55	.00	.00	53	1	45	8	0	0	7.06	7.06			6.42	10.25				
750-999	1.10	.00	.89	.21	.00	93	0	77	30	0	0	9.43	9.43			6.92	11.47				
1,000-1,249	1.21	.00	.89	.31	.00	68	0	54	27	0	2	12.82	12.16	9.50		8.13	13.41		\$ 32.00	\$ 30.00	\$ 12.00
1,250-1,499	1.54	.00	.90	.58	.00	41	0	32	25	0	2	19.80	16.08	\$ 8.00		9.22	14.64		\$ 75.00	\$ 68.00	\$ 58.00
1,500-1,749	1.62	.00	.88	.38	.00	26	0	19	12	0	6	28.73	23.00	24.83		12.53	12.92		\$ 30.00	\$ 34.33	\$ 29.60
1,750-1,999	1.88	.00	1.25	.38	.19	15	0	12	6	1	3	29.00	18.07	54.67		9.25	11.67	\$ 10.00	\$ 81.34	\$ 26.67	\$ 51.67
N. C.—S. C.—white operators																					
All incomes	1.47	1.02	.40	.01	.01	1,268	4	1,063	572	23	71	24.17	16.60	87.27	2.00	9.86	13.23	109.87	138.32	39.96	106.63
0-249	.45	.32	.09	.00	.00	7	1	4	2	0	0	5.43	5.43		\$ 2.00	6.00	\$ 6.00				
250-499	.96	.77	.19	.00	.00	54	0	50	18	0	0	10.28	10.28			7.50	10.00				
500-749	.96	.82	.13	.00	.00	112	1	102	26	0	2	10.32	10.29	\$ 4.00		8.48	11.08				
750-999	1.21	.97	.23	.00	.01	161	1	141	56	0	5	13.33	12.02	30.14	\$ 3.00	9.43	10.82		\$ 105.00	\$ 30.00	\$ 90.00
1,000-1,249	1.40	1.04	.35	.00	.01	167	1	141	75	0	5	15.99	14.07	53.67	\$ 2.00	9.77	11.21		146.67	50.00	96.67
1,250-1,499	1.60	1.13	.41	.03	.03	166	0	145	75	0	5	18.66	15.32	47.38		9.78	12.51	79.50	\$ 105.00	\$ 30.00	\$ 90.00
1,500-1,749	1.68	1.18	.45	.01	.02	134	0	113	61	2	4	18.49	14.05	85.83		9.58	12.51	\$ 52.50	132.00	21.25	110.75
1,750-1,999	1.68	1.11	.52	.00	.05	89	0	70	46	0	5	19.52	16.30	40.86		10.61	14.35		66.80	23.25	104.25
2,000-2,499	1.87	1.17	.61	.02	.07	168	0	128	88	4	13	28.58	19.14	78.47		10.99	14.32	92.50	113.69	26.77	94.17
2,500-2,999	1.85	1.02	.66	.08	.00	82	0	67	48	7	8	43.96	22.22	99.00		11.21	15.92	166.43	115.62	31.12	96.57
3,000-3,999	2.18	1.19	.74	.03	.22	78	0	63	48	3	15	62.19	31.02	147.56		11.75	16.27	58.00	210.40	66.21	148.60
4,000-4,999	1.93	1.05	.64	.00	.24	32	0	28	19	0	8	57.34	28.11	115.75		9.57	13.65		162.75	47.12	115.63
5,000-9,999	1.73	.69	.57	.12	.35	18	0	11	9	3	8	95.44	37.24	120.56		9.36	19.11	131.67	131.00	40.38	103.67
Qa.—Miss.—white operators																					
All incomes	1.10	.68	.35	.01	.05	731	8	528	346	6	53	24.59	14.55	43.02	4.12	8.53	15.67	148.33	134.43	32.50	115.64
0-249	.38	.25	.13	.00	.00	2	0	2	1	0	0	\$ 12.50	\$ 12.50	2.50		\$ 7.50	\$ 10.00				
250-499	.74	.65	.09	.00	.00	66	0	61	13	0	0	7.62	7.32			6.15	9.85				
500-749	.95	.67	.26	.00	.01	165	1	126	61	0	3	9.94	8.87	7.65		6.13	10.98		42.33	15.00	27.33
750-999	1.20	.80	.36	.01	.02	187	1	118	71	1	4	13.91	11.62	21.63	\$ 7.00	8.16	11.31	\$ 90.00	50.00	13.25	36.75
1,000-1,249	1.32	.81	.44	.00	.05	181	2	64	49	0	6	19.75	13.65	20.73	\$ 4.00	8.27	13.10		89.83	23.67	79.40
1,250-1,499	1.38	.82	.43	.00	.04	69	2	49	38	0	4	19.61	14.03	19.71	\$ 2.00	9.10	13.61		97.75	31.00	89.00
1,500-1,749	1.14	.62	.40	.00	.10	38	1	21	18	0	6	35.00	18.03	46.07	\$ 3.00	14.00	27.44		89.50	29.00	83.40
1,750-1,999	1.40	.75	.56	.02	.07	31	0	19	22	1	4	29.09	22.65	46.07		16.71	15.18	\$ 115.00	74.00	37.00	\$ 55.00
2,000-2,499	.95	.00	.39	.44	.02	21	0	12	12	1	4	58.05	23.15	96.62		9.75	26.05	\$ 150.00	150.75	42.50	117.25
2,500-2,999	1.41	.56	.67	.06	.15	33	0	20	22	2	3	56.94	26.00	65.59		10.55	26.05	\$ 197.50	115.67	32.00	89.00
3,000-3,999	1.18	.00	.42	.65	.03	68	0	14	17	1	6	38.87	23.00	49.00		10.50	28.71	\$ 140.00	39.67	32.00	70.00
4,000-4,999	.92	.00	.38	.00	.21	15	0	5	8	0	5	82.20	31.60	190.80		12.00	19.62		211.60	60.80	169.80
5,000-9,999	1.21	.04	.40	.00	.32	20	1	12	8	0	7	115.30	32.10	237.71	\$ 8.00	9.58	15.88		293.71	56.00	237.71
10,000-19,999	1.07	.00	.36	.57	.14	10	0	5	6	0	2	78.00	21.70	140.75		14.40	27.50		\$ 271.50	\$ 35.00	\$ 235.50

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 19.—NUMBER OF PERSONS ATTENDING AND EXPENDITURES FOR SPECIFIED TYPES OF SCHOOLS; *Average number of family members attending schools of specified types, number of families having expenditures for education at schools of specified types, and average amounts spent, by income, 30 analysis units in 23 States, 1935-36*—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis, unit and family-income class (dollars)	Average 2 number of family members attending schools of specified types					Families having expenditures for education at schools of specified types 3								Expenditures for education at schools of specified types (averages based on families having expenditures 4)										
	Any	Kindergarten, nursery	Elementary	High, preparatory	Business, technical	College, graduate, professional	Any				Kindergarten, nursery	Elementary	High, preparatory	Business technical	All			Kindergarten, nursery	Elementary	High, preparatory	Business technical	College, graduate, professional		
							No.	No.	No.	No.					No.	(14)	Books, sup-plies					Tuition	(21)	Books, sup-plies	Tuition
(1)	No.	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	Dol.	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	Dol.	(22)	(23)	
FARMS—continued																								
N. C.-S. C.—white sharecroppers																								
All incomes	1.13							348	1	329	78	2	2	9.81	9.21	34.67	5.00	7.22	9.67	35.00	105.00	32.50	72.50	
0-249	.43	.00	.43	.00	.00	.00	.00	2	0	2	0	0	0	6.00	6.00	34.67	5.00	6.00	5.80	35.00	105.00	32.50	72.50	
250-499	.84	.00	.77	.06	.01	.00	.00	36	0	35	5	0	0	6.36	6.36	34.67	5.00	5.71	10.57	35.00	105.00	32.50	72.50	
500-749	.77	.00	.70	.07	.00	.00	.00	65	0	63	7	0	0	7.22	7.22	34.67	5.00	6.27	10.57	35.00	105.00	32.50	72.50	
750-999	1.09	.00	.98	.11	.00	.00	.00	81	0	78	12	0	0	8.17	8.10	34.67	5.00	7.21	8.33	35.00	105.00	32.50	72.50	
1,000-1,249	1.33	.00	1.14	.19	.00	.00	.00	64	0	62	16	0	0	11.09	11.09	34.67	5.00	8.48	11.50	35.00	105.00	32.50	72.50	
1,250-1,499	1.48	.01	1.03	.38	.03	.03	.03	49	1	41	17	2	1	13.86	10.96	47.33	5.00	7.56	9.94	35.00	125.00	40.00	85.00	
1,500-1,999	1.84	.00	1.41	.41	.02	.02	.02	51	0	48	21	0	1	12.78	11.61	60.00	5.00	7.69	9.43	35.00	85.00	25.00	60.00	
GA—Miss.—white sharecroppers																								
All incomes	.97	.01	.81	.15	.00	.00	.00	233	5	210	58	0	0	9.52	8.94	4.79	3.60	7.20	11.83	35.00	85.00	25.00	60.00	
0-249	.50	.00	.50	.00	.00	.00	.00	3	0	3	0	0	0	1.33	1.33	4.79	3.60	1.33	11.56	35.00	85.00	25.00	60.00	
250-499	.64	.02	.57	.05	.00	.00	.00	66	2	59	9	0	0	5.98	5.53	5.80	3.60	1.00	11.56	35.00	85.00	25.00	60.00	
500-749	1.05	.01	.85	.19	.00	.00	.00	109	2	99	30	0	0	9.79	9.28	3.50	3.60	7.27	11.20	35.00	85.00	25.00	60.00	
750-999	1.62	.01	1.30	.31	.00	.00	.00	55	1	49	19	0	0	13.65	12.76	7.00	3.60	10.20	12.95	35.00	85.00	25.00	60.00	

FAMILY EXPENDITURES

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N. C.-S. C.—Negro operators

N. C.-S. C.—Negro operators																					
All incomes	1.51	.00	1.29	.19	.01	.02	286	0	205	59	2	7	9.03	7.39	31.20	5.74	8.54	\$ 13.00	76.00	17.86	58.14
0-249	.86	.00	.82	.04	.00	.00	11	0	10	1	0	0	5.55	5.55	5.50	5.80	\$ 3.00				
250-499	1.29	.00	1.17	.12	.00	.00	63	0	61	9	0	0	5.22	5.05	\$ 18.00	4.36	7.00				
500-749	1.42	.00	1.30	.12	.00	.00	71	0	69	9	0	0	6.25	6.00	38.00	5.25	9.11				
750-999	1.63	.00	1.37	.22	.00	.04	60	0	54	13	0	2	9.90	7.37	6.00	6.11	7.77		\$ 81.50	\$ 12.50	\$ 69.0
1,000-1,249	1.72	.00	1.39	.31	.02	.00	44	0	38	13	1	0	8.11	7.70	6.00	6.32	8.92	\$ 1.00			
1,250-1,499	2.21	.00	1.71	.34	.04	.12	18	0	17	7	1	2	23.78	15.94	\$ 70.50	8.59	8.71	\$ 25.00	\$ 98.00	\$ 27.50	\$ 70.50
1,500-1,999	2.09	.00	1.44	.52	.00	.13	19	0	16	7	0	3	19.42	12.68	42.67	7.38	11.14		57.67	15.00	42.67
Ga.—Miss.—Negro operators																					
All incomes	1.01	.01	.91	.07	.00	.02	266	4	252	25	0	7	7.05	5.81	11.45	5.33	8.28		45.43	11.71	33.72
0-249	.39	.00	.39	.00	.00	.00	8	0	8	0	0	0	3.00	3.00	3.88	3.00	6.67		\$ 12.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 6.00
250-499	.78	.00	.71	.06	.00	.01	72	0	68	6	0	1	4.24	3.80	3.88	3.72	6.67		\$ 40.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 34.00
500-749	1.20	.01	1.11	.07	.00	.01	90	1	86	7	0	1	5.42	4.73	6.49	4.79	5.00		\$ 40.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 46.50
750-999	1.21	.00	1.02	.13	.00	.06	53	0	50	10	0	4	12.08	8.53	24.44	6.50	11.60		\$ 57.75	\$ 11.25	\$ 40.00
1,000-1,249	1.23	.04	1.08	.09	.00	.02	34	2	31	2	0	1	9.15	8.65	5.67	8.29	8.00		\$ 35.00	\$ 25.00	\$ 46.50
1,250-1,499	1.12	.06	1.06	.00	.00	.00	9	1	9	0	0	0	8.33	8.33		7.89					
N. C.-S. C.—Negro sharecroppers																					
All incomes	1.24	(e)	1.15	.08	(e)	.01	391	1	373	37	1	4	5.84	5.37	16.64	4.63	9.76	\$ 25.00	42.00	7.75	34.25
0-249	.71	.02	.67	.02	.00	.00	16	1	15	1	0	0	2.69	2.69	1.75	2.60	\$ 3.00		\$ 5.00	\$ 1.00	\$ 4.00
250-499	.83	.00	.81	.02	.00	(e)	96	0	93	4	0	1	3.61	3.54	1.00	3.41	6.25				
500-749	1.31	.00	1.27	.04	.00	.00	129	0	128	6	0	0	4.96	4.95	\$ 1.00	4.56	9.33		\$ 60.00	\$ 10.00	\$ 50.00
750-999	1.51	.00	1.32	.17	.01	.01	84	0	78	13	1	1	7.15	6.26	\$ 37.50	5.04	9.46	\$ 25.00	\$ 51.50	\$ 10.00	\$ 41.50
1,000-1,249	1.86	.00	1.52	.30	.00	.04	49	0	42	12	0	2	10.51	8.49	33.00	6.24	12.50				
1,250-1,499	2.32	.00	2.27	.05	.00	.00	17	0	17	1	0	0	8.06	8.06		7.82	\$ 4.00				
Ga.—Miss.—Negro sharecroppers																					
All incomes	.85	.01	.81	.03	.00	.00	288	4	277	12	0	0	3.56	3.36	2.67	3.38	6.58				
0-249	.48	.01	.45	.02	.00	.00	41	1	38	2	0	0	1.54	1.49	\$ 2.00	1.53	\$ 2.00				
250-499	.69	(e)	.67	.02	.00	.00	119	0	116	5	0	0	2.93	2.77	2.11	2.79	5.00				
500-749	1.31	.02	1.26	.03	.00	.00	95	2	93	2	0	0	4.14	3.97	2.00	3.88	\$ 12.00				
750-999	1.47	.04	1.37	.06	.00	.00	33	1	30	3	0	0	6.67	6.09	6.33	6.43	8.67				

¹ See table 18, footnote 1.

² Averages are based on the number of families in each class (table 18), regardless of whether they included any persons attending school.

³ These counts are approximately equivalent to the number of families having members attending schools of the specified types, except in those analysis units where a large proportion of the families lived in communities furnishing textbooks free.

⁴ Averages in columns 14 and 17-21 are based on the corresponding number of families in each class having expenditures for education at schools of the specified types (columns 8-13). Those in columns 15, 16, 22, and 23 are based on the corresponding number of families having expenditures for books and supplies or tuition.

⁵ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.
⁶ 0.0050 or less.

TABLE 20.—SCHOOLS ATTENDED AND EXPENDITURES FOR FORMAL EDUCATION: *Average number of family members attending schools of specified types, number of families having expenditures for education at schools of specified types and average amounts spent, and average expenditures for specified items of education, by family type and income, Middle Atlantic and North Central small-city, village, and farm analysis units,¹ 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]																							
Analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	Families	Families with members attending ² —		Average ² number of family members attending schools of specified types				Families having expenditures for education at schools of specified types ⁴					Average ⁵ (based on families having expenditures for education at—)				Average ⁶ (based on all families) expenditures for specified items of education						
		Elementary schools	High or preparatory schools	Any	Kindergarten, nursery	Elementary	High, preparatory	College, technical ³	Any	Kindergarten, nursery	Elementary	High, preparatory	College, technical ³	All schools	Elementary schools	High or preparatory schools	Total including board and room	Total excluding board and room	Books and supplies	Tuition	Special lessons, other	Board and room at school	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	
NORTH CENTRAL SMALL CITIES Type 2.....	No.	Pct.	Pct.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	
	605	38.7	13.4	.56	.03	.39	.13	.01	.330	.15	.228	.81	.7	7.77	5.30	10.94	8.09	8.02	3.25	0.99	3.78	0.07	
	15	33.3	26.7	.60	.00	.33	.07	.00	9	1	5	4	0	5.11	5.60	4.50	3.07	3.07	3.07	.00	.00	.00	
	43	23.3	7.0	.32	.02	.23	.07	.00	14	1	10	6	0	6.00	4.40	12.67	1.95	1.95	1.95	.00	.00	.00	
	87	29.9	6.9	.38	.03	.30	.09	.02	22	0	38	8	2	3.56	4.50	10.17	2.49	2.49	2.04	.00	.45	.00	
	92	43.5	8.7	.05	.09	.02	.09	.02	51	4	38	17	2	7.21	4.29	7.25	6.40	6.40	2.76	.96	2.68	.00	
	85	36.5	12.9	.24	.00	.37	.13	.02	43	6	30	11	0	6.44	4.77	8.27	5.28	4.81	2.94	.71	1.16	.47	
	67	43.3	10.4	.10	.00	.44	.10	.02	36	0	29	7	1	8.58	5.19	12.45	10.78	10.78	3.71	1.73	5.34	.00	
	63	41.3	17.5	.05	.04	.17	.02	.40	31	2	23	6	1	7.90	6.43	13.83	14.32	14.32	3.71	1.27	8.20	.00	
	40	57.5	15.0	.78	.05	.58	.15	.00	15	1	12	2	0	7.40	6.17	11.00	7.86	7.86	3.43	.54	3.89	.00	
Type 3.....	No.	Pct.	Pct.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	
	457	70.0	19.0	1.27	.06	.97	.22	.02	349	21	312	87	9	9.08	5.82	8.20	13.25	12.94	5.19	1.74	6.01	.31	
	7	71.4	8.0	1.00	.00	1.00	.00	.00	4	0	4	0	0	2.25	2.25	8.20	1.28	1.28	2.45	.00	.00	.00	
	29	58.6	0.0	.90	.03	.87	.00	.00	18	1	17	0	0	4.44	4.71	10.45	2.76	2.76	2.45	.31	.00	.00	
	60	61.7	13.3	1.02	.08	.80	.14	.00	41	3	36	8	0	5.68	4.86	5.88	5.18	5.18	3.63	.25	1.30	.00	
	68	73.5	13.2	1.29	.07	.109	.13	.00	50	4	46	9	0	6.66	5.35	8.00	6.78	6.78	4.70	.20	1.88	.00	
	68	76.5	19.1	1.35	.04	.10	.21	.00	54	1	52	13	0	7.87	6.23	7.38	10.38	10.38	6.18	.07	4.13	.00	
	53	66.0	20.8	1.19	.00	.93	.26	.00	39	0	35	11	0	5.64	4.60	5.36	6.74	6.74	4.16	.00	2.58	.00	
	48	68.8	20.8	1.35	.10	.92	.25	.09	38	3	32	10	4	16.39	7.94	7.10	18.37	17.04	6.00	6.98	4.06	1.33	
	33	81.8	15.2	1.45	.09	.112	.15	.08	29	2	27	5	2	10.55	4.41	11.40	22.15	20.61	5.12	4.15	11.34	1.54	

28	64.3	32.1	1.39	0.07	0.89	0.39	0.04	23	1	17	9	1	9.35	6.41	9.44	24.96	24.96	6.82	0.86	17.28	0.00
28	93.0	30.0	1.50	-0.15	1.15	0.49	-0.05	19	6	19	6	1	9.37	6.47	6.67	25.65	25.65	8.05	0.85	15.40	1.35
28	71.4	42.9	1.46	-0.11	1.82	0.40	0.22	20	12	1	0	13.45	11.42	11.42	32.64	32.64	7.32	3.25	22.07	0.00	
7	8	12.5	1.38	1.13	1.23	0.12	0.0	6	1	6	1	0	24.00	14.83	7.50	23.00	23.00	10.00	12.28	5.00	0.00
7	8	14.3	1.14	0.43	1.29	0.42	0.0	6	1	3	0	18.00	7.28	14.67	30.00	30.00	3.14	12.28	14.58	0.00	0.00
683	12.9	31.9	.69	(*)	.13	.38	.18	343	3	85	213	116	53.32	5.27	12.57	44.43	31.17	9.14	17.04	4.39	13.26
10	10.0	40.0	.50	.00	.10	.40	.00	21	3	0	1	0	10.00	7.20	9.33	3.00	3.00	3.00	.00	.00	.00
46	10.9	34.8	.54	.00	.11	.34	.05	20	1	5	16	4	14.33	4.80	7.44	13.61	6.54	4.04	2.50	.00	.00
46	17.1	27.1	.37	.00	.17	.35	.00	31	0	12	19	4	21.77	6.08	8.21	13.60	9.83	4.90	4.43	.50	7.07
93	12.9	41.9	.66	-0.01	.14	.47	.01	37	1	12	37	3	15.62	5.67	10.77	11.01	8.86	6.27	1.62	.97	3.25
84	17.9	31.0	.67	.01	.18	.37	.11	49	1	14	26	8	30.82	4.69	10.77	18.44	15.16	5.71	8.59	.86	2.15
86	15.1	38.4	.70	.01	.16	.43	.10	44	1	11	33	8	20.59	4.62	9.12	12.95	12.84	5.80	4.74	2.30	3.12
38	20.7	27.6	.74	.00	.21	.34	.19	31	0	13	16	11	33.10	5.09	10.21	23.02	19.90	7.50	10.19	2.21	25.66
43	5.9	22.2	.67	.00	.09	.32	.26	21	0	4	14	6	77.90	7.67	16.21	58.93	43.39	10.14	18.00	5.13	16.51
250	2.999	32.6	.65	.00	.07	.40	.18	20	0	3	10	12	61.90	4.77	10.10	61.90	43.39	13.98	22.25	9.16	46.02
45	3.0	24.6	.88	.00	.12	.34	.42	33	0	2	15	22	104.42	4.17	15.77	123.98	74.36	17.46	54.04	2.86	49.62
57	3.5	24.6	.88	.00	.12	.34	.42	33	0	2	15	22	104.42	4.17	15.77	123.98	74.36	17.46	54.04	2.86	49.62
3000	3.999	28.1	.73	.00	.04	.30	.40	41	0	1	5	9	137.83	7.12	24.80	118.89	118.89	16.68	70.37	37.83	30.74
4	5.2	26.3	.89	.00	.05	.32	.52	12	0	1	6	8	149.73	7.12	24.80	118.89	118.89	16.68	70.37	37.83	30.74
15	6.7	40.0	1.07	.00	.07	.40	.00	11	0	1	6	8	149.73	7.12	24.80	243.80	194.13	28.13	81.67	44.84	89.67
353	73.7	61.8	2.13	.02	1.04	.87	.20	324	4	249	215	57	37.52	6.90	13.03	49.80	41.43	16.46	17.98	6.99	8.37
0	73.9	47.8	1.70	.00	1.05	.61	.04	20	0	0	0	0	11.70	2.94	9.18	10.17	10.17	7.56	2.61	.00	.00
23	78.0	36.1	2.07	.00	1.15	.80	.12	37	0	32	23	5	16.30	6.44	11.61	16.39	16.39	12.64	2.07	1.68	.00
52	73.5	69.2	1.94	-0.02	1.07	.81	.06	42	0	38	35	2	11.85	4.84	9.74	13.34	13.34	10.36	.58	2.40	.00
73	74.5	59.6	2.15	.00	1.09	.80	.12	37	0	38	35	2	11.85	4.84	9.74	13.34	13.34	10.36	.58	2.40	.00
32	62.5	71.9	2.09	.00	.91	1.03	.05	29	0	19	21	4	22.76	6.68	13.95	24.19	24.19	14.91	5.72	3.18	.00
1	1500-1999	75.8	2.27	.03	1.09	.87	.09	31	0	28	25	2	30.87	5.75	13.96	28.33	28.33	16.97	4.54	3.58	4.23
31	80.6	80.6	2.22	.00	1.13	.89	.22	24	0	28	25	2	30.87	5.75	13.96	28.33	28.33	16.97	4.54	3.58	4.23
2	2500-2999	78.0	2.50	-0.07	1.30	.72	.21	13	1	11	7	3	49.23	14.36	32.35	44.04	34.71	18.84	11.03	4.84	9.86
22	68.2	68.2	2.50	.05	.99	.64	.32	30	1	15	11	5	40.20	6.00	12.36	67.04	46.30	20.14	25.14	5.86	4.86
3	64.7	61.3	2.03	.03	.78	.77	.55	29	1	17	19	14	37.24	8.24	10.84	151.87	109.84	31.62	15.68	10.08	21.13
32	64.7	61.3	2.03	.03	.78	.77	.55	29	1	17	19	14	37.24	8.24	10.84	151.87	109.84	31.62	15.68	10.08	21.13
15	86.7	46.7	2.10	.08	.91	.75	.40	15	1	5	7	9	75.00	23.80	25.87	253.06	253.06	80.42	182.20	23.00	18.20
15	86.7	46.7	2.10	.08	.91	.75	.40	15	1	5	7	9	75.00	23.80	25.87	253.06	253.06	80.42	182.20	23.00	18.20
139	91.4	20.1	2.12	.07	1.83	.22	.00	128	6	125	27	0	10.68	7.61	8.19	14.04	14.04	8.43	1.40	4.21	.00
1	8100.0	8.0	72.00	7.00	2.00	7.00	7.00	1	0	1	0	0	7.60	7.60	7.60	7.60	7.60	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00
13	105.2	15.4	2.38	-0.05	2.23	.15	.00	13	2	0	0	0	6.33	5.54	10.00	6.31	6.31	6.31	.00	.00	.00
31	87.1	12.9	1.97	.00	1.81	.19	.00	21	1	20	4	0	7.83	6.46	10.00	8.19	8.19	6.56	.00	.00	.00
23	88.9	22.9	2.32	-0.04	2.01	.24	.00	23	0	26	4	0	7.83	6.46	10.00	8.19	8.19	6.56	.00	.00	.00
1	1500-1749	87.1	2.32	.00	1.66	.28	.00	16	0	16	4	0	17.38	6.12	5.03	13.78	13.78	10.56	2.42	7.23	.00
11	72.7	15.2	2.72	.18	1.46	.18	.00	9	1	8	2	0	14.43	8.62	7.50	12.45	12.45	7.72	4.69	.00	.00
2	2000-2999	85.2	2.73	.00	1.73	.10	.00	4	0	3	0	0	11.03	11.03	8.67	11.03	11.03	11.03	.00	.00	.00
3	8100.0	8.0	2.83	.00	2.33	.00	.00	3	0	3	0	0	12.43	16.33	8.67	40.33	40.33	16.33	.00	.00	.00
5	8100.0	8.0	2.83	.00	2.33	.00	.00	3	0	3	0	0	12.43	16.33	8.67	40.33	40.33	16.33	.00	.00	.00
2	2500-2999	85.2	2.73	.00	1.73	.10	.00	4	0	3	0	0	11.03	11.03	8.67	11.03	11.03	11.03	.00	.00	.00
3	8100.0	8.0	2.83	.00	2.33	.00	.00	3	0	3	0	0	12.43	16.33	8.67	40.33	40.33	16.33	.00	.00	.00
4	8100.0	8.0	2.83	.00	2.33	.00	.00	3	0	3	0	0	12.43	16.33	8.67	40.33	40.33	16.33	.00	.00	.00
2	3000-4999	80.0	2.75	.25	2.40	.40	.00	4	1	1	1	0	37.50	7.50	7.50	51.50	51.50	7.50	30.00	14.00	7.00
4	8100.0	8.0	2.83	.00	2.33	.00	.00	3	0	3	0	0	12.43	16.33	8.67	40.33	40.33	16.33	.00	.00	.00
1	8100.0	8.0	2.83	.00	2.33	.00	.00	3	0	3	0	0	12.43	16.33	8.67	40.33	40.33	16.33	.00	.00	.00
1	8100.0	8.0	2.83	.00	2.33	.00	.00	3	0	3	0	0	12.43	16.33	8.67	40.33	40.33	16.33	.00	.00	.00
1	8100.0	8.0	2.83	.00	2.33	.00	.00	3	0	3	0	0	12.43	16.33	8.67	40.33	40.33	16.33	.00	.00	.00
1	8100.0	8.0	2.83	.00	2.33	.00	.00	3	0	3	0	0	12.43	16.33	8.67	40.33	40.33	16.33	.00	.00	.00
1	8100.0	8.0	2.83	.00	2.33	.00	.00	3	0	3	0	0	12.43	16.33	8.67	40.33	40.33	16.33	.00	.00	.00
1	8100.0	8.0	2.83	.00	2.33	.00	.00	3	0	3	0	0	12.43	16.33	8.67	40.33	40.33	16.33	.00	.00	.00
1	8100.0	8.0	2.83	.00	2.33	.00	.00	3	0	3	0	0	12.43	16.33	8.67	40.33	40.33	16.33	.00	.00	.00
1	8100.0	8.0	2.83	.00	2.33	.00	.00	3	0	3	0	0	12.43	16.33	8.67	40.33	40.33	16.33	.00	.00	.00
1	8100.0	8.0	2.83	.00	2.33	.00	.00	3	0	3	0	0	12.43	16.33	8.67	40.33	40.33	16.33	.00	.00	.00
1	8100.0	8.0	2.83	.00	2.33	.00	.00	3	0	3	0	0	12.43	16.33	8.67	40.33	40.33	16.33	.00	.00	.00
1	8100.0	8.0	2.83	.00	2.33	.00	.00	3	0	3	0	0	12.43	16.33	8.67	40.33	40.33	16.33	.00	.00	.00
1	8100.0	8.0	2.83	.00	2.33	.00	.00	3	0	3	0	0	12.43	16.33	8.67	40.33	40.33	16.33	.00	.00	.00
1	8100.0	8.0	2.83	.00	2.33	.00	.00	3	0	3	0	0	12.43	16.33	8.67	40.33	40.33	16.33	.00	.00	.00
1	8100.0	8.0	2.83	.00	2.33	.00	.00	3	0	3	0	0	12.43	16.33	8.67	40.33	40.33	16.33	.00	.00	.00
1	8100.0	8.0	2.83	.00	2.33	.00	.00	3	0	3	0	0	12.43	16.33	8.67	40.33	40.33	16.33	.00	.00	.00
1	8100.0	8.0	2.83	.00	2.33	.00	.00	3	0	3	0	0	12.43	16.33	8.67	40.33	40.33	16.33	.00	.00	.00
1	8100.0	8.0	2.83	.00	2.33	.00	.00	3	0	3	0	0	12.43	16.33	8.67	40.33	40.33	16.33	.00	.00	.00
1	8100.0	8.0	2.83	.00	2.33	.00	.00	3	0	3	0	0	12.43	16.33	8.67	40.33	40.33	16.33	.00	.00	.00
1	8100.0	8.0	2.83	.00	2.33	.00	.00	3	0	3	0	0	12.43	16.33	8.67	40.33	40.33	16.33			

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 20.—SCHOOLS ATTENDED AND EXPENDITURES FOR FORMAL EDUCATION: *Average number of family members attending schools of specified types, number of families having expenditures for education at schools of specified types and average amounts spent, and average expenditures for specified items of education, by family type and income, Middle Atlantic and North Central small-city, village, and farm analysis units, 1935-36*—Continued

[White*nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]																							
Analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	Families with members attending 2—				Average 2 number of family members attending schools of specified types				Families having expenditures for education at schools of specified types 4				Average 5 (based on families having expenditures for education at—				Average 6 (based on all families) expenditures for specified items of education						
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	
Families	Elementary schools	High or preparatory	No.	Pct.	Any	Kindergarten, nursery	Elementary	High, preparatory	College, technical 3	No.	No.	No.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Total including board and room	Total excluding board and room	Books and supplies	Tuition	Special lessons, other	Board and room at school	
(1)	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	
NORTH CENTRAL SMALL CITIES—continued	66	97.0	60.6	80.0	3.64	0.02	2.62	0.89	0.11	66	1	63	40	5	31.82	10.21	9.92	52.26	34.95	18.28	13.53	3.14	17.31
Type 7—	0	8 100.0	8 100.0	7.00	7.00	0	7.00	7.00	7.00	0	0	0	0	0	78.00	78.00	78.00	78.00	78.00	78.00	78.00	78.00	
250-499	1	100.0	30.0	3.60	3.60	10	3.00	.60	.00	0	1	10	3	0	11.40	11.40	11.40	11.40	11.40	11.40	11.40	11.40	
500-749	10	100.0	71.4	3.36	3.36	14	2.43	.93	.00	13	1	13	0	0	12.36	12.36	12.36	12.36	12.36	12.36	12.36	12.36	
750-999	14	100.0	108.0	3.66	3.66	18	2.58	1.00	.00	17	1	17	0	0	17.83	17.83	17.83	17.83	17.83	17.83	17.83	17.83	
1,000-1,249	12	100.0	85.3	3.80	3.80	20	3.00	1.00	.00	19	1	19	0	0	20.71	20.71	20.71	20.71	20.71	20.71	20.71	20.71	
1,250-1,499	8	100.0	71.4	3.43	3.43	14	2.43	.93	.00	13	1	13	0	0	12.36	12.36	12.36	12.36	12.36	12.36	12.36	12.36	
1,500-1,749	7	100.0	58.3	3.60	3.60	11	2.29	.86	.00	10	1	10	0	0	11.40	11.40	11.40	11.40	11.40	11.40	11.40	11.40	
1,750-2,099	7	100.0	58.3	3.60	3.60	11	2.29	.86	.00	10	1	10	0	0	11.40	11.40	11.40	11.40	11.40	11.40	11.40	11.40	
2,100-2,499	5	80.0	42.9	3.80	3.80	9	2.00	1.00	.00	8	1	8	0	0	9.14	9.14	9.14	9.14	9.14	9.14	9.14	9.14	
2,500-2,999	2	80.0	100.0	72.50	7.00	2	2.00	1.00	7.50	2	0	1	2	1	102.50	125.00	102.50	102.50	83.20	23.20	40.20	54.00	
3,000-3,499	3	80.0	100.0	83.33	3.67	3	2.00	1.00	7.50	3	0	3	1	1	166.75	137.50	102.50	102.50	83.20	23.20	40.20	54.00	
3,500-3,999	4	100.0	83.33	4.00	4.00	4	2.50	1.00	7.00	4	0	4	1	2	187.50	137.50	102.50	102.50	83.20	23.20	40.20	54.00	
4,000-4,999	1	100.0	100.0	75.00	7.00	1	2.00	1.00	7.00	1	0	1	0	0	222.00	170.00	125.00	125.00	83.20	23.20	40.20	54.00	
5,000-9,999	0									0	0	0	0	0									
MIDDLE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CENTRAL VILLAGES																							
Type 2—	514	38.5	9.3	.53	.04	.38	.09	.02	.00	514	9	144	43	7	6.85	4.84	8.33	4.90	4.49	2.08	.61	1.80	.41
250-499	7	28.6	14.3	.43	.00	.29	.14	.00	.00	3	0	2	1	0	6.00	7.450	7.900	2.57	2.57	2.57	.00	.00	
500-749	59	40.7	8.5	.54	.02	.41	.08	.03	.00	23	0	17	5	1	5.74	4.18	6.80	2.24	2.24	1.82	.42	.00	
750-999	113	44.2	6.2	.55	.03	.45	.06	.01	.00	41	1	35	4	0	4.72	4.80	5.25	2.48	2.48	1.44	.23	.81	

101	1,000-1,249	41.6	5.0	0.48	0.02	0.41	0.05	0.00	35	1	29	5	0	5.46	4.31	11.40	3.76	3.76	1.08	0.21	1.87	0.00
77	1,250-1,499	35.1	7.8	0.53	0.06	0.35	0.08	0.04	33	3	22	5	3	8.97	6.42	9.20	6.45	3.76	2.11	1.73	1.47	1.14
46	1,500-1,749	27.0	21.7	0.37	0.29	0.29	0.22	0.01	24	2	12	10	2	8.87	6.42	8.30	11.00	3.31	3.80	3.96	2.63	0.00
39	1,750-1,999	28.3	12.8	0.41	0.15	0.29	0.07	0.00	15	1	7	3	0	8.87	3.78	4.75	3.79	2.20	1.87	0.77	1.15	0.00
19	2,000-2,999	28.3	26.3	0.68	0.20	0.37	0.20	0.05	11	1	6	5	0	8.97	4.86	9.67	3.76	2.20	1.59	0.00	1.61	0.00
5	3,000-3,999	40.0	8.0	0.60	0.20	0.60	0.20	0.00	4	1	2	1	0	16.75	7.00	10.05	16.05	16.05	4.16	3.33	11.36	0.00
2	4,000-4,999	50.0	5.0	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.00	3	0	3	0	0	10.00	10.00	23.40	23.40	8.00	8.00	10.00	3.00	0.00
	5,000-9,999	50.0	7.50	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	
406	Type 3	65.0	11.6	1.14	0.07	0.92	0.13	0.02	215	11	195	39	9	10.87	5.69	8.82	10.26	9.57	3.96	1.80	3.81	0.69
37	250-499	60.0	20.0	1.00	0.60	0.60	0.30	0.00	7	1	15	2	0	3.00	2.00	7.30	3.00	3.00	2.10	0.00	0.90	0.00
37	500-749	51.4	8.1	0.84	0.08	0.68	0.08	0.00	16	3	1	6	0	6.12	3.47	7.15	2.76	2.90	2.65	0.00	0.11	0.00
80	750-999	53.5	6.2	0.87	0.07	0.72	0.08	0.01	30	2	28	4	1	8.97	4.29	7.82	6.33	4.35	2.15	1.21	1.99	0.00
80	1,000-1,249	65.2	13.3	1.14	0.05	0.97	0.22	0.00	47	3	28	13	9	11.57	3.20	10.77	8.74	7.94	3.79	0.00	1.62	1.30
35	1,250-1,499	72.2	13.5	1.34	0.08	1.10	0.03	0.00	27	2	24	4	2	8.92	4.99	10.77	10.55	10.55	4.32	2.10	3.53	0.00
35	1,500-1,749	71.1	13.9	1.34	0.08	1.10	0.03	0.00	27	2	24	4	2	10.64	4.88	7.80	10.55	10.55	4.32	2.10	3.53	0.00
32	1,750-1,999	68.8	8.8	1.46	0.11	1.26	0.08	0.00	14	1	19	2	2	10.64	4.88	7.80	10.55	10.55	4.32	2.10	3.53	0.00
26	2,000-2,499	80.8	7.7	1.46	0.11	1.26	0.08	0.00	14	1	19	2	2	10.64	4.88	7.80	10.55	10.55	4.32	2.10	3.53	0.00
26	2,500-2,999	80.8	7.7	1.46	0.11	1.26	0.08	0.00	14	1	19	2	2	10.64	4.88	7.80	10.55	10.55	4.32	2.10	3.53	0.00
12	3,000-3,999	66.7	8.3	1.46	0.11	1.26	0.08	0.00	14	1	19	2	2	10.64	4.88	7.80	10.55	10.55	4.32	2.10	3.53	0.00
12	4,000-4,999	66.7	8.3	1.46	0.11	1.26	0.08	0.00	14	1	19	2	2	10.64	4.88	7.80	10.55	10.55	4.32	2.10	3.53	0.00
3	5,000-9,999	66.7	8.3	1.46	0.11	1.26	0.08	0.00	14	1	19	2	2	10.64	4.88	7.80	10.55	10.55	4.32	2.10	3.53	0.00
1		100.0	72.0	1.67	7.00	1.34	0.33	7.00	3	0	2	0	0	14.40	7.00	-----	82.67	82.67	13.00	16.07	16.07	100.00
649	Type 4	17.3	36.8	0.69	0.00	0.17	0.41	0.11	283	0	78	189	67	50.58	5.37	11.27	42.55	23.83	7.43	14.63	1.77	18.72
18	250-499	11.1	27.8	0.30	0.00	0.11	0.28	0.00	4	0	1	4	0	19.50	7.10	17.00	4.33	4.33	4.33	0.00	0.00	0.00
59	500-749	23.7	30.5	0.30	0.23	0.23	0.32	0.03	25	0	11	17	2	11.88	6.09	7.06	5.98	5.98	3.34	1.69	0.95	0.00
103	750-999	12.6	34.0	0.38	0.00	0.23	0.42	0.03	29	0	16	23	8	21.53	3.17	9.64	10.47	6.43	3.34	2.33	4.49	4.04
113	1,000-1,249	24.8	43.1	0.85	0.00	0.34	0.50	0.09	55	0	18	34	7	33.53	3.50	9.95	26.63	18.98	2.95	8.34	3.75	7.59
93	1,250-1,499	23.1	43.1	0.85	0.00	0.34	0.50	0.09	55	0	18	34	7	33.53	3.50	9.95	26.63	18.98	2.95	8.34	3.75	7.59
62	1,500-1,749	13.4	23.0	0.61	0.00	0.19	0.31	0.11	27	0	9	19	14	16.13	5.23	11.29	45.82	26.97	4.43	19.32	1.51	18.85
40	1,750-1,999	17.4	40.0	0.60	0.00	0.10	0.36	0.22	31	0	3	20	19	19.43	5.23	11.29	45.82	26.97	4.43	19.32	1.51	18.85
33	2,000-2,499	12.7	33.3	0.64	0.00	0.07	0.34	0.18	16	0	4	10	5	10.64	3.73	14.73	68.74	42.97	6.93	30.27	2.21	90.77
33	2,500-2,999	12.7	33.3	0.64	0.00	0.07	0.34	0.18	16	0	4	10	5	10.64	3.73	14.73	68.74	42.97	6.93	30.27	2.21	90.77
33	3,000-3,999	21.7	30.4	0.74	0.00	0.22	0.35	0.17	12	0	4	7	4	72.67	3.00	10.29	76.78	47.61	12.48	25.43	9.70	23.17
1	4,000-4,999	100.0	72.0	1.67	7.00	1.34	0.33	7.00	3	0	2	0	0	14.40	7.00	-----	82.67	82.67	13.00	16.07	16.07	100.00
302	Type 5	75.2	61.3	2.07	0.03	1.04	0.90	0.10	214	5	168	145	21	28.62	7.67	11.14	36.89	24.06	12.34	7.94	3.78	12.83
3	250-499	66.7	100.0	2.67	0.00	1.00	1.67	0.00	2	0	1	2	0	7.14	7.90	7.00	9.67	9.67	9.67	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	500-749	88.2	70.6	2.06	0.12	0.88	0.12	0.00	13	0	11	9	0	8.92	4.36	6.56	6.29	6.29	6.29	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	750-999	86.9	56.9	2.18	0.06	1.16	0.94	0.02	38	2	31	24	1	13.57	3.81	6.33	9.24	9.66	6.45	1.41	0.00	2.78
63	1,000-1,249	74.4	63.1	2.21	0.63	1.05	0.67	0.00	44	1	36	34	4	28.15	9.42	11.36	12.53	12.53	12.53	8.49	1.65	9.64
43	1,250-1,499	74.4	63.1	2.21	0.63	1.05	0.67	0.00	44	1	36	34	4	28.15	9.42	11.36	12.53	12.53	12.53	8.49	1.65	9.64
38	1,500-1,749	63.2	57.9	1.87	0.63	0.84	0.89	0.11	22	1	20	16	3	23.06	8.35	12.75	28.73	19.89	10.81	3.02	1.65	8.43
34	1,750-1,999	76.5	52.9	1.94	0.00	1.08	0.74	0.12	22	1	20	16	3	23.06	8.35	12.75	28.73	19.89	10.81	3.02	1.65	8.43
23	2,000-2,499	78.3	52.2	2.13	0.00	1.22	0.65	0.06	17	0	12	8	1	23.17	8.67	16.62	32.26	23.65	12.45	3.62	1.65	8.43
17	2,500-2,999	76.5	52.2	2.13	0.00	1.22	0.65	0.06	17	0	12	8	1	23.17	8.67	16.62	32.26	23.65	12.45	3.62	1.65	8.43
12	3,000-3,999	58.3	73.0	2.25	0.68	1.00	1.12	0.50	10	1	5	7	4	90.60	4.00	16.62	34.12	24.12	15.58	2.82	15.36	33.48
0	4,000-4,999	100.0	73.0	2.25	0.68	1.00	1.12	0.50	10	1	5	7	4	90.60	4.00	16.62	34.12	24.12	15.58	2.82	15.36	33.48
1	5,000-9,999	100.0	73.0	2.25	0.68	1.00	1.12	0.50	10	1	5	7	4	90.60	4.00	16.62	34.12	24.12	15.58	2.82	15.36	33.48
3		66.7	100.0	2.67	0.00	1.00	1.67	0.00	2	0	1	2	0	7.14	7.90	7.00	9.67	9.67	9.67	0.00	0.00	0.00
17		88.2	70.6	2.06	0.12	0.88	0.12	0.00	13	0	11	9	0	8.92	4.36	6.56	6.29	6.29	6.29	0.00	0.00	0.00
63		74.4	63.1	2.21	0.63	1.05	0.67	0.00	44	1	36	34	4	28.15	9.42	11.36	12.53	12.53	12.53	8.49	1.65	9.64
43		74.4	63.1	2.21	0.63	1.05	0.67	0.00	44	1	36	34	4	28.15	9.42	11.36	12.53	12.53	12.53	8.49	1.65	9.64
38		63.2	57.9	1.87	0.63	0.84	0.89	0.11	22	1	20	16	3	23.06	8.35	12.75	28.73	19.89	10.81	3.02	1.65	8.43
34		76.5	52.9	1.94	0.00	1.08	0.74	0.12	22	1	20	16	3	23.06	8.35	12.75	28.73	19.89	10.81	3.02	1.65	8.43
23		78.3	52.2	2.13	0.00	1.22	0.65	0.06	17	0	12	8	1	23.17	8.67	16.62	32.26	23.65	12.45	3.62	1.65	8.43
17		76.5	52.2	2.13	0.00	1.22	0.65	0.06	17	0	12	8	1	23.17	8.67	16.62	32.26	23.65	12.45	3.62	1.65	8.43
12		58.3	73.0	2.25	0.68	1.00	1.12	0.50	10	1	5	7	4	90.60	4.00	16.62	34.12	24.12	15.58	2.82	15.36	33.48
0		100.0	73.0	2.25	0.68	1.00	1.12	0.50	10	1	5	7	4	90.60	4.00	16.62	34.12	24.12	15.58	2.82	15.36	33.48
1		100.0	73.0	2.25	0.68	1.00	1.12	0.50	10	1	5	7	4	90.60	4.00	16.62	34.12	24.12	15.58	2.82	15.36	33.48
3		66.7	100.0	2.67	0.00	1.00	1.67	0.00	2	0	1	2	0	7.14	7.90	7.00	9.67	9.67	9.67	0.00	0.00	0.00
17		88.2	70.6	2.06	0.12	0.88	0.12	0.00	13	0	11	9	0	8.92	4.36	6.56	6.29	6.29	6.29	0.00	0.00	0.00
63		74.4	63.1	2.21																		

TABLE 20.—SCHOOLS ATTENDED AND EXPENDITURES FOR FORMAL EDUCATION: *Average number of family members attending schools of specified types, number of families having expenditures for education at schools of specified types and average amounts spent, and average expenditures for specified items of education, by family type and income, Middle Atlantic and North Central small-city, village, and farm analysis units, 1935-36*—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]																								
(1) Analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	Families		Families with members attending ² —		Average ² number of family members attending schools of specified types				Families having expenditures for education at schools of specified types ⁴				Average ³ (based on families having) expenditures for education at—			Average ⁵ (based on all families) expenditures for specified items of education								
	No.	Pct.	Elementary schools	High or preparatory	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	Kindergarten, nursery	Elementary	High, preparatory	College, technical ³	(15)	(16)	(17)	Total including board and room	Total excluding board and room	Books and supplies	Tuition	Special lessons, other	Board and room at school	
MIDDLE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CENTRAL VILLAGES—continued																								
Type 6.....	244	90.6																						
250-499.....	1	8 100.0																						
500-749.....	30	93.3																						
750-999.....	44	90.9																						
1,000-1,249.....	52	86.5																						
1,250-1,499.....	53	88.7																						
1,500-1,749.....	18	88.9																						
1,750-1,999.....	14	92.9																						
2,000-2,499.....	15	100.0																						
2,500-2,999.....	8	87.5																						
3,000-3,999.....	7	100.0																						
4,000-4,999.....	2	100.0																						
5,000-9,999.....	0																							

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Type 7	119	93.3	53.8	3.41	.10	2.47	.79	.05	96	4	87	51	4	21.95	10.45	9.18	24.10	19.29	12.19	5.51	1.59	4.81
250-499	1	\$ 100.0	\$ 0	73.00	7.00	73.00	7.00	7.00	1	0	1	0	0	7.5.00	7.5.00	7.33	7.5.00	7.5.00	7.5.00	7.00	7.00	
500-749	9	\$ 100.0	\$ 33.3	3.78	.11	3.34	.33	.00	9	0	9	3	0	5.00	7.44	7.33	11.89	11.89	7.89	7.00	7.00	
750-999	20	\$ 100.0	\$ 0	3.00	.05	2.90	.65	.00	16	1	16	8	0	14.56	10.31	8.38	11.89	11.89	9.89	7.00	7.00	
1,000-1,249	23	\$ 95.7	\$ 0	3.70	.05	2.70	.74	.00	19	2	17	10	0	11.91	10.31	8.38	11.89	11.89	9.89	7.00	7.00	
1,250-1,499	25	\$ 95.7	\$ 0	3.70	.05	2.70	.74	.00	19	2	17	10	0	11.91	10.31	8.38	11.89	11.89	9.89	7.00	7.00	
1,500-1,749	18	\$ 83.3	\$ 0	3.00	.04	2.08	.92	.00	22	0	20	14	0	14.41	9.05	9.71	13.48	13.48	11.65	7.00	7.00	
1,750-1,999	17	\$ 83.3	\$ 0	3.00	.04	2.08	.92	.00	22	0	20	14	0	14.41	9.05	9.71	13.48	13.48	11.65	7.00	7.00	
2,000-2,499	7	\$ 83.3	\$ 0	3.00	.04	2.08	.92	.00	22	0	20	14	0	14.41	9.05	9.71	13.48	13.48	11.65	7.00	7.00	
2,500-2,999	7	\$ 83.3	\$ 0	3.00	.04	2.08	.92	.00	22	0	20	14	0	14.41	9.05	9.71	13.48	13.48	11.65	7.00	7.00	
3,000-3,499	3	\$ 100.0	\$ 0	3.00	.25	1.75	.50	.50	2	1	2	1	1	103.50	12.50	7.00	13.86	13.86	10.75	7.00	7.00	
3,500-3,999	3	\$ 100.0	\$ 0	3.00	.25	1.75	.50	.50	2	1	2	1	1	103.50	12.50	7.00	13.86	13.86	10.75	7.00	7.00	
4,000-4,999	1	\$ 100.0	\$ 0	3.00	.70	2.30	1.60	.00	1	0	0	0	0	121.67	7.50	7.50	196.00	53.00	21.67	7.00	7.00	
5,000-9,999	1	\$ 100.0	\$ 0	3.00	.70	2.30	1.60	.00	1	0	0	0	0	121.67	7.50	7.50	196.00	53.00	21.67	7.00	7.00	
PENNSYLVANIA-OHIO														7,222.00	7,222.00	7,222.00	7,222.00	7,222.00	7,222.00	7,222.00	7,222.00	
Type 2 FARMS	261	46.0	11.5	.57	.00	.46	.11	.00	62	0	44	18	0	6.47	5.86	7.94	2.44	2.44	1.33	.21	.90	.00
0-249	1	\$ 0	\$ 0	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	0	0	0	0	0	6.00	5.33	7.8.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	
250-499	19	\$ 26.8	\$ 10.5	.47	.00	.37	.10	.00	4	0	3	1	0	6.00	5.33	7.8.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	
500-749	34	\$ 52.0	\$ 13.7	.68	.00	.53	.15	.00	13	0	8	5	0	5.23	4.50	6.40	2.79	2.79	2.00	.00	.00	
750-999	32	\$ 52.0	\$ 13.7	.68	.00	.53	.15	.00	13	0	8	5	0	5.23	4.50	6.40	2.79	2.79	2.00	.00	.00	
1,000-1,249	43	\$ 53.5	\$ 14.0	.67	.00	.53	.14	.00	12	0	9	3	0	4.17	4.00	4.67	3.23	3.23	1.16	.00	.00	
1,250-1,499	37	\$ 43.2	\$ 8.8	.56	.00	.47	.09	.00	5	0	3	2	0	5.00	2.33	7.9.00	1.03	1.03	.74	.00	.00	
1,500-1,749	37	\$ 43.2	\$ 8.8	.56	.00	.47	.09	.00	5	0	3	2	0	5.00	2.33	7.9.00	1.03	1.03	.74	.00	.00	
1,750-1,999	16	\$ 30.3	\$ 12.5	.51	.00	.43	.08	.00	6	0	4	2	0	16.17	19.75	7.00	2.62	2.62	1.16	1.46	.00	
2,000-2,499	39	\$ 38.3	\$ 16.0	.62	.00	.50	.12	.00	5	0	4	1	0	9.00	8.75	7.00	6.06	6.06	2.81	.00	.00	
2,500-2,999	7	\$ 38.3	\$ 16.0	.62	.00	.50	.12	.00	5	0	4	1	0	9.00	8.75	7.00	6.06	6.06	2.81	.00	.00	
3,000-3,499	9	\$ 33.3	\$ 16.7	.58	.00	.48	.10	.00	2	0	2	0	0	6.57	3.60	7.14.00	2.57	2.57	1.54	.00	.00	
3,500-3,999	1	\$ 0	\$ 0	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	0	0	0	0	0	7.3.00	7.3.00	7.3.00	.86	.86	.86	.00	.00	
4,000-4,999	1	\$ 0	\$ 0	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	0	0	0	0	0	7.3.00	7.3.00	7.3.00	.86	.86	.86	.00	.00	
5,000-9,999	1	\$ 0	\$ 0	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	0	0	0	0	0	7.3.00	7.3.00	7.3.00	.86	.86	.86	.00	.00	
Type 3	244	66.4	10.7	1.12	.00	.99	.13	.00	77	0	71	13	0	5.78	5.07	6.54	2.77	2.77	1.71	.11	.95	.00
0-249	0	\$ 75.0	\$ 0	.88	.00	.88	.00	.00	3	0	0	0	0	2.33	2.33	7.5.00	.88	.88	.88	.00	.00	
250-499	15	\$ 93.2	\$ 7.7	.74	.00	.66	.07	.00	8	0	3	0	0	7.3.00	7.3.00	7.5.00	.88	.88	.88	.00	.00	
500-749	27	\$ 66.7	\$ 7.4	.74	.00	.66	.07	.00	8	0	3	0	0	7.3.00	7.3.00	7.5.00	.88	.88	.88	.00	.00	
750-999	40	\$ 72.5	\$ 5.0	1.25	.00	1.17	.07	.00	15	0	15	1	0	5.20	4.87	7.6.00	2.07	2.07	1.48	.00	.00	
1,000-1,249	54	\$ 71.0	\$ 5.6	.93	.00	.87	.06	.00	20	0	19	1	0	5.20	4.87	7.6.00	2.07	2.07	1.48	.00	.00	
1,250-1,499	31	\$ 71.0	\$ 5.6	.93	.00	.87	.06	.00	20	0	19	1	0	5.20	4.87	7.6.00	2.07	2.07	1.48	.00	.00	
1,500-1,749	31	\$ 71.0	\$ 5.6	.93	.00	.87	.06	.00	20	0	19	1	0	5.20	4.87	7.6.00	2.07	2.07	1.48	.00	.00	
1,750-1,999	25	\$ 76.0	\$ 12.0	1.64	.00	1.21	.43	.00	8	0	8	3	0	6.00	4.75	7.33	2.03	2.03	1.93	.00	.00	
2,000-2,499	25	\$ 76.0	\$ 12.0	1.64	.00	1.21	.43	.00	8	0	8	3	0	6.00	4.75	7.33	2.03	2.03	1.93	.00	.00	
2,500-2,999	15	\$ 73.3	\$ 20.0	1.27	.00	1.07	.20	.00	1	0	1	0	0	7.25	4.50	7.67	4.40	4.40	2.32	.00	.00	
3,000-3,499	12	\$ 41.7	\$ 8.3	.67	.00	.50	.17	.00	2	0	2	0	0	7.21.00	7.21.00	7.2.00	2.13	2.13	1.25	.00	.00	
3,500-3,999	5	\$ 40.0	\$ 0	.60	.00	.60	.00	.00	0	0	0	0	0	7.21.00	7.21.00	7.2.00	2.13	2.13	1.25	.00	.00	
4,000-4,999	5	\$ 40.0	\$ 0	.60	.00	.60	.00	.00	0	0	0	0	0	7.21.00	7.21.00	7.2.00	2.13	2.13	1.25	.00	.00	
5,000-9,999	5	\$ 40.0	\$ 0	.60	.00	.60	.00	.00	0	0	0	0	0	7.21.00	7.21.00	7.2.00	2.13	2.13	1.25	.00	.00	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 20.—SCHOOLS ATTENDED AND EXPENDITURES FOR FORMAL EDUCATION: *Average number of family members attending schools of specified types, number of families having expenditures for education at schools of specified types and average amounts spent, and average expenditures for specified items of education, by family type and income, Middle Atlantic and North Central small-city, village, and farm analysis units, 1935-36*—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]																							
Analysis unit, family type, and income class (dollars)	(2)	Families with members attending 2—		Average 2, number of family members attending schools of specified types				Families having expenditures for education at schools of specified types 1				Average 3 (based on families having expenditures for education at—)				Average 4 (based on all families) expenditures for specified items of education							
		(3)	(4)	Any		Kindergarten, nursery		Elementary		High, preparatory		College, technical 3		(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	
				No.	Pct.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.										No.
PENNSYLVANIA—OHIO FARMS—continued		No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
Type 4	475	15.4	22.9	0.47	1.00	0.00	0.16	0.26	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	
0-249	4	75.0	825.0	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.75	0.25	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	
250-499	19	5.3	15.8	.32	0.00	0.00	.05	.22	.05	.22	.05	.22	.05	.22	.05	.22	.05	.22	.05	.22	.05	.22	
500-749	50	8.0	14.0	.22	0.00	0.00	.08	.24	.03	.19	0.06	.38	.44	.20	.03	.19	0.06	.38	.44	.20	.03	.19	
750-999	64	18.8	20.3	.45	0.00	0.00	.15	.44	.02	.19	0.04	.16	.50	.25	.06	.25	0.04	.16	.50	.25	.06	.25	
1,000-1,249	59	13.6	35.6	.61	0.00	0.00	.16	.48	.02	.19	0.04	.16	.50	.25	.06	.25	0.04	.16	.50	.25	.06	.25	
1,250-1,499	76	15.8	17.1	.37	0.00	0.00	.11	.32	.05	.20	0.03	.11	.32	.05	.20	0.03	.11	.32	.05	.20	0.03	.11	
1,500-1,749	44	11.4	27.3	.48	0.00	0.00	.12	.24	.07	.12	0.03	.12	.24	.07	.12	0.03	.12	.24	.07	.12	0.03	.12	
1,750-1,999	42	11.9	21.4	.43	0.00	0.00	.13	.24	.07	.12	0.03	.13	.24	.07	.12	0.03	.13	.24	.07	.12	0.03	.13	
2,000-2,499	56	17.9	23.2	.52	0.00	0.00	.19	.39	.12	.20	0.06	.19	.39	.12	.20	0.06	.19	.39	.12	.20	0.06	.19	
2,500-2,999	28	17.9	28.6	.68	0.00	0.00	.17	.39	.12	.20	0.06	.17	.39	.12	.20	0.06	.17	.39	.12	.20	0.06	.17	
3,000-3,999	25	28.0	32.0	.84	0.00	0.00	.28	.44	.12	.20	0.06	.28	.44	.12	.20	0.06	.28	.44	.12	.20	0.06	.28	
4,000-4,999	3	8.0	8.0	.33	0.00	0.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	0.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	0.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	0.00	.00	
5,000-9,999	5	820.0	20.0	.40	0.00	0.00	.20	.20	.00	.00	0.00	.20	.20	.00	.00	0.00	.20	.20	.00	.00	0.00	.20	
Type 5	300	76.0	49.7	1.79	1.00	1.00	1.10	.63	.06	.63	1.10	.63	.06	.63	1.10	.63	.06	.63	1.10	.63	1.10	.63	
0-249	1	100.0	100.0	.30	.00	.00	.72	.00	.00	.00	.00	.72	.00	.00	.00	.00	.72	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	
250-499	4	80.0	50.0	1.25	.00	.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	
500-749	18	72.2	44.4	1.56	.00	.00	1.00	.56	.00	.00	.00	1.00	.56	.00	.00	.00	1.00	.56	.00	.00	.00	.00	
750-999	30	76.7	40.0	1.57	.00	.00	1.10	.47	.00	.00	.00	1.10	.47	.00	.00	.00	1.10	.47	.00	.00	.00	.00	

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Type 6														
1,000-1,249	32	78.1	62.5	2.00	0.00	1.12	.88	.00	14	0	11	13	0	11.36
1,250-1,499	23	63.6	42.4	1.68	.00	1.00	.55	.03	13	0	11	13	0	11.36
1,500-1,749	42	73.8	54.8	1.86	.00	1.05	.76	.05	26	0	19	18	1	14.15
1,750-1,999	24	70.2	41.7	1.83	.00	1.22	.50	.04	8	0	8	4	1	32.12
2,000-2,499	42	83.2	52.4	1.95	.00	1.29	.64	.00	14	0	12	6	4	33.79
2,500-2,999	31	71.0	51.6	1.74	.00	.93	.68	.13	12	0	5	4	2	96.75
3,000-3,499	30	83.3	50.0	1.80	.00	1.17	.57	.06	7	0	5	4	2	47.86
4,000-4,999	7	85.7	82.9	2.00	.00	1.15	.57	.28	3	0	1	1	1	210.33
5,000-9,999	6	87.6	85.0	2.17	.00	1.50	.50	.17	2	0	1	1	1	761.00
288		83.5	11.6	2.00	(9)	1.85	.15	.00	86	0	81	23	0	7.21
Type 7														
0-249	1	8 100.0	8	73.00	7.00	73.00	7.00	.00	0	0	0	0	0	7.50
250-499	5	88.0	21.8	2.60	.00	2.60	.00	.00	1	0	1	0	0	4.25
500-749	17	88.2	11.8	1.94	.00	1.82	.12	.00	8	0	7	2	0	6.80
750-999	36	91.7	8.3	2.00	.00	1.92	.08	.00	10	0	10	4	0	5.90
1,000-1,249	37	89.2	13.5	1.75	.00	1.62	.14	.00	17	0	17	4	0	5.82
1,250-1,499	32	90.6	9.4	2.09	.00	2.00	.09	.00	14	0	13	3	0	7.57
1,500-1,749	37	94.6	16.2	2.22	.03	2.00	.19	.00	14	0	13	5	0	6.23
1,750-1,999	33	90.9	9.1	2.00	.00	1.94	.15	.00	11	0	10	3	0	8.00
2,000-2,499	29	72.4	10.3	1.72	.00	1.51	.21	.00	4	0	4	2	0	5.75
2,500-2,999	19	68.4	21.1	1.68	.00	1.36	.32	.00	5	0	4	2	0	15.80
3,000-3,499	6	88.0	16.7	2.00	.00	2.83	.17	.00	1	0	1	0	0	7.50
4,000-4,999	3	100.0	8.0	2.33	.00	1.33	.00	.00	0	0	0	0	0	7.50
5,000-9,999	3	100.0	8.0	2.33	.00	2.33	.00	.00	1	0	1	0	0	7.10
288		93.4	42.0	2.06	.00	2.28	.64	.04	93	0	83	59	9	29.06
Type 8														
0-249	1	8 100.0	8	72.00	7.00	72.00	7.00	.00	0	0	0	0	0	7.50
250-499	1	100.0	100.0	75.00	.00	72.00	71.00	.00	0	0	0	0	0	3.25
500-749	14	100.0	21.4	2.93	.00	2.64	.20	.00	6	0	6	1	0	11.25
750-999	28	89.3	46.4	2.00	.00	2.22	.78	.00	8	0	8	5	0	7.59
1,000-1,249	33	97.0	27.3	2.88	.00	2.43	.45	.00	17	0	17	7	0	5.35
1,250-1,499	36	88.9	52.8	2.89	.00	2.11	.72	.06	11	0	9	10	0	4.91
1,500-1,749	30	93.3	56.7	2.89	.00	2.20	.80	.00	10	0	9	10	0	9.33
1,750-1,999	36	97.2	50.0	2.89	.00	2.17	.72	.00	12	0	11	10	0	14.67
2,000-2,499	48	93.8	37.5	2.90	.00	2.55	.58	.16	17	0	13	10	6	52.29
2,500-2,999	23	91.3	30.4	2.96	.00	2.27	.65	.04	6	0	5	4	1	75.67
3,000-3,499	29	93.3	34.5	2.79	.00	2.28	.48	.03	2	0	1	1	0	1754.00
4,000-4,999	6	83.3	66.7	2.50	.00	1.50	1.00	.00	1	0	1	1	0	7.48
5,000-9,999	3	100.0	66.7	2.67	.00	2.00	.67	.00	1	0	1	0	0	7.50
288		93.4	42.0	2.06	.00	2.28	.64	.04	93	0	83	59	9	29.06

⁵ Averages are based on the corresponding number of families in each class having expenditures for education at schools of the specified types (columns 10, 12, or 13).

⁶ Averages are based on the number of families in each class (column 2), regardless of whether they had any expenditures for education.

⁷ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

⁸ Percentage based on fewer than 10 cases.

⁹ 0.0050 or less.

1 See table 18, footnote 1. Families of type 1 are omitted from this table because they do not include any year-equivalent persons other than husband and wife. For data by family type and income for other analysis units see table 21.

2 Based on the number of families in each class (column 2), regardless of whether they had any members in schools.

3 Includes graduate schools and business and professional schools of college rank.

4 These counts are approximately equivalent to the number of families having members attending schools of the specified types, except in those analysis units where a large proportion of the families lived in communities furnishing textbooks free.

TABLE 21.—ATTENDANCE AND EXPENDITURES FOR ELEMENTARY AND HIGH SCHOOLS: *Average number of persons per family attending elementary and high schools, and average expenditures per family for elementary and high schools, selected income classes and family types, 30 analysis units in 23 States,¹ 1935-36*

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]																														
Family type and income class (dollars)	Average 2 expenditures (based on persons attending— for—			Average 3 expenditures (based on families spending) for—			Average 2 number of persons attending—			Average 3 expenditures (based on families spending) for—			Average 2 number of persons attending—			Average 3 expenditures (based on families spending) for—			Average 2 number of persons attending—			Average 3 expenditures (based on families spending) for—								
	High schools		Ele-mentary schools	High schools		Ele-mentary schools	High schools		Ele-mentary schools	High schools		Ele-mentary schools	High schools		Ele-mentary schools	High schools		Ele-mentary schools	High schools		Ele-mentary schools	High schools		Ele-mentary schools						
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)										
(1)	North Central small cities						Plains and Mountain small cities						Pacific small cities						Southeast small cities—white families						Southeast small cities—Negro families					
Types 2 and 3 4.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	No.	No.	No.	Dol.	No.	No.	No.	Dol.	No.	No.	No.	Dol.	No.	No.	No.	Dol.	No.	No.	Dol.							
250-499	.49	4.67	12.67	.39	.17	6.43	3.75	.55	.10	3.10	6.50	.54	.54	.11	4.73	6.50	.66	.09	2.91	8.91	.66	.09	2.91							
500-749	.50	4.71	7.71	.26	.06	7.78	13.50	.42	.05	3.46	4.50	.48	.48	.08	4.43	6.67	.88	.13	3.88	7.00	.88	.13	3.88							
750-999	.71	4.87	7.65	.43	.12	5.39	20.83	.56	.06	6.68	9.40	.58	.58	.06	5.47	6.75	.26	.24	3.53	6.71	.26	.24	3.53							
1,000-1,249	.69	1.16	7.79	.37	.10	5.39	20.83	.80	.04	5.74	7.00	.50	.50	.21	6.04	6.82	.33	.00	6.00	12.00	.33	.00	6.00							
1,250-1,499	.65	1.18	4.42	.57	.10	5.21	11.17	.74	.06	4.60	12.00	.38	.38	.18	6.29	9.62	.50	.50	1.00	44.00	.50	.50	1.00							
1,500-1,749	.63	2.1	6.71	.63	.12	6.68	10.57	.84	.14	3.84	11.75	.71	.71	.21	3.33	11.75	.70	.50	6.00	44.00	.70	.50	6.00							
1,750-1,999	.82	5.34	12.73	.87	.21	10.27	16.00	.53	.23	4.10	10.30	.47	.47	.24	4.56	7.00	.30	.50	6.00	44.00	.30	.50	6.00							
2,000-2,249	.66	2.23	6.31	.87	.17	7.88	9.80	.62	.26	13.67	11.77	.76	.76	.32	6.80	8.38	.47	.24	3.33	11.75	.47	.24	3.33							
2,250-2,499	.62	2.25	6.48	.79	.24	5.71	9.33	.62	.26	13.67	11.77	.76	.76	.32	6.80	8.38	.47	.24	3.33	11.75	.47	.24	3.33							
2,500-2,999	.44	6.49	12.80	.53	.77	8.81	15.73	.51	.60	5.25	13.90	.49	.49	.53	6.70	12.37	.61	.26	4.14	10.71	.61	.26	4.14							
Types 4 and 5 4.																														
250-499	.42	3.38	8.15	.60	.80	7.20	13.20	.35	.45	3.00	6.43	.28	.28	.28	4.75	6.80	.40	.23	3.00	7.50	.40	.23	3.00							
500-749	.53	6.34	10.07	.60	.50	6.89	9.54	.31	.44	3.71	9.00	.88	.88	.44	7.03	6.72	.69	.22	4.05	6.57	.69	.22	4.05							
750-999	.45	.69	5.04	.57	.77	11.78	19.09	.59	.69	6.84	11.52	.59	.59	.48	6.33	10.16	.46	.32	6.22	19.71	.46	.32	6.22							
1,000-1,249	.50	5.53	10.54	.40	.86	5.27	12.71	.52	.49	5.09	11.77	.59	.59	.52	6.33	9.42	.50	.50	4.00	12.00	.50	.50	4.00							
1,250-1,499	.36	.59	5.84	.49	.74	7.80	14.77	.68	.50	4.92	11.59	.33	.33	.72	5.96	11.68	.50	1.00	4.00	12.00	.50	1.00	4.00							
1,500-1,749	.53	6.00	5.56	.54	.83	7.93	15.61	.54	.69	4.91	13.00	.54	.54	.58	5.96	12.54	.50	.50	4.00	12.00	.50	.50	4.00							
1,750-1,999	.51	5.64	7.11	.53	.64	11.83	18.09	.55	.74	4.45	14.72	.42	.42	.43	6.10	9.54	.40	.23	3.00	7.50	.40	.23	3.00							
2,000-2,249	.42	12.93	17.52	.61	.79	8.80	17.32	.35	.48	5.38	8.13	.35	.35	.43	6.10	9.54	.40	.23	3.00	7.50	.40	.23	3.00							
2,250-2,499	.42	4.7	12.93	.58	.74	9.67	18.41	.56	.73	5.12	14.25	.23	.23	.74	6.71	13.68	.23	.23	3.00	7.50	.23	.23	3.00							
2,500-2,999	.37	5.90	14.21	.58	.79	9.67	18.41	.56	.73	5.12	14.25	.23	.23	.74	6.71	13.68	.23	.23	3.00	7.50	.23	.23	3.00							

	New England villages				Middle Atlantic and North Central villages				Plains and Mountain villages				Pacific villages				Southeast villages—white families			
	0.65	0.13	6.86	7.92	0.63	0.11	5.33	8.56	0.56	0.10	5.34	8.38	0.65	0.15	2.99	5.31	0.60	0.13	8.18	10.70
Types 2 and 3 4																				
500-749	.59	.00	41.50	---	.51	.08	4.78	8.17	.40	.08	3.82	7.50	.50	.00	1.64	---	.59	.04	6.92	5.00
750-999	.36	.19	2.00	9.33	.65	.07	4.79	6.62	.38	.10	4.54	8.62	.27	.51	.09	4.00	.58	.13	6.56	8.82
1,000-1,249	.60	.12	4.00	9.33	.65	.10	4.89	8.94	.41	.07	3.45	9.20	.50	.18	1.88	5.69	.46	.09	8.57	12.00
1,250-1,499	.39	.16	3.86	15.00	.65	.15	5.38	10.33	.66	.09	6.39	7.83	.56	.09	3.08	8.33	.51	.11	8.56	15.00
1,500-1,749	.66	.17	2.00	12.00	.70	.17	5.67	7.36	.75	.09	4.85	7.64	.81	.15	2.91	5.55	.69	.21	8.65	10.67
1,750-1,999	.80	.06	1.50	8.00	.65	.08	5.20	5.40	.54	.08	9.46	4.00	.71	.14	3.21	6.00	.64	.10	7.84	9.67
2,000-2,499	.90	.07	9.91	8.00	.67	.08	7.40	11.20	.75	.10	4.93	11.25	.69	.16	4.81	4.50	.65	.16	8.42	10.33
2,500-2,999	.30	.30	2.40	5.00	.68	.19	5.54	9.17	.93	.14	8.78	11.50	.91	.35	1.93	3.70	.75	.18	8.30	13.57
Types 4 and 5 4																				
500-749	.41	.52	17.73	17.19	.45	.57	6.94	11.21	.46	.58	5.26	12.30	.42	.64	3.70	9.98	.50	.54	9.59	14.86
750-999	.11	.22	41.00	8.00	.43	.45	5.23	6.88	.36	.59	5.57	9.73	.27	.40	1.00	6.86	.49	.27	9.17	8.46
1,000-1,249	.21	.33	51.00	7.00	.47	.50	5.22	9.49	.44	.50	6.18	13.16	.25	.45	2.25	7.33	.54	.64	9.04	11.71
1,250-1,499	.48	.52	18.67	18.67	.50	.70	7.78	10.57	.38	.43	6.75	6.80	.43	.66	2.86	7.88	.61	.49	9.23	9.10
1,500-1,749	.57	.48	98.00	12.80	.50	.59	7.76	12.11	.34	.46	5.29	12.53	.39	.67	2.67	9.31	.54	.64	9.08	15.02
1,750-1,999	.29	.47	5.60	43.17	.44	.53	7.83	12.07	.54	.86	5.23	14.71	.54	.81	6.41	9.31	.55	.62	8.20	11.84
2,000-2,499	.24	.40	---	8.57	.46	.56	6.52	13.27	.62	.84	2.91	12.27	.41	.56	3.25	8.33	.39	.56	8.22	14.45
2,500-2,999	.54	.75	6.00	13.36	.33	.42	8.19	13.29	.48	.59	5.47	16.75	.47	.72	3.75	8.62	.57	.58	9.45	14.59
	.60	.60	10.00	21.67	.40	.60	7.23	12.74	.60	.35	5.50	10.67	.54	.71	3.00	23.68	.28	.59	8.77	18.85
Southeast villages—Negro families																				
Pennsylvania-Ohio farms				New Jersey farms				Vermont farms				Michigan-Wisconsin farms								
0.69	0.06	4.62	6.40	6.40	0.77	0.14	8.60	12.46	0.79	0.16	2.25	---	0.72	0.12	5.37	7.35	0.67	0.13	6.47	8.10
250-499	.70	.06	3.90	7.33	.84	.08	---	---	.73	.09	---	---	.64	.13	4.20	6.40	.50	.10	4.90	7.33
500-749	.77	.05	5.73	5.50	.66	.21	---	9.67	1.00	.00	---	---	.73	.10	4.29	6.67	.78	.11	6.39	7.75
750-999	.69	.09	9.09	3.00	.65	.08	20.00	4.50	.92	.31	3.00	---	.84	.11	4.54	4.75	.77	.07	5.63	5.33
1,000-1,249	.29	.14	1.50	8.00	.79	.05	---	10.00	.38	.17	---	---	.72	.07	4.77	8.00	.52	.17	6.93	8.17
1,250-1,499	---	---	---	---	.87	.20	1.00	8.50	.83	.00	---	---	.83	.27	6.95	8.00	.60	.08	5.33	6.67
1,500-1,749	---	---	---	---	1.00	.23	5.50	8.50	.93	.14	1.50	---	.73	.11	4.15	10.00	.80	.10	7.00	10.00
1,750-1,999	---	---	---	---	.83	.17	2.00	7.00	.75	.25	---	---	.82	.14	3.00	2.00	.57	.43	21.00	9.00
2,000-2,499	---	---	---	---	.50	1.00	---	6.00	.67	.33	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
2,500-2,999	---	---	---	---	.54	.39	8.78	14.96	.41	.33	3.67	11.80	.53	.41	4.63	9.52	.58	.46	5.46	12.99
Types 4 and 5 4																				
250-499	.42	.16	5.00	10.24	.63	.37	2.00	13.88	.30	.10	---	---	.32	.25	3.33	6.22	.30	.34	5.50	9.78
500-749	.81	.19	6.32	12.64	.59	.20	---	9.29	.53	.07	3.00	---	.49	.30	4.41	7.48	.61	.27	5.22	10.09
750-999	.46	.31	5.17	8.10	.59	.41	5.50	16.20	.41	.47	---	---	.49	.50	7.39	7.82	.66	.52	9.58	9.58
1,000-1,249	.33	.33	6.67	12.75	.35	.59	---	9.67	.36	.14	---	---	.41	.28	4.41	15.56	.46	.49	5.28	10.35
1,250-1,499	.50	.75	4.50	15.00	.73	.54	5.67	12.25	.50	.32	---	---	.57	.51	5.20	14.47	.57	.57	4.75	14.47
1,500-1,749	---	---	---	---	.43	.52	---	22.00	.27	.39	---	---	.54	.33	5.20	10.92	.78	.68	5.05	20.68
1,750-1,999	---	---	---	---	.63	.32	---	18.75	.38	.48	---	---	.63	.41	3.39	9.33	.76	.44	6.10	17.92
2,000-2,499	---	---	---	---	.86	.29	38.00	85.00	.33	.20	5.00	---	.58	.54	3.43	8.00	.50	.50	10.67	15.80
2,500-2,999	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

See footnotes at end of table.

250-499	.70	.26	10.20	4.00	.48	.04	3.78	\$ 10.00	.47	.06	7.33	.67	.18	6.07	8.92	.32	.03	3.38	\$ 5.00
500-749	.65	.24	1.75	9.33	.62	.03	6.17	\$ 11.00	.42	.06	12.33	.73	.15	7.64	11.38	.26	.02	3.70	\$ 2.00
750-999	.91	.21	27.14	3.50	.77	.12	6.69	\$ 10.00	.51	.11	7.50	.11	.58	19.57	13.40	.40	.02	5.53	\$ 7.00
1,000-1,249	.81	.22	6.29	6.40	.70	.38	11.14	13.75	.79	.17	8.38	.80	.27	7.18	13.29	.64	.03	6.00	\$ 5.00
1,250-1,499	.65	.35	14.67	5.00	5.00	5.00	8.50	\$ 15.00	.79	.21	7.53	12.33	.77	15.15	22.50	.67	.22	5.50	\$ 10.00
1,500-1,749	.73	.28	1.62	4.50	1.25	.25	8.50	\$ 15.00	.70	.17	11.08	20.00	.62	38.97	15.00	.45	.22	5.50	\$ 10.00
1,750-1,999	.64	.27	4.00	48.73	6.22				.81	.24	7.00	11.60	.45	11.13	16.62	.45	.22	5.50	\$ 10.00
2,000-2,499	.93	.41	7.22	6.22					.92	.23	7.00	15.00	.70	20.10	13.67	.45	.22	5.50	\$ 10.00
2,500-2,999																			
Types 4 and 5 ⁴																			
250-499	.52	.64	6.60	11.87	.51	.34	6.24	13.22	.65	.52	8.32	13.55	.59	8.94	17.27	.90	.29	6.47	9.78
500-749					.50	.17	3.22	6.75					.61	.50	7.02	.43	.00	3.67	
750-999	.12	.50	3.67	11.12	.39	.14	5.36	10.00	.62	.19	8.20	10.92	.63	.52	7.40	.86	.27	7.32	12.00
1,000-1,249	.64	.59	4.00	8.92	.55	.30	5.93	12.40	.64	.40	9.27	11.00	.63	.55	8.50	1.06	.22	3.67	8.60
1,250-1,499	.65	.59	2.33	8.29	.66	.46	7.47	15.73	.68	.52	8.32	11.12	.81	.53	8.88	1.04	.26	6.37	10.50
1,500-1,749	.65	.46	9.43	11.80	.64	.75	8.67	16.38	.79	.56	7.64	13.26	.81	.70	13.40	.88	.47	6.33	6.67
1,750-1,999	.65	.56	2.60	10.85	.59	.41	7.50	11.86	.74	.56	7.89	12.18	.31	.90	13.40	.96	.54	7.25	10.70
2,000-2,499	.52	.66	3.25	35.90	.50	.50	5.00	11.25	.46	.63	5.76	13.91	.57	.60	19.27	.96	.54	7.25	10.70
2,500-2,999	.64	.71	11.12	12.00					.66	.73	10.00	15.83	.29	.62	9.14	.96	.54	7.25	10.70
		.66	3.20	8.57					.58	.63	7.80	16.62	.50	.92	9.08				
Ga.—Miss.—white share-croppers																			
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Ga.—Miss.—Negro operators																			
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N. C.—S. C.—Negro share-croppers																			
Ga.—Miss.—Negro share-croppers																			
N. C.—S. C.—Negro share																			

⁴ Includes families with incomes above or below the classes shown below.

⁵ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

¹ See table 18, footnote 1.

² Averages are based on the number of families in each class, regardless of whether they had any members in school.

³ Averages are based on the corresponding number of families having expenditures for education at schools of the specified types.

TABLE 22.—READING: *Number of families having expenditures for newspapers, magazines, and books, average amounts reported, and average number of books purchased, by income, 30 analysis units in 23 States,¹ 1935-36*

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family - income class (dollars)	Families having expenditures for—							Average ³ expenditures for—							Average number of books bought by families purchasing ³
	Any reading matter	Newspapers			Magazines	Books		All reading matter	Newspapers			Magazines	Books ⁴		
		Any	Daily	Weekly		Purchased	Rented ²		All	Daily	Weekly				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	
SMALL CITIES															
North Central															
All incomes -----	No. 3, 013	No. 2, 958	No. 2, 898	No. 1, 220	No. 1, 852	No. 284	No. 144	Dol. 15. 88	Dol. 11. 07	Dol. 8. 93	Dol. 2. 14	Dol. 3. 56	Dol. 1. 25	No. 6. 46	
250-499 -----	45	43	39	11	12	0	0	6. 10	5. 41	4. 48	. 93	. 69	. 00	-----	
500-749 -----	195	186	175	57	51	3	4	7. 19	6. 49	5. 41	1. 08	. 64	. 06	⁶ 2. 50	
750-999 -----	384	371	364	126	155	15	9	9. 79	8. 30	6. 70	1. 60	1. 28	. 21	5. 15	
1,000-1,249 -----	453	443	433	163	213	21	15	11. 25	9. 11	7. 35	1. 76	1. 77	. 37	4. 12	
1,250-1,499 -----	417	406	399	171	230	22	14	13. 40	10. 65	8. 48	2. 17	2. 52	. 23	4. 53	
1,500-1,749 -----	339	335	327	169	231	36	18	16. 55	11. 74	9. 03	2. 71	3. 66	1. 15	6. 54	
1,750-1,999 -----	280	279	274	125	209	26	19	16. 96	11. 86	9. 45	2. 41	3. 96	1. 14	5. 05	
2,000-2,249 -----	213	211	210	89	166	31	9	20. 10	13. 06	10. 82	2. 24	5. 10	1. 94	6. 23	
2,250-2,499 -----	163	162	159	72	121	16	7	19. 33	13. 80	11. 18	2. 62	4. 60	. 93	6. 25	
2,500-2,999 -----	198	198	197	93	166	42	17	25. 69	14. 45	11. 62	2. 83	6. 84	4. 40	8. 55	
3,000-3,999 -----	201	200	197	97	177	37	18	24. 72	15. 13	12. 17	2. 96	7. 22	2. 37	6. 39	
4,000-4,999 -----	64	63	63	24	62	14	4	35. 76	17. 61	14. 77	2. 84	10. 73	7. 42	10. 27	
5,000-9,999 -----	61	61	61	23	59	21	10	36. 94	17. 47	15. 34	2. 13	12. 79	6. 68	8. 11	
Plains and Mountain															
All incomes -----	1, 268	1, 230	1, 203	190	928	192	117	17. 68	10. 24	9. 64	. 60	4. 70	2. 74	8. 70	
250-499 -----	9	8	7	2	3	0	0	3. 19	3. 00	2. 81	. 19	. 19	. 00	-----	
500-749 -----	60	56	53	6	27	0	0	7. 05	5. 60	5. 37	. 23	1. 45	. 00	-----	
750-999 -----	115	111	104	18	59	5	5	9. 57	7. 61	7. 09	. 52	1. 64	. 32	3. 00	
1,000-1,249 -----	164	158	152	27	105	14	19	12. 00	8. 58	7. 98	. 60	2. 74	. 68	6. 83	
1,250-1,499 -----	161	156	155	22	103	16	7	13. 43	9. 43	9. 02	. 41	3. 04	. 96	3. 42	
1,500-1,749 -----	178	172	169	25	134	25	13	15. 40	9. 69	8. 96	. 73	4. 57	1. 14	7. 00	
1,750-1,999 -----	154	150	149	25	122	26	11	19. 12	11. 28	10. 61	. 67	4. 63	3. 21	12. 33	
2,000-2,249 -----	115	113	110	24	96	25	16	20. 40	11. 34	10. 63	. 71	6. 46	2. 60	5. 79	
2,250-2,499 -----	82	80	78	10	70	20	11	23. 33	12. 72	11. 99	. 73	6. 44	4. 17	14. 11	
2,500-2,999 -----	110	108	108	17	93	24	18	25. 64	13. 05	12. 24	. 81	7. 15	5. 44	10. 35	
3,000-3,999 -----	89	87	87	11	86	24	11	30. 33	13. 42	12. 89	. 53	9. 71	7. 20	8. 00	
4,000-4,999 -----	31	31	31	3	30	13	6	52. 06	16. 84	16. 29	. 55	13. 06	22. 16	10. 00	
Pacific															
All incomes -----	1, 475	1, 451	1, 429	347	1, 148	234	190	19. 91	12. 17	11. 00	1. 17	5. 42	2. 32	6. 26	
250-499 -----	11	10	10	1	3	1	0	6. 92	5. 83	5. 66	. 17	. 67	. 42	⁶ 8. 00	
500-749 -----	59	56	55	11	26	3	2	9. 10	7. 24	6. 65	. 59	1. 67	. 19	4. 00	
750-999 -----	112	108	105	25	75	6	5	11. 88	8. 81	7. 88	. 93	2. 51	. 56	7. 80	
1,000-1,249 -----	185	180	177	32	122	19	14	13. 33	9. 46	8. 61	. 85	3. 32	. 55	4. 05	
1,250-1,499 -----	177	176	175	49	129	18	19	16. 18	11. 06	9. 70	1. 36	4. 29	. 83	7. 80	
1,500-1,749 -----	172	169	164	38	129	24	22	17. 48	11. 57	10. 27	1. 30	4. 64	1. 27	3. 42	
1,750-1,999 -----	171	169	166	49	140	31	24	20. 36	12. 97	11. 48	1. 49	4. 62	2. 77	6. 23	
2,000-2,249 -----	142	142	142	33	123	23	19	21. 01	12. 53	11. 52	1. 01	6. 55	1. 93	7. 00	
2,250-2,499 -----	108	107	106	20	91	14	14	23. 59	14. 77	13. 78	. 99	6. 47	2. 35	4. 64	
2,500-2,999 -----	141	139	137	34	125	32	21	26. 46	14. 10	12. 88	1. 22	7. 55	4. 81	7. 50	
3,000-3,999 -----	128	127	124	33	117	33	27	27. 56	15. 07	13. 71	1. 36	8. 76	3. 73	6. 08	
4,000-4,999 -----	44	43	43	11	43	17	16	41. 27	17. 93	16. 63	1. 30	12. 59	10. 75	8. 53	
5,000-9,999 -----	25	25	25	11	25	13	7	44. 96	21. 16	18. 44	2. 72	12. 68	11. 12	7. 44	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 22.—READING: Number of families having expenditures for newspapers, magazines, and books, average amounts reported, and average number of books purchased, by income, 30 analysis units in 23 States,¹ 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family - income class (dollars)	Families having expenditures for—							Average expenditures for—							Average number of books bought by families purchasing ³
	Any reading matter	Newspapers				Books		All reading matter	Newspapers				Magazines	Books ⁴	
		Any	Daily	Weekly	Magazines	Purchased	Rented ²		All	Daily	Weekly				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	
SMALL CITIES—CON.															
<i>Southeast—white families</i>	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	No.	
All incomes.....	1, 037	1, 019	1, 007	115	547	81	38	15. 22	11. 67	11. 10	0. 57	2. 72	0. 83	6. 09	
250-499.....	6	5	5	0	2	0	0	1. 03	. 97	. 97	. 00	. 06	. 00	.....
500-749.....	60	58	58	1	11	2	0	5. 86	5. 64	5. 58	. 06	. 20	. 02	⁶ 1. 50	
750-999.....	108	108	104	8	25	3	0	9. 75	8. 95	8. 50	. 45	. 47	. 33	6 0. 00	
1,000-1,249.....	147	143	139	13	53	7	2	11. 41	10. 25	9. 83	. 42	. 93	. 23	7 8. 6	
1,250-1,499.....	130	128	128	11	66	5	2	13. 18	11. 10	10. 73	. 37	2. 00	. 08	5 4. 0	
1,500-1,749.....	128	125	122	12	70	11	6	15. 50	11. 98	11. 31	. 67	2. 88	. 64	5 4. 4	
1,750-1,999.....	138	135	134	17	89	12	5	17. 24	13. 33	12. 63	. 70	3. 20	. 71	3 2. 5	
2,000-2,249.....	105	103	103	15	73	16	4	19. 48	14. 06	13. 28	. 78	4. 08	1. 34	5 5. 6	
2,250-2,499.....	66	65	65	14	40	8	3	21. 24	14. 96	13. 81	1. 15	5. 13	1. 15	7 2. 9	
2,500-2,999.....	68	68	68	7	51	7	8	24. 90	15. 49	14. 93	. 56	5. 75	3. 66	8 8. 0	
3,000 or over.....	81	81	81	17	67	10	8	26. 50	17. 40	16. 39	1. 01	6. 78	2. 32	9 1. 1	
<i>Southeast—Negro families</i>															
All incomes.....	234	224	193	47	50	14	0	4. 42	3. 93	3. 45	. 48	. 31	. 18	3. 14	
0-249.....	7	7	6	1	0	0	0	. 76	. 76	. 65	. 11	. 00	. 00	.....
250-499.....	52	49	44	6	4	4	0	2. 05	1. 92	1. 76	. 16	. 03	. 10	2 0. 0	
500-749.....	54	51	39	12	11	2	0	3. 67	3. 43	2. 86	. 57	. 18	. 06	⁶ 3. 50	
750-999.....	61	59	53	13	12	3	0	6. 46	5. 53	4. 90	. 63	. 37	. 56	5 0. 0	
1,000-1,249.....	40	38	33	9	13	2	0	8. 70	7. 40	6. 42	. 98	1. 26	. 04	⁶ 3. 50	
1,250-1,499.....	10	10	9	1	5	2	0	13. 40	11. 50	11. 00	. 50	1. 30	. 60	⁶ 2. 00	
1,500-1,749.....	5	5	5	2	3	0	0	16. 60	14. 40	13. 20	1. 20	2. 20	. 00	.....
1,750-1,999.....	5	5	4	3	2	1	0	20. 20	19. 00	15. 00	4. 00	. 60	. 60	⁶ 3. 00	
VILLAGES															
<i>New England</i>															
All incomes.....	730	719	693	546	450	80	34	16. 45	12. 42	8. 28	4. 14	3. 16	. 87	5. 27	
250-499.....	5	5	5	1	2	0	0	5. 28	4. 14	3. 43	. 71	1. 14	. 00	.....
500-749.....	38	37	32	21	10	0	1	8. 14	7. 38	5. 21	2. 17	. 74	. 02	.....
750-999.....	93	90	83	60	48	0	1	10. 96	9. 69	6. 48	3. 21	1. 26	. 01	.....
1,000-1,249.....	125	122	119	83	68	8	5	13. 31	10. 72	7. 18	3. 54	2. 08	. 51	6 5. 0	
1,250-1,499.....	118	117	114	95	62	7	3	14. 68	12. 50	8. 33	4. 17	1. 96	. 22	3 5. 7	
1,500-1,749.....	97	96	96	82	57	13	4	18. 15	14. 34	9. 31	5. 03	3. 18	. 63	3 3. 3	
1,750-1,999.....	89	89	83	77	64	12	6	19. 47	14. 25	9. 12	5. 13	3. 93	1. 29	4 8. 2	
2,000-2,499.....	108	106	105	83	87	23	8	21. 23	14. 76	9. 82	4. 94	5. 17	1. 30	4 7. 6	
2,500-2,999.....	31	31	31	25	28	7	1	24. 35	14. 09	9. 83	4. 26	7. 94	2. 32	7 0. 0	
3,000-3,999.....	26	26	25	19	24	10	5	30. 04	15. 42	11. 11	4. 31	8. 35	6. 27	9 1. 2	
<i>Middle Atlantic and North Central</i>															
All incomes.....	2, 955	2, 900	2, 744	1, 558	1, 677	245	178	14. 14	10. 55	8. 30	2. 25	2. 77	. 82	7. 50	
250-499.....	69	66	56	18	13	0	1	5. 06	4. 91	4. 43	. 48	. 14	. 01	.....
500-749.....	331	319	289	127	116	6	6	8. 08	7. 28	5. 88	1. 40	. 73	. 07	3 6. 7	
750-999.....	553	540	508	240	216	17	17	9. 72	8. 55	6. 78	1. 77	1. 02	. 15	4 0. 6	
1,000-1,249.....	566	555	524	305	280	28	21	11. 96	9. 96	7. 79	2. 17	1. 83	. 17	7 7. 4	
1,250-1,499.....	454	447	424	264	275	39	30	13. 79	10. 94	8. 54	2. 40	2. 34	. 51	5 1. 8	
1,500-1,749.....	281	277	271	158	206	33	12	16. 54	12. 11	9. 66	2. 45	3. 61	. 82	6 2. 5	
1,750-1,999.....	232	230	220	142	176	33	29	19. 74	13. 12	10. 32	2. 50	5. 00	1. 62	6 7. 1	
2,000-2,499.....	251	249	244	148	201	37	24	21. 73	13. 47	10. 91	2. 56	5. 60	2. 66	11 7. 9	
2,500-2,999.....	117	117	110	88	104	28	16	25. 33	15. 62	11. 00	4. 62	6. 97	2. 74	4 7. 7	
3,000-3,999.....	70	69	68	46	62	17	17	29. 13	15. 94	11. 93	4. 01	8. 73	4. 46	20 2. 3	
4,000-4,999.....	21	21	21	16	21	5	3	34. 67	15. 81	12. 52	3. 29	15. 19	3. 67	7 4. 0	
5,000-9,999.....	10	10	9	6	7	2	2	31. 90	20. 30	14. 90	5. 40	8. 30	3. 30	⁸ 5. 0	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 22.—READING: Number of families having expenditures for newspapers, magazines, and books, average amounts reported, and average number of books purchased, by income, 30 analysis units in 23 States,¹ 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family - income class (dollars)	Families having expenditures for—							Average ³ expenditures for—							Average number of books bought by families purchasing ³
	Any reading matter	Newspapers			Magazines	Books		All reading matter	Newspapers			Magazines	Books ⁴		
		Any	Daily	Weekly		Purchased	Rented ²		All	Daily	Weekly				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	
VILLAGES—CON.															
Plains and Mountain															
All incomes.....	No. 1,042	No. 987	No. 890	No. 566	No. 767	No. 122	No. 83	Dol. 13.95	Dol. 8.61	Dol. 6.90	Dol. 1.71	Dol. 4.28	Dol. 1.06	No. 4.97	
250-499.....	23	16	7	12	12	0	0	3.03	2.22	1.54	.68	.81	.00		
500-749.....	101	88	68	43	53	2	4	5.32	4.10	3.29	.81	1.10	.12	6.00	
750-999.....	167	156	128	88	103	11	7	8.66	6.18	4.83	1.35	2.28	.20	3.50	
1,000-1,249.....	149	143	132	86	108	15	12	11.74	8.24	6.47	1.77	3.13	.37	2.73	
1,250-1,499.....	168	160	146	95	125	8	11	13.82	9.61	7.67	1.94	4.01	.20	3.71	
1,500-1,749.....	131	128	121	67	105	14	15	15.93	9.45	7.87	1.58	5.12	1.36	4.75	
1,750-1,999.....	86	82	80	45	73	19	6	20.55	11.22	9.00	2.22	6.81	2.52	6.88	
2,000-2,499.....	123	121	119	69	107	29	14	20.99	11.45	9.13	2.32	7.18	2.36	4.81	
2,500-2,999.....	37	36	33	25	30	8	6	21.52	11.84	9.68	2.16	6.65	3.03	7.00	
3,000-3,999.....	36	36	35	23	31	12	5	28.94	13.19	10.33	2.86	10.86	4.89	6.00	
4,000-4,999.....	12	12	12	7	11	1	1	23.83	13.50	11.75	1.75	8.67	1.66	(7)	
5,000-9,999.....	9	9	9	6	9	3	2	24.67	14.22	12.22	2.00	7.56	2.89	8.00	
Pacific															
All incomes.....	1,422	1,382	1,339	571	994	146	118	15.45	10.44	9.26	1.18	3.90	1.11	6.11	
250-499.....	24	23	20	11	12	2	1	6.28	5.21	4.32	.89	.93	.14	⁶ 1.50	
500-749.....	94	92	83	32	36	1	4	7.44	6.43	5.45	.98	.95	.06	4.00	
750-999.....	176	164	158	52	92	8	10	9.60	7.82	7.08	.74	1.54	.24	2.83	
1,000-1,249.....	206	198	187	73	128	15	19	12.11	8.96	7.98	.98	2.85	.30	3.14	
1,250-1,499.....	197	195	194	87	139	21	13	14.82	10.62	9.53	1.09	3.29	.91	7.50	
1,500-1,749.....	196	191	187	71	148	16	15	15.21	10.64	9.46	1.18	3.85	.72	6.31	
1,750-1,999.....	172	169	168	65	133	23	19	17.58	11.56	10.32	1.24	4.57	1.45	7.55	
2,000-2,499.....	207	202	196	106	174	30	20	19.69	12.57	11.04	1.53	5.62	1.50	4.31	
2,500-2,999.....	99	98	96	45	89	16	9	23.71	14.27	12.60	1.67	7.70	1.74	3.50	
3,000-3,999.....	51	50	50	29	43	14	8	35.21	15.90	13.76	2.14	10.62	8.69	14.17	
Southeast—white families															
All incomes.....	1,903	1,833	1,753	550	1,128	255	81	14.83	10.07	9.32	.75	3.10	1.66	6.87	
250-499.....	29	26	23	5	6	1	1	2.71	2.55	2.44	.11	.16	(8)	⁶ 2.00	
500-749.....	166	145	133	27	56	10	2	5.62	4.92	4.61	.31	.54	.16	8.00	
750-999.....	213	199	185	36	82	12	4	8.37	7.34	6.92	.42	.91	.12	7.33	
1,000-1,249.....	253	242	227	63	125	20	3	10.62	8.88	8.23	.65	1.45	.29	5.50	
1,250-1,499.....	273	266	252	80	136	22	7	12.85	9.95	9.18	.77	2.14	.76	7.39	
1,500-1,749.....	238	237	227	67	147	31	9	15.43	10.41	9.76	.65	3.00	2.02	6.00	
1,750-1,999.....	172	168	163	63	124	25	6	17.50	11.63	10.70	.93	3.96	1.91	3.60	
2,000-2,499.....	242	237	233	88	190	51	17	20.92	12.77	11.81	.96	4.94	3.21	7.51	
2,500-2,999.....	124	122	119	53	96	25	15	23.71	15.01	13.29	1.72	5.25	3.45	6.84	
3,000-3,999.....	117	115	115	37	99	29	13	26.50	14.62	13.66	.96	7.31	4.57	8.62	
4,000-4,999.....	40	40	40	19	37	14	1	31.70	16.45	14.93	1.52	10.95	4.30	9.00	
5,000-9,999.....	36	36	36	12	30	15	3	44.66	19.25	18.03	1.22	15.05	10.36	5.58	
Southeast—Negro families															
All incomes.....	442	404	332	108	112	25	1	3.33	2.92	2.52	.40	.24	.17	4.61	
0-249.....	22	21	17	4	2	1	0	.67	.63	.59	.04	.03	.01	⁶ 1.00	
250-499.....	143	124	96	30	31	6	0	1.86	1.72	1.52	.20	.11	.03	3.33	
500-749.....	151	139	113	39	31	8	0	4.03	3.65	3.14	.51	.19	.19	2.29	
750-999.....	75	69	56	24	25	2	1	6.53	5.83	4.57	1.26	.68	.02	2.50	
1,000-1,249.....	41	41	40	10	16	5	0	10.48	8.85	7.96	.89	1.04	.59	8.00	
1,250-1,499.....	10	10	10	1	7	3	0	17.18	8.72	8.63	.09	1.82	6.64	10.67	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 22.—READING: Number of families having expenditures for newspapers, magazines, and books, average amounts reported, and average number of books purchased, by income, 30 analysis units in 23 States,¹ 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family - income class (dollars)	Families having expenditures for—							Average ³ expenditures for—							Average number of books bought by families purchasing ²
	Any reading matter	Newspapers			Magazines	Books		All reading matter	Newspapers			Magazines	Books ⁴		
		Any	Daily	Weekly		Purchased	Rented ²		All	Daily	Weekly				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	
FARMS															
Vermont															
All incomes.....	No. 514	No. 458	No. 430	No. 146	No. 405	No. 31	No. 5	Dol. 7.77	Dol. 4.89	Dol. 4.24	Dol. 0.65	Dol. 2.55	Dol. 0.33	No. 7.07	
0-249.....	9	8	5	5	7	0	0	4.30	2.80	2.00	.80	1.50	.00		
250-499.....	25	21	20	8	12	1	0	5.07	4.32	3.86	.46	.68	.07	(7)	
500-749.....	73	56	48	24	53	2	0	4.70	3.54	3.05	.49	1.11	.05	* 3.00	
750-999.....	108	89	87	24	83	7	0	7.40	4.56	3.97	.59	2.13	.71	6.00	
1,000-1,249.....	89	82	75	29	71	6	1	6.95	4.70	3.99	.71	2.11	.14	12.60	
1,250-1,499.....	72	66	62	22	60	5	3	8.76	5.39	4.55	.84	3.11	.26	2.00	
1,500-1,749.....	49	49	47	13	37	6	0	9.65	5.69	5.02	.67	3.35	.61	5.80	
1,750-1,999.....	44	42	41	11	39	1	0	10.43	6.18	5.57	.61	4.02	.23	* 10.00	
2,000-2,499.....	34	34	34	7	32	2	0	11.97	6.67	6.02	.65	5.12	.18	* 4.00	
2,500-2,999.....	11	11	11	3	11	1	1	13.00	6.00	5.09	.91	5.82	1.18	* 30.00	
New Jersey															
All incomes.....	491	482	454	290	339	34	9	11.00	8.35	6.17	2.18	2.39	.26	5.65	
0-249.....	11	10	10	3	7	1	0	9.82	7.37	6.73	.64	2.27	.18	* 2.00	
250-499.....	35	34	32	15	20	1	0	8.92	7.36	6.00	1.36	1.56	(5)	* 1.00	
500-749.....	41	38	33	24	23	4	1	9.00	7.19	4.90	2.29	1.42	.39	15.00	
750-999.....	47	47	43	23	27	0	0	8.38	6.95	5.26	1.69	1.43	.00	.....
1,000-1,249.....	72	70	66	36	43	5	4	10.85	8.06	6.12	1.94	2.58	.21	2.25	
1,250-1,499.....	53	53	49	33	38	5	0	11.22	8.77	6.45	2.32	2.09	.36	* 1.00	
1,500-1,749.....	50	50	46	31	34	4	1	10.63	7.47	5.49	1.98	2.92	.24	* 1.00	
1,750-1,999.....	50	49	47	34	37	3	1	11.14	8.76	6.40	2.36	2.32	.06	* 1.00	
2,000-2,499.....	62	61	59	41	46	4	1	12.29	9.31	6.37	2.94	2.58	.40	* 2.00	
2,500-2,999.....	32	32	31	21	27	4	0	12.97	9.69	7.24	2.45	2.82	.46	6.00	
3,000-3,999.....	38	38	38	29	37	3	1	15.37	10.56	7.82	2.74	4.21	.60	8.67	
Pennsylvania-Ohio															
All incomes.....	2,197	2,086	1,939	683	1,590	131	22	7.58	5.32	4.56	.76	2.02	.24	4.00	
0-249.....	21	19	15	6	13	1	0	6.10	4.43	3.81	.62	1.38	.29	* 6.00	
250-499.....	90	76	61	32	45	0	0	4.67	3.78	2.89	.89	.89	.00	.....
500-749.....	190	177	160	47	119	1	0	5.41	4.20	3.74	.46	1.20	.01	* 2.00	
750-999.....	292	277	248	77	179	7	1	6.15	4.65	4.08	.57	1.42	.08	2.20	
1,000-1,249.....	286	272	260	83	196	17	3	6.72	5.03	4.37	.66	1.57	.12	2.31	
1,250-1,499.....	311	298	276	99	214	20	3	7.54	5.45	4.60	.85	1.90	.19	2.50	
1,500-1,749.....	263	258	243	82	204	15	4	8.24	5.76	4.96	.80	2.32	.16	4.86	
1,750-1,999.....	197	186	177	60	155	14	1	8.10	5.54	4.80	.74	2.29	.27	3.92	
2,000-2,499.....	252	239	227	86	209	23	3	8.71	5.86	5.03	.83	2.49	.36	3.36	
2,500-2,999.....	134	127	124	36	119	17	4	10.40	6.16	5.43	.73	3.40	.84	6.57	
3,000-3,999.....	116	114	105	56	99	13	3	10.45	6.66	5.37	1.29	3.01	.78	6.33	
4,000-4,999.....	26	25	25	11	23	2	0	11.58	7.11	5.96	1.15	3.89	.58	* 6.00	
5,000-9,999.....	19	18	18	8	15	1	0	11.89	7.42	5.74	1.68	4.15	.32	* 4.00	
Michigan-Wisconsin															
All incomes.....	1,044	1,017	965	452	689	36	21	7.39	5.20	4.03	1.17	2.04	.15	3.34	
0-249.....	13	13	12	6	4	0	1	5.92	4.84	3.30	1.54	.85	.23	.....
250-499.....	46	40	38	11	32	0	0	4.62	3.41	2.81	.60	1.21	.00	.....
500-749.....	107	102	91	42	55	3	0	5.63	4.30	3.20	1.10	1.27	.06	2.00	
750-999.....	173	166	150	65	93	5	4	6.02	4.57	3.68	.89	1.39	.06	2.40	
1,000-1,249.....	192	187	178	92	130	7	3	7.84	5.41	4.07	1.34	1.98	.45	4.71	
1,250-1,499.....	169	168	160	65	114	9	3	7.23	5.34	4.29	1.05	1.79	.10	12.12	
1,500-1,749.....	115	113	111	46	83	2	3	8.10	5.71	4.57	1.14	2.34	.05	* 2.00	
1,750-1,999.....	80	80	78	41	60	1	2	8.48	5.77	4.47	1.30	2.65	.06	* 8.00	
2,000-2,499.....	94	93	93	53	72	4	4	9.54	6.09	4.55	1.54	3.28	.17	4.00	
2,500-2,999.....	25	25	24	11	22	1	0	10.00	5.68	4.36	1.32	4.12	.20	* 6.00	
3,000-3,999.....	30	30	30	20	24	4	1	10.97	6.73	4.66	2.07	3.87	.37	3.67	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 22.—READING: Number of families having expenditures for newspapers, magazines, and books, average amounts reported, and average number of books purchased, by income, 30 analysis units in 23 States,¹ 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family - income class (dollars)	Families having expenditures for—							Average ³ expenditures for—							Average number of books bought by families purchasing ⁵
	Any reading matter	Newspapers			Magazines	Books		All reading matter	Newspapers				Magazines	Books ⁴	
		Any	Daily	Weekly		Purchased	Rented ²		All	Daily	Weekly				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	
FARMS—continued															
Illinois-Iowa															
All incomes.....	No. 1,585	No. 1,539	No. 1,438	No. 650	No. 1,065	No. 70	No. 38	Dol. 8.40	Dol. 5.99	Dol. 5.04	Dol. 0.95	Dol. 2.19	Dol. 0.22	No. 4.84	
0-249.....	24	22	16	17	11	1	0	6.58	5.35	3.47	1.88	.85	.38	⁶ 6.00	
250-499.....	96	93	78	43	44	0	1	5.78	4.87	4.03	.84	.90	.01	.....
500-749.....	192	183	159	79	116	9	2	6.69	5.09	4.24	.85	1.46	.14	3.33	
750-999.....	246	239	223	96	152	9	5	7.49	5.69	4.85	.84	1.74	.06	4.44	
1,000-1,249.....	244	235	221	90	155	6	3	7.31	5.71	4.83	.88	1.56	.04	2.83	
1,250-1,499.....	203	197	183	82	140	11	5	8.19	6.02	5.07	.95	1.99	.18	2.25	
1,500-1,749.....	159	154	149	66	125	5	6	9.33	6.45	5.51	.94	2.71	.17	6.75	
1,750-1,999.....	110	107	104	35	81	6	6	9.63	6.15	5.48	.67	3.32	.16	2.00	
2,000-2,499.....	136	134	133	54	101	8	4	10.18	6.98	5.77	1.21	2.98	.22	3.33	
2,500-2,999.....	77	77	76	38	68	7	1	11.04	7.11	5.80	1.31	3.64	.29	14.20	
3,000-3,999.....	62	62	61	30	42	3	3	10.68	6.97	5.72	1.25	3.27	.44	4.33	
4,000-4,999.....	16	16	15	9	12	3	0	17.81	9.31	7.93	1.38	5.62	2.88	11.67	
5,000-9,999.....	20	20	20	11	18	2	2	17.85	7.70	6.70	1.00	6.45	3.70	⁶ 6.00	
North Dakota-Kansas															
All income classes.....	1,053	1,007	867	660	742	49	26	7.50	5.32	3.86	1.46	2.01	.17	2.89	
Net losses.....	98	93	83	55	70	5	1	7.45	5.51	4.07	1.44	1.81	.13	4.20	
Net incomes.....	955	914	784	605	672	44	25	7.51	5.30	3.84	1.46	2.03	.18	2.72	
0-249.....	83	81	69	53	59	3	3	6.88	5.24	3.71	1.53	1.61	.03	⁶ 2.00	
250-499.....	157	150	122	91	100	5	7	6.22	4.56	3.44	1.12	1.52	.14	2.40	
500-749.....	179	165	126	105	128	1	3	6.42	4.45	3.18	1.27	1.96	.01	⁶ 1.00	
750-999.....	171	160	140	98	120	11	4	7.26	5.18	3.77	1.41	1.80	.28	2.40	
1,000-1,249.....	105	101	90	71	72	5	2	7.86	5.66	4.01	1.65	2.02	.18	3.80	
1,250-1,499.....	89	88	81	55	63	5	3	8.28	5.74	4.38	1.36	2.34	.20	3.00	
1,500-1,749.....	60	60	52	51	40	9	0	8.81	6.03	3.95	2.08	2.31	.47	2.40	
1,750-1,999.....	39	38	34	28	30	1	0	8.97	6.64	4.90	1.74	2.31	.02	⁶ 1.00	
2,000-2,499.....	33	32	31	25	24	1	1	11.30	6.82	4.85	1.97	3.54	.94	⁶ 8.00	
2,500-2,999.....	23	23	23	16	22	3	2	11.70	7.39	5.65	1.74	4.01	.30	2.67	
3,000-3,999.....	16	16	16	12	14	0	0	10.88	7.13	5.25	1.88	3.75	.00	.....
South Dakota-Montana-Colorado															
All incomes.....	429	385	238	263	329	30	13	9.04	5.62	3.93	1.69	3.09	.33	4.50	
0-249.....	27	26	15	18	21	1	0	7.52	5.00	3.26	1.74	2.46	.06	⁶ 2.00	
250-499.....	58	52	35	30	43	6	0	9.27	5.98	4.58	1.40	2.87	.42	3.50	
500-749.....	73	61	32	40	50	2	2	7.65	5.03	3.55	1.48	2.54	.08	⁶ 1.50	
750-999.....	82	68	45	44	64	9	3	8.43	4.96	3.50	1.46	2.90	.57	6.71	
1,000-1,249.....	53	50	30	35	36	1	1	8.61	5.66	3.70	1.96	2.91	.04	⁶ 2.00	
1,250-1,499.....	43	43	22	34	36	4	3	8.47	4.89	3.13	1.76	3.18	.40	2.75	
1,500-1,749.....	22	19	11	11	21	1	1	9.13	5.30	3.74	1.56	3.74	.09	⁶ 2.00	
1,750-1,999.....	23	22	15	13	19	1	1	9.60	5.36	3.92	1.44	3.96	.28	(7)	
2,000-2,499.....	26	25	16	21	20	2	2	13.50	8.04	5.19	2.85	4.81	.65	⁶ 7.00	
2,500-2,999.....	13	11	9	10	12	2	0	14.54	9.08	6.77	2.31	4.54	.92	⁶ 10.00	
3,000-3,999.....	9	8	8	7	7	1	0	13.11	9.55	7.33	2.22	3.00	.56	⁶ 5.00	
Washington-Oregon															
All incomes.....	933	926	909	477	673	62	26	10.14	7.02	5.82	1.20	2.82	.30	3.60	
0-249.....	14	14	14	5	5	0	0	5.65	4.94	4.35	.59	.71	.00	.....
250-499.....	61	61	57	22	29	2	0	6.17	5.30	4.67	.63	.87	(8)	⁶ 1.00	
500-749.....	137	135	133	54	78	7	4	7.46	5.62	4.84	.78	1.77	.07	4.86	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 22.—READING: Number of families having expenditures for newspapers, magazines, and books, average amounts reported, and average number of books purchased, by income, 30 analysis units in 23 States,¹ 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family - income class (dollars)	Families having expenditures for—							Average ³ expenditures for—							Average number of books bought by families purchasing ⁵
	Any reading matter	Newspapers			Magazines	Books		All reading matter	Newspapers			Magazines	Books ⁴		
		Any	Daily	Weekly		Purchased	Rented ²		All	Daily	Weekly				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	
FARMS—continued															
Washington—Oregon—continued															
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	No.	
750-999.....	116	114	111	59	80	7	2	7.86	5.77	4.71	1.06	1.96	0.13	3.29	
1,000-1,249.....	119	118	112	65	78	8	4	8.37	6.07	4.87	1.20	2.08	.22	2.62	
1,250-1,499.....	112	112	112	59	93	12	2	12.26	7.88	6.64	1.24	3.57	.81	3.60	
1,500-1,749.....	100	100	99	54	82	7	4	11.93	8.09	6.81	1.28	3.52	.32	2.43	
1,750-1,999.....	72	72	72	43	56	4	1	11.22	7.34	5.78	1.56	3.43	.45	8.75	
2,000-2,499.....	101	101	101	61	84	8	4	12.68	8.52	7.05	1.47	3.82	.34	3.57	
2,500-2,999.....	42	42	41	19	38	6	1	15.31	8.83	7.19	1.64	5.70	.78	2.25	
3,000-3,999.....	45	44	44	25	37	1	4	13.00	9.15	7.48	1.67	3.68	.17	6 3.00	
4,000-4,999.....	14	13	13	11	13	0	0	16.35	10.85	8.21	2.64	5.50	.00	-----	
Oregon—part-time															
All incomes.....	381	381	374	97	257	36	19	13.06	9.66	8.94	.72	3.01	.39	5.49	
250-499.....	2	2	2	1	0	0	0	6 4.50	6 4.50	6 4.00	6 .50	6 .00	6 .00	-----	
500-749.....	17	17	17	3	10	1	1	8.18	7.06	6.47	.59	1.00	.12	6 1.00	
750-999.....	44	44	41	9	17	0	0	8.64	7.62	7.03	.59	1.02	.00	-----	
1,000-1,249.....	49	49	47	15	29	3	3	10.14	8.10	7.30	.80	1.82	.22	6 1.00	
1,250-1,499.....	63	63	62	20	37	5	4	12.05	9.63	8.80	.83	2.17	.25	4.20	
1,500-1,749.....	61	61	60	16	41	4	2	13.78	10.48	9.63	.85	2.79	.31	4.25	
1,750-1,999.....	44	44	44	10	37	4	0	15.02	10.43	9.89	.54	4.23	.36	10.75	
2,000-2,499.....	55	55	55	12	45	9	3	15.60	10.83	10.07	.76	4.11	.66	8.22	
2,500-2,999.....	29	29	29	5	26	5	3	16.72	10.55	10.14	.41	5.48	.69	3.60	
3,000-3,999.....	17	17	17	6	15	5	3	21.24	12.48	11.48	1.00	6.94	1.82	3.20	
California															
All incomes.....	871	852	830	246	659	67	45	14.72	10.18	9.32	.86	3.76	.78	5.28	
0-249.....	20	18	17	4	16	0	0	10.55	7.75	7.20	.55	2.80	.00	-----	
250-499.....	48	46	43	15	25	1	1	10.53	8.07	7.70	.37	2.22	.24	6 4.00	
500-749.....	69	63	60	14	46	1	4	9.85	7.74	7.28	.46	2.03	.08	6 3.00	
750-999.....	84	83	79	25	53	0	1	11.94	9.31	8.65	.66	2.62	.01	-----	
1,000-1,249.....	68	66	62	16	48	7	2	12.56	8.26	7.64	.62	2.69	1.61	6.00	
1,250-1,499.....	92	92	90	19	60	5	4	12.84	9.58	9.01	.57	2.84	.42	2.20	
1,500-1,749.....	89	88	86	24	72	4	3	13.43	9.74	9.00	.74	3.54	.15	2.00	
1,750-1,999.....	76	74	73	27	58	11	6	14.78	10.53	9.36	1.17	3.83	.42	2.30	
2,000-2,499.....	137	134	132	43	117	22	10	17.74	10.97	9.89	1.08	5.38	1.39	6.32	
2,500-2,999.....	79	79	79	30	67	9	4	18.96	12.26	10.55	1.71	4.51	2.19	8.71	
3,000-3,999.....	66	66	66	20	60	6	5	19.03	11.79	10.67	1.12	5.83	1.41	7.50	
4,000-4,999.....	24	24	24	4	20	1	3	21.75	15.08	14.50	.58	6.25	.42	(7)	
5,000-9,999.....	19	19	19	5	17	0	2	22.10	16.57	15.47	1.10	5.21	.32	-----	
N. C. self-sufficing counties—white operators															
All incomes.....	411	350	201	250	223	40	4	4.52	3.32	2.48	.84	.76	.44	2.91	
0-249.....	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	1.80	1.80	1.80	.00	.00	.00	-----	
250-499.....	26	23	5	20	6	2	0	.83	.78	.28	.50	.03	.02	6 2.00	
500-749.....	75	56	17	43	48	6	0	2.09	1.32	.70	.62	.38	.39	1.67	
750-999.....	107	86	42	62	53	6	0	3.23	2.61	1.78	.83	.51	.11	2.80	
1,000-1,249.....	91	80	59	50	46	11	0	6.56	5.34	4.40	.94	.97	.25	1.29	
1,250-1,499.....	59	55	38	42	35	7	1	8.89	6.30	4.82	1.48	1.59	1.00	6.00	
1,500-1,749.....	37	36	28	23	24	4	3	9.31	6.87	5.79	1.08	1.93	.51	6 5.50	
1,750-1,999.....	14	12	10	10	11	4	0	15.12	7.12	5.68	1.44	2.94	5.06	6 2.00	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 22.—READING: *Number of families having expenditures for newspapers, magazines, and books, average amounts reported, and average number of books purchased, by income, 30 analysis units in 23 States,¹ 1935-36—Continued*

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family - income class (dollars)	Families having expenditures for—							Average ³ expenditures for—							Average number of books bought by families purchasing ³
	Any reading matter	Newspapers			Magazines	Books		All reading matter	Newspapers			Magazines	Books ⁴		
		Any	Daily	Weekly		Purchased	Rented ²		All	Daily	Weekly				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	
FARMS—continued															
<i>N. C.-S. C.—white operators</i>															
All incomes.....	No. 1,650	No. 1,414	No. 1,208	No. 486	No. 1,035	No. 140	No. 21	Dol. 7.63	Dol. 5.66	Dol. 5.06	Dol. 0.60	Dol. 1.45	Dol. 0.52	No. 4.51	
0-249.....	10	6	4	2	5	0	0	1.32	1.09	1.00	.09	.23	.00	-----	
250-499.....	71	48	27	23	39	3	1	2.17	1.70	1.30	.40	.45	.02	6.50	
500-749.....	159	115	83	39	79	10	0	3.31	2.63	2.31	.32	.58	.10	2.00	
750-999.....	229	179	130	68	132	9	1	4.63	3.78	3.21	.57	.75	.10	3.25	
1,000-1,249.....	231	192	160	61	147	14	0	6.46	5.14	4.63	.51	1.19	.13	4.54	
1,250-1,499.....	220	194	165	70	131	16	4	7.80	6.22	5.46	.76	1.35	.23	3.40	
1,500-1,749.....	161	144	126	52	99	11	0	8.26	6.57	5.80	.77	1.42	.27	4.70	
1,750-1,999.....	114	105	100	27	74	12	2	9.88	7.73	7.08	.65	1.69	.46	3.89	
2,000-2,499.....	190	178	171	59	130	17	8	10.48	8.02	7.32	.70	2.18	.28	3.86	
2,500-2,999.....	104	99	97	25	71	15	1	13.73	9.94	8.37	.87	2.44	2.35	5.77	
3,000-3,999.....	93	91	87	32	76	14	2	14.10	9.80	8.44	.86	3.28	1.52	6.42	
4,000-4,999.....	42	38	34	16	30	9	2	16.57	9.19	8.31	.88	3.72	3.66	6.50	
5,000-9,999.....	26	25	24	12	22	10	0	21.62	10.54	9.42	1.12	5.43	5.65	5.17	
<i>Ga.-Miss.—white operators</i>															
All incomes.....	1,062	945	839	305	552	61	15	6.79	4.79	4.23	.56	1.59	.41	5.80	
0-249.....	6	6	5	1	2	0	0	4.50	3.88	3.76	.12	.62	.00	-----	
250-499.....	99	81	65	27	40	3	0	1.77	1.56	1.30	.26	.20	.01	1.00	
500-749.....	228	186	154	55	89	5	0	3.09	2.66	2.34	.32	.40	.03	1.67	
750-999.....	209	181	155	64	101	12	1	4.42	3.63	3.20	.43	.70	.09	3.70	
1,000-1,249.....	132	120	107	39	66	3	0	6.11	5.10	4.56	.54	.91	.10	2.00	
1,250-1,499.....	97	86	79	31	55	2	1	7.33	5.89	5.15	.74	1.39	.05	2.00	
1,500-1,749.....	59	57	53	18	25	1	1	7.79	6.18	5.60	.58	1.58	.03	1.00	
1,750-1,999.....	43	42	40	15	27	4	0	9.44	6.57	5.73	.84	2.49	.38	6.67	
2,000-2,499.....	41	41	40	8	27	2	1	11.85	8.76	8.10	.66	2.68	.41	12.50	
2,500-2,999.....	44	42	42	12	32	8	0	13.69	8.91	8.00	.91	2.78	2.00	7.00	
3,000-3,999.....	38	38	35	14	28	6	3	24.52	10.68	9.34	1.34	11.82	2.02	8.80	
4,000-4,999.....	24	24	24	5	23	5	5	21.75	11.96	11.42	.54	5.92	3.87	9.20	
5,000-9,999.....	28	27	26	10	24	8	1	26.71	13.93	11.29	2.64	7.28	5.50	8.16	
10,000-19,999.....	14	14	14	6	13	2	2	27.86	15.65	13.65	2.00	11.43	.78	6.45	
<i>N. C.-S. C.—white sharecroppers</i>															
All incomes.....	410	257	209	63	279	26	1	3.09	2.32	2.10	.22	.68	.09	2.62	
0-249.....	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	.14	.14	.14	.00	(⁵)	.00	-----	
250-499.....	37	20	15	6	21	0	0	1.38	1.07	.92	.15	.31	.00	-----	
500-749.....	83	45	38	11	52	5	0	2.02	1.55	1.37	.18	.42	.05	1.00	
750-999.....	97	60	42	19	61	6	1	2.77	2.09	1.86	.23	.62	.06	4.17	
1,000-1,249.....	84	54	46	14	65	5	0	4.48	3.30	3.06	.24	1.08	.10	3.80	
1,250-1,499.....	52	38	32	8	34	7	0	4.54	3.44	3.14	.30	.75	.35	1.86	
1,500-1,999.....	55	39	35	5	45	3	0	5.19	3.81	3.57	.24	1.32	.06	1.00	
<i>Ga.-Miss.—white sharecroppers</i>															
All incomes.....	263	196	173	34	100	10	0	1.94	1.65	1.52	.13	.25	.04	3.33	
0-249.....	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	.00	.00	.00	-----	
250-499.....	80	58	53	7	25	5	0	1.16	1.00	.91	.09	.09	.07	3.60	
500-749.....	127	91	79	18	58	3	0	2.33	1.96	1.81	.15	.36	.01	4.50	
750-999.....	55	46	40	9	17	2	0	3.23	2.79	2.60	.19	.40	.04	1.50	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 22.—READING: Number of families having expenditures for newspapers, magazines, and books, average amounts reported, and average number of books purchased, by income, 30 analysis units in 23 States,¹ 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family - income class (dollars)	Families having expenditures for—							Average ³ expenditures for—							Average number of books bought by families purchasing ⁵
	Any reading matter	Newspapers			Magazines	Books		All reading matter	Newspapers				Magazines	Books ⁴	
		Any	Daily	Weekly		Purchased	Rented ²		All	Daily	Weekly				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	
FARMS—continued															
N. C.-S. C.—Negro operators	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	No.	
All incomes.....	221	156	112	54	104	21	0	2.44	1.99	1.69	0.30	0.32	0.13	1.24	
0-249.....	5	2	2	0	3	1	0	.64	.39	.39	.00	.25	(⁵)	⁶ 1.00	
250-499.....	36	22	15	8	15	4	0	1.44	1.19	.90	.29	.16	.09	⁶ 1.00	
500-749.....	52	29	16	14	30	4	0	1.48	1.10	.75	.35	.27	.11	1.00	
750-999.....	49	37	25	12	18	5	0	2.70	2.21	1.98	.23	.36	.13	1.00	
1,000-1,249.....	39	34	28	12	16	3	0	4.57	4.05	3.59	.46	.43	.09	1.33	
1,250-1,499.....	19	14	10	4	10	2	0	4.83	3.67	3.42	.25	.62	.54	⁶ 1.50	
1,500-1,999.....	21	18	16	4	12	2	0	5.56	4.61	4.22	.39	.65	.30	⁶ 2.00	
Ga.—Miss.—Negro operators															
All incomes.....	263	194	141	59	114	12	1	1.97	1.65	1.35	.30	.26	.06	2.00	
0-249.....	6	5	3	2	2	1	0	1.06	.71	.52	.19	.06	.29	⁶ 5.00	
250-499.....	69	46	33	13	29	2	1	.97	.82	.67	.15	.14	.01	⁶ 1.00	
500-749.....	88	61	41	22	38	3	0	1.94	1.66	1.31	.35	.24	.04	2.00	
750-999.....	59	46	37	11	28	4	0	3.18	2.63	2.23	.40	.45	.10	2.00	
1,000-1,249.....	31	26	20	7	12	2	0	3.43	2.85	2.55	.30	.47	.11	⁶ 1.00	
1,250-1,499.....	10	10	7	4	5	0	0	3.82	3.41	2.35	1.06	.41	.00	-----	
N. C.-S. C.—Negro sharecroppers															
All incomes.....	222	136	99	40	112	13	0	1.35	1.11	.93	.18	.20	.04	2.73	
0-249.....	5	3	1	2	2	0	0	.28	.28	.19	.09	(⁵)	.00	-----	
250-499.....	46	27	16	12	21	3	0	.78	.59	.43	.16	.17	.02	2.33	
500-749.....	72	43	32	11	31	6	0	1.42	1.18	1.00	.18	.16	.08	2.50	
750-999.....	51	31	28	3	31	2	0	1.62	1.37	1.31	.06	.23	.02	⁶ 2.50	
1,000-1,249.....	36	24	18	8	21	0	0	2.93	2.47	2.11	.36	.46	.00	-----	
1,250-1,499.....	12	8	4	4	6	2	0	2.27	1.73	.96	.77	.27	.27	⁶ 4.00	
Ga.—Miss.—Negro sharecroppers															
All incomes.....	161	97	72	26	71	17	1	.66	.50	.43	.07	.13	.03	2.20	
0-249.....	14	8	5	3	6	2	0	.10	.08	.07	.01	.02	(⁵)	⁶ 1.00	
250-499.....	64	36	30	6	29	8	1	.51	.38	.34	.04	.11	.02	1.78	
500-749.....	52	31	23	8	22	3	0	.93	.69	.59	.10	.15	.06	⁶ 2.50	
750-999.....	31	22	14	9	14	4	0	2.30	1.74	1.34	.40	.43	.13	3.00	

¹ See table 18, footnote 1. This table does not include expenditures for business and professional journals or technical books used in connection with work (occupational expenditures), school books (education expenditures), or picture books for young children (recreation expenditures).

² Includes expenditures for library fines, membership fees, and book rentals.

³ Averages are based on the total number of families in each class (table 18, column 2), regardless of whether they had expenditures for any of the specified items.

⁴ Includes expenditures for books purchased, library fines, membership fees, and book rentals.

⁵ Averages are based on the number of families in each class that reported the number of books purchased during the report year. The number of families that failed to report the number of books purchased during the report year was as follows: Small cities—North Central, 49; Plains and Mountain, 53; Pacific, 41; Southeast white, 6; villages—New England, 7; Middle Atlantic and North Central, 44; Plains and Mountain, 19; Pacific, 24; Southeast white, 52; Southeast Negro, 2; farms—Vermont, 3; New Jersey, 11; Pennsylvania—Ohio, 14; Michigan—Wisconsin, 4; Illinois—Iowa, 9; North Dakota—Kansas, 5; South Dakota—Montana—Colorado, 4; Washington—Oregon, 5; Oregon—part-time, 1; California, 7; North Carolina self-sufficing counties, 17; North Carolina—South Carolina—white operators, 24, white sharecroppers, 2, Negro operators, 4, Negro sharecroppers, 1; Georgia—Mississippi—white operators, 10, white sharecroppers, 1, Negro operators, 2, Negro sharecroppers, 2.

⁶ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

⁷ Not reported. See Glossary, No Report.

⁸ \$0.0050 or less.

TABLE 23.—READING: *Number of families having expenditures for newspapers, magazines, and books, average amounts reported, and average number of books purchased, by occupation and income and by family type and income, Middle Atlantic and North Central small-city, village, and farm analysis units,¹ 1935-36*
 [White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, occupational group, family type, and income class (dollars)	Families having expenditures for—							Average ³ expenditures for—							Average number of books bought by families purchasing ⁵
	Any reading matter	Newspapers			Books		All reading matter	Newspapers			Magazines	Books ⁴			
		Any	Daily	Weekly	Magazines	Purchased		Rented ²	All	Daily		Weekly			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	
NORTH CENTRAL SMALL CITIES															
Occupational groups:	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	No.	
Wage-earner.....	1,490	1,456	1,414	601	748	81	46	12.21	9.58	7.52	2.06	2.12	0.51	6.10	
250-499.....	45	43	39	11	12	0	0	6.10	5.41	4.48	.93	.69	.00	-----	
500-749.....	141	135	128	31	30	1	3	6.29	5.83	5.01	.82	.46	(⁵)	7 1.00	
750-999.....	252	241	234	78	94	9	4	9.11	7.90	6.47	1.43	1.07	.14	5.57	
1,000-1,249.....	293	284	276	102	132	13	5	10.52	8.58	6.81	1.77	1.52	.42	4.90	
1,250-1,499.....	235	232	227	112	124	10	8	12.73	10.49	7.87	2.62	2.02	.22	4.99	
1,500-1,749.....	157	155	149	86	101	14	8	14.16	11.00	8.30	2.70	2.81	.35	6.46	
1,750-1,999.....	136	136	133	64	97	12	9	15.75	11.19	8.62	2.57	3.48	1.08	3.44	
2,000-2,249.....	76	75	75	39	53	6	2	17.97	12.29	9.64	2.65	3.80	1.88	9.40	
2,250-2,499.....	51	51	49	24	31	4	1	17.55	14.10	10.65	3.45	2.71	.74	6.25	
2,500-2,999.....	63	63	63	32	46	8	4	23.89	14.52	11.55	2.97	7.02	2.35	10.29	
3,000-3,999.....	41	41	41	22	-----	4	2	20.73	14.95	11.49	3.46	4.49	1.29	7.25	
Clerical, business, and professional.....	1,523	1,502	1,484	619	1,104	203	98	19.61	12.60	10.37	2.23	5.02	1.99	6.61	
500-749.....	54	51	47	26	21	2	1	9.60	8.24	6.47	1.77	1.13	.23	7 4.00	
750-999.....	132	130	130	48	61	6	5	11.12	9.10	7.18	1.92	1.69	.33	4.67	
1,000-1,249.....	160	159	157	61	81	8	10	12.61	10.11	8.36	1.75	2.24	.26	3.00	
1,250-1,499.....	182	174	172	59	106	12	6	14.27	10.87	9.29	1.58	3.15	.25	4.20	
1,500-1,749.....	182	180	178	83	130	22	10	18.65	12.40	9.68	2.72	4.40	1.85	6.60	
1,750-1,999.....	144	143	141	61	112	14	10	18.08	12.46	10.20	2.26	4.42	1.20	6.25	
2,000-2,249.....	137	136	135	50	113	25	7	21.28	13.49	11.48	2.01	5.81	1.98	5.48	
2,250-2,499.....	112	111	110	48	90	12	6	20.14	13.65	11.41	2.24	5.46	1.03	6.25	
2,500-2,999.....	135	135	134	61	120	34	13	26.53	14.41	11.65	2.76	6.76	5.36	8.08	
3,000-3,999.....	101	100	100	48	92	20	9	23.99	14.85	11.92	2.93	7.16	1.98	5.56	
3,500-3,999.....	59	59	56	27	57	13	7	28.74	15.74	13.06	2.68	9.22	3.78	7.67	
4,000-4,999.....	64	63	63	24	62	14	4	35.76	17.61	14.77	2.84	10.73	7.42	10.27	
5,000-9,999.....	61	61	61	23	59	21	10	36.94	17.47	15.34	2.13	12.79	6.68	8.11	
Family-type groups:															
Type 1.....	784	770	753	312	480	54	21	15.91	11.56	9.41	2.15	3.46	.89	6.33	
250-499.....	20	19	18	5	4	0	0	5.28	4.85	4.03	.82	.43	.00	-----	
500-749.....	64	62	61	17	19	2	1	8.31	7.39	6.27	1.12	.84	.08	7 2.50	
750-999.....	112	109	106	43	52	4	1	10.36	8.75	6.94	1.81	1.48	.13	2.00	
1,000-1,249.....	114	111	105	44	58	3	3	11.49	9.54	7.67	1.87	1.92	.03	4.33	
1,250-1,499.....	103	99	99	40	65	8	0	14.86	11.78	9.47	2.31	2.90	.18	4.25	
1,500-1,749.....	79	79	78	39	51	6	1	18.10	13.22	10.66	2.56	3.64	1.24	5.00	
1,750-1,999.....	61	61	60	23	39	1	5	16.81	12.63	10.63	2.00	3.81	.37	2 00	
2,000-2,249.....	57	57	56	27	47	5	1	20.09	14.21	11.39	2.82	4.56	1.32	9.67	
2,250-2,499.....	45	45	44	17	30	1	1	19.31	14.31	11.71	2.60	4.53	.47	7 80	
2,500-2,999.....	55	55	54	27	49	10	3	26.49	15.89	12.65	3.24	8.18	2.42	8.78	
3,000-3,999.....	47	46	45	22	39	6	1	22.32	14.24	11.22	3.02	6.98	1.10	5.50	
4,000-4,999.....	13	13	13	6	13	3	0	36.92	18.23	15.38	2.85	8.62	10.07	11.33	
5,000-9,999.....	14	14	14	2	14	5	4	42.14	19.71	19.00	.71	11.71	10.72	8.40	
Type 2.....	584	566	552	238	391	68	44	16.43	11.01	8.74	2.27	3.87	1.55	6.58	
250-499.....	13	12	9	3	3	0	0	6.60	6.13	5.06	1.07	.47	.00	-----	
500-749.....	33	31	26	11	9	1	2	5.28	4.56	3.65	.91	.53	.19	(⁵)	
750-999.....	81	75	74	26	44	3	4	10.60	8.29	6.44	1.85	1.89	.42	7.00	
1,000-1,249.....	90	86	86	31	47	9	3	12.54	9.08	7.34	1.74	1.90	1.56	5.71	
1,250-1,499.....	84	80	79	38	57	6	4	15.18	11.23	8.70	2.53	3.40	.55	3.67	
1,500-1,749.....	67	67	63	34	52	7	8	16.74	12.00	8.85	3.15	4.07	.67	5.50	
1,750-1,999.....	63	62	62	29	50	8	8	18.89	12.32	9.38	2.94	4.73	1.84	5.00	
2,000-2,249.....	40	40	40	12	34	8	1	21.45	12.22	10.42	1.80	7.75	1.48	5.71	
2,250-2,499.....	28	28	28	11	21	5	2	19.96	13.28	11.21	2.07	4.86	1.82	7.80	
2,500-2,999.....	36	36	36	17	30	9	4	27.61	14.47	11.64	2.83	6.19	6.95	8.00	
3,000-3,999.....	30	30	30	15	26	7	5	28.30	17.47	14.64	2.83	7.03	3.80	10.14	
4,000-4,999.....	9	9	9	4	8	2	1	34.44	21.67	17.11	4.56	9.00	3.77	7 80	
5,000-9,999.....	10	10	10	7	10	3	2	36.50	17.90	14.80	3.10	15.40	3.20	4.33	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 23.—READING: Number of families having expenditures for newspapers, magazines, and books, average amounts reported, and average number of books purchased, by occupation and income and by family type and income, Middle Atlantic and North Central small-city, village, and farm analysis units,¹ 1935-36—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, occupational group, family type, and income class (dollars)	Families having expenditures for—							Average ³ expenditures for—							Average number of books bought by families purchasing ⁵
	Any reading matter	Newspapers			Magazines	Books		All reading matter	Newspapers				Magazines	Books ⁴	
		Any	Daily	Weekly		Purchased	Rented ²		All	Daily	Weekly				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	
NORTH CENTRAL SMALL CITIES—CON.															
Family-type groups —Continued Type 3.....	No. 443	No. 436	No. 421	No. 185	No. 283	No. 49	No. 21	Dol. 15.76	Dol. 10.39	Dol. 8.28	Dol. 2.11	Dol. 3.64	Dol. 1.73	No. 8.14	
250-499.....	3	3	3	1	1	0	0	3.57	3.14	2.43	.71	.43	.00	-----	
500-749.....	26	24	21	10	5	0	0	6.31	6.00	4.28	1.72	.31	.00	-----	
750-999.....	57	55	53	18	21	2	0	9.22	7.90	6.55	1.35	1.14	.18	7 6.00	
1,000-1,249.....	67	67	64	21	32	3	1	10.23	7.85	6.31	1.54	2.26	.12	7 1.00	
1,250-1,499.....	67	66	64	29	41	3	2	13.47	10.49	8.12	2.37	2.85	.13	3 6.67	
1,500-1,749.....	52	50	48	24	38	8	4	18.22	11.02	8.04	2.98	4.19	3.01	15 14.40	
1,750-1,999.....	48	48	47	21	40	9	1	18.62	12.06	10.00	2.06	4.29	2.27	6 5.57	
2,000-2,249.....	33	33	33	17	24	5	3	20.70	11.67	9.00	2.67	5.09	3.94	7 8.00	
2,250-2,499.....	28	28	27	11	22	2	2	18.21	13.75	11.68	2.07	4.14	.32	7 2.50	
2,500-2,999.....	20	20	20	13	17	7	2	32.05	11.65	8.55	3.10	8.15	12.25	14 8.00	
3,000-3,999.....	28	28	27	18	28	8	3	25.14	14.96	11.78	3.18	7.43	2.75	4 2.20	
4,000-4,999.....	8	8	8	2	8	1	1	26.88	17.13	15.88	1.25	8.50	1.25	7 6.00	
5,000-9,999.....	6	6	6	0	6	1	2	31.14	16.14	16.14	.00	11.86	3.14	(⁶)	
Type 4.....	664	656	651	250	410	56	28	16.20	11.53	9.46	2.07	3.78	.89	5.34	
250-499.....	9	9	9	2	4	0	0	10.00	8.00	6.70	1.30	2.00	.00	-----	
500-749.....	39	38	37	10	14	0	0	8.41	7.58	6.60	.98	.83	.00	-----	
750-999.....	66	66	66	18	14	3	1	9.76	8.77	7.26	1.51	.76	.23	7 5.50	
1,000-1,249.....	90	89	89	32	44	2	4	11.80	9.89	8.16	1.73	1.85	.06	7 4.50	
1,250-1,499.....	81	80	80	30	34	3	3	12.30	10.51	8.80	1.71	1.63	.16	4 6.67	
1,500-1,749.....	86	85	84	47	59	8	4	15.13	11.32	8.68	2.64	3.22	.59	3 3.33	
1,750-1,999.....	57	57	56	24	40	2	0	15.46	11.27	8.89	2.38	4.12	.07	7 3.00	
2,000-2,249.....	45	43	43	16	38	6	2	20.29	14.09	12.22	1.87	5.38	.82	3 3.00	
2,250-2,499.....	43	42	41	19	33	5	2	19.46	13.60	10.65	2.95	4.70	1.16	6 0.00	
2,500-2,999.....	57	57	57	21	46	12	5	23.66	13.77	11.44	2.33	6.09	3.80	6 2.00	
3,000-3,999.....	57	57	56	21	51	9	4	23.61	15.19	12.40	2.79	7.19	1.23	4 5.50	
4,000-4,999.....	19	18	18	3	19	2	1	31.47	14.21	12.63	1.58	12.95	4.31	7 18.00	
5,000-9,999.....	15	15	15	7	14	4	2	34.73	17.40	14.20	3.20	13.33	4.00	6 2.50	
Type 5.....	341	336	331	142	189	41	20	16.04	10.96	8.90	2.06	3.31	1.77	6.94	
250-499.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----	.39	.52	.00	-----	
500-749.....	21	19	19	3	3	0	0	6.39	5.87	5.48	.39	.71	.10	7 7.50	
750-999.....	38	37	36	14	12	2	0	8.17	7.36	5.92	1.44	.81	.12	2 0.00	
1,000-1,249.....	49	48	47	18	22	3	2	9.67	8.40	6.48	1.92	1.15	.19	8 0.00	
1,250-1,499.....	46	46	44	13	13	2	4	10.83	9.15	7.79	1.36	1.49	.19	7 8.00	
1,500-1,749.....	31	30	30	14	18	2	1	13.94	11.00	8.78	2.22	2.72	.22	3 5.50	
1,750-1,999.....	33	33	32	20	25	4	5	14.94	11.51	8.69	2.82	2.85	.58	5 2.50	
2,000-2,249.....	29	29	29	12	16	4	2	18.10	12.71	10.94	1.77	2.48	2.91	10 6.67	
2,250-2,499.....	14	14	14	10	11	3	0	19.07	13.00	9.50	3.50	4.50	1.57	6 0.00	
2,500-2,999.....	22	22	22	10	18	3	2	23.54	15.59	13.05	2.54	6.86	1.09	6 3.33	
3,000-3,999.....	31	31	31	16	25	6	3	24.94	14.52	11.49	3.03	6.13	4.29	6 6.25	
4,000-4,999.....	12	12	12	6	12	5	1	47.92	18.92	14.84	4.08	12.92	16.08	7 7.00	
5,000-9,999.....	15	15	15	6	14	7	0	35.73	15.67	13.80	1.87	12.13	7.93	11 2.00	
Type 6.....	134	131	128	65	70	13	6	13.06	9.33	7.04	2.29	2.68	1.05	4 0.00	
250-499.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	-----	
500-749.....	11	11	10	6	1	0	1	6.31	6.16	4.47	1.69	.15	(⁷)	-----	
750-999.....	21	20	20	5	8	0	2	7.57	6.76	5.81	.95	.81	(⁶)	-----	
1,000-1,249.....	31	30	30	14	9	1	1	10.87	9.62	7.52	2.10	1.19	.06	(⁸)	
1,250-1,499.....	24	23	22	15	15	0	0	11.44	9.24	6.48	2.76	2.20	.00	-----	
1,500-1,749.....	17	17	17	7	10	5	0	17.11	10.22	7.94	2.28	5.11	1.78	4 2.20	
1,750-1,999.....	11	11	10	6	10	2	0	18.18	10.09	7.36	2.73	3.45	4.64	7 1.00	
2,000-2,249.....	4	4	4	2	3	2	0	14.75	9.75	7.25	2.50	4.50	.50	7 2.00	
2,250-2,499.....	3	3	3	2	3	0	0	23.33	16.00	12.67	3.33	7.33	.00	-----	
2,500-2,999.....	5	5	5	3	5	1	1	14.80	10.40	7.20	3.20	3.80	.60	(⁸)	
3,000-3,999.....	4	4	4	2	4	0	1	25.25	13.25	10.50	2.75	12.00	(⁶)	-----	
4,000-4,999.....	2	2	2	2	1	1	0	40.00	20.00	15.00	5.00	7 5.00	12.50	(⁸)	
5,000-9,999.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	60.00	19.00	7 4.00	15.00	10.00	7 31.00	7 10.00	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 23.—READING: Number of families having expenditures for newspapers, magazines, and books, average amounts reported, and average number of books purchased, by occupation and income and by family type and income, Middle Atlantic and North Central small-city, village, and farm analysis units,¹ 1935-36—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, occupational group, family type, and income class (dollars)	Families having expenditures for—							Average ² expenditures for—							Average number of books bought by families purchasing ³
	Any reading matter	Newspapers			Magazines	Books		All reading matter	Newspapers			Magazines	Books ⁴		
		Any	Daily	Weekly		Purchased	Rented ²		All	Daily	Weekly				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	
NORTH CENTRAL SMALL CITIES—CON.															
Family type groups—Con. Type 7.....	No. 63	No. 63	No. 62	No. 28	No. 29	No. 3	No. 4	Dol. 13.29	Dol. 10.08	Dol. 8.06	Dol. 2.02	Dol. 2.35	Dol. 0.86	No. 7.00	
250-499.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.00	7.00	7.00	-----	
500-749.....	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	11.00	9.40	8.40	1.00	1.50	1.50	7.20	
750-999.....	9	9	9	2	4	1	1	8.64	8.28	7.35	.93	.36	(⁵)	-----	
1,000-1,249.....	12	12	12	3	1	0	1	9.58	7.67	5.25	2.42	1.83	.08	-----	
1,250-1,499.....	12	12	11	6	5	0	0	12.43	10.72	8.29	2.43	1.71	.00	-----	
1,500-1,749.....	7	7	7	4	3	0	0	9.43	8.43	7.00	1.43	1.00	.00	-----	
1,750-1,999.....	5	5	5	3	4	1	0	20.40	11.40	9.00	2.40	4.00	5.00	(⁵)	
2,000-2,249.....	2	2	2	2	1	0	0	19.50	16.50	12.50	7.00	3.00	7.00	-----	
2,250-2,499.....	3	3	3	2	1	0	0	18.00	17.33	13.00	4.33	.67	.00	-----	
2,500-2,999.....	3	3	3	2	1	0	0	36.75	15.25	11.25	4.00	14.00	7.50	12.00	
3,000-3,999.....	4	4	4	3	4	1	1	31.00	21.00	16.00	5.00	10.00	7.00	-----	
4,000-4,999.....	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
5,000-9,999.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
MIDDLE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CENTRAL VILLAGES															
Occupational groups:															
Wage-earner.....	1,584	1,549	1,456	762	711	67	50	10.92	9.24	7.28	1.96	1.50	.18	5.91	
250-499.....	69	66	56	18	13	0	1	5.06	4.91	4.43	.48	.14	.01	-----	
500-749.....	232	223	201	86	68	4	2	7.44	6.84	5.46	1.38	.56	.04	3.75	
750-999.....	391	382	360	164	146	10	11	9.23	8.28	6.59	1.69	.84	.11	4.70	
1,000-1,249.....	369	364	345	196	162	16	10	11.60	9.94	7.76	2.18	1.53	.13	10.43	
1,250-1,499.....	242	237	224	134	126	14	13	12.01	10.10	7.80	2.30	1.64	.27	2.91	
1,500-1,749.....	127	124	122	70	89	11	4	15.24	11.61	8.94	2.67	3.26	.37	5.57	
1,750-1,999.....	70	70	66	44	43	3	6	15.39	12.15	9.48	2.67	2.74	.50	4.33	
2,000-2,499.....	59	58	58	34	44	4	2	18.05	12.86	10.52	2.34	4.73	.46	7.00	
2,500-2,999.....	20	20	19	13	16	4	0	20.65	15.85	11.65	4.20	4.40	.40	1.67	
3,000-3,999.....	5	5	5	3	4	1	1	22.00	13.60	12.40	1.20	5.40	3.00	15.00	
Clerical, business, and professional.....	371	1,351	1,288	796	966	178	128	17.96	12.12	9.51	2.61	4.28	1.56	8.09	
500-749.....	99	96	88	41	48	2	4	9.62	8.32	6.89	1.43	1.17	.13	3.50	
750-999.....	162	158	148	76	70	7	6	10.94	9.23	7.27	1.96	1.47	.24	3.14	
1,000-1,249.....	197	191	179	109	118	12	11	12.63	10.01	7.88	2.13	2.38	.24	3.56	
1,250-1,499.....	212	210	200	130	149	25	17	15.82	11.90	9.38	2.52	3.13	.79	6.32	
1,500-1,749.....	154	153	149	88	117	22	8	17.62	12.52	10.25	2.27	3.89	1.21	6.48	
1,750-1,999.....	162	160	154	98	133	30	23	21.66	13.54	10.68	2.86	6.00	2.12	7.00	
2,000-2,249.....	116	116	113	74	93	20	14	21.54	13.29	10.66	2.63	5.41	2.84	10.64	
2,250-2,499.....	76	75	73	40	64	13	8	24.88	14.22	11.60	2.62	6.55	4.11	14.11	
2,500-2,999.....	97	97	91	75	88	24	16	26.28	15.57	10.87	4.70	7.49	3.22	5.26	
3,000-3,999.....	65	64	63	43	58	16	16	29.68	16.13	11.90	4.23	8.98	4.57	20.67	
4,000-4,999.....	21	21	21	16	21	5	3	34.67	15.81	12.52	3.29	15.19	3.67	7.40	
5,000-9,999.....	10	10	9	6	7	2	2	31.90	20.30	14.90	5.40	8.30	3.30	8.50	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 23.—READING: Number of families having expenditures for newspapers, magazines, and books, average amounts reported, and average number of books purchased, by occupation and income and by family type and income, Middle Atlantic and North Central small-city, village, and farm analysis units,¹ 1935-36—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, occupational group, family type, and income class (dollars)	Families having expenditures for—							Average ² expenditures for—							Average number of books bought by families purchasing ³
	Any reading matter	Newspapers			Magazines	Books		All reading matter	Newspapers			Magazines	Books ⁴		
		Any	Daily	Weekly		Purchased	Rented ²		All	Daily	Weekly				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	
MIDDLE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CENTRAL VILLAGES—continued															
Family-type groups:	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	No.	
Type 1.....	789	777	735	404	442	47	31	13.75	10.17	8.05	2.12	2.68	0.90	9.02	
250-499.....	38	36	29	9	6	0	1	5.20	5.11	4.52	.59	.07	.02	-----	
500-749.....	143	140	130	59	50	1	2	8.53	7.76	6.37	1.39	.74	.03	7 5.00	
750-999.....	157	154	145	69	69	4	3	9.94	8.39	6.78	1.61	1.30	.25	4.50	
1,000-1,249.....	136	135	129	83	68	5	2	12.14	10.18	7.71	2.47	1.72	.24	10.00	
1,250-1,499.....	99	98	94	53	70	10	7	14.73	10.75	8.75	2.00	3.07	.91	6.90	
1,500-1,749.....	62	61	60	35	49	4	1	16.71	11.78	9.46	2.32	4.12	.81	7.33	
1,750-1,999.....	49	48	47	35	42	8	3	24.51	14.77	11.24	3.53	6.88	2.86	10.25	
2,000-2,499.....	60	60	60	31	48	8	8	24.15	14.17	11.99	2.18	5.10	4.88	15.43	
2,500-2,999.....	25	25	23	18	23	5	3	26.60	14.88	9.44	5.44	9.80	1.92	5.00	
3,000-3,999.....	11	11	10	6	10	2	1	27.27	16.54	10.63	5.91	7.91	2.82	15.00	
4,000-4,999.....	5	5	5	4	5	0	0	20.20	13.00	10.20	2.80	7.20	.00	-----	
5,000-9,999.....	4	4	3	2	2	0	0	26.75	20.25	15.25	5.00	6.50	.00	-----	
Type 2.....	499	487	463	264	311	54	37	14.66	10.42	8.14	2.28	3.14	1.10	6.35	
250-499.....	6	6	6	2	1	0	0	5.86	5.58	5.29	.29	.28	.00	-----	
500-749.....	54	50	45	17	22	3	3	8.54	7.44	6.20	1.24	.98	.12	3.00	
750-999.....	108	105	95	47	47	3	5	9.74	8.65	6.53	2.12	.84	.25	3.33	
1,000-1,249.....	100	99	96	54	53	7	7	11.92	9.85	7.80	2.05	1.89	.18	4.00	
1,250-1,499.....	76	74	72	46	53	6	9	14.08	10.89	8.70	2.19	2.55	.64	4.50	
1,500-1,749.....	46	45	44	29	39	8	4	16.67	11.91	9.24	2.67	3.78	.98	9.67	
1,750-1,999.....	38	37	36	19	32	7	3	19.87	12.72	10.36	2.36	5.92	1.23	6.83	
2,000-2,499.....	40	40	39	27	37	8	1	26.54	13.03	10.08	2.95	10.02	3.49	12.00	
2,500-2,999.....	19	19	18	14	16	7	3	25.21	16.10	11.00	5.10	5.95	3.16	2.00	
3,000-3,999.....	5	5	5	4	5	2	1	45.40	12.60	8.60	4.00	12.20	20.60	7 12.00	
4,000-4,999.....	5	5	5	4	5	3	0	40.20	14.40	10.60	3.80	13.80	12.00	5.33	
5,000-9,999.....	2	2	2	1	1	0	1	733.50	723.50	718.50	7 5.00	7 5.00	7 2.50	-----	
Type 3.....	397	386	373	202	231	36	25	14.60	10.60	8.37	2.23	3.10	.90	8.76	
250-499.....	7	6	5	1	1	0	0	3.90	3.80	3.70	.10	.10	.00	-----	
500-749.....	34	31	30	9	14	0	0	7.51	6.65	5.81	.84	.86	.00	-----	
750-999.....	78	78	76	33	25	2	3	10.52	9.38	7.47	1.91	1.08	.06	7 2.50	
1,000-1,249.....	86	80	76	37	49	5	5	11.82	9.12	7.17	1.95	2.50	.20	20.67	
1,250-1,499.....	72	71	69	41	47	6	4	14.39	11.50	8.79	2.71	2.47	.42	6.60	
1,500-1,749.....	38	38	38	21	31	7	1	18.39	13.08	10.74	2.34	4.18	1.13	4.33	
1,750-1,999.....	32	32	30	22	21	2	2	17.00	11.69	8.81	2.88	4.47	.84	7 11.50	
2,000-2,499.....	25	25	24	18	21	5	4	23.65	13.26	10.26	3.00	6.08	4.31	19.33	
2,500-2,999.....	12	12	12	8	11	2	1	24.58	14.75	12.00	2.75	9.00	.83	7 4.50	
3,000-3,999.....	9	9	9	8	7	5	3	36.11	19.11	14.55	4.56	5.89	11.11	4.50	
4,000-4,999.....	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	64.00	24.00	18.67	5.33	37.33	2.67	16.00	
5,000-9,999.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	746.00	715.00	7 5.00	7 10.00	7 15.00	7 16.00	7 5.00	
Type 4.....	636	630	589	352	368	47	41	14.44	11.15	8.79	2.36	2.81	.48	4.82	
250-499.....	14	14	12	6	4	0	0	5.11	4.83	4.22	.61	.28	.00	-----	
500-749.....	56	56	48	24	20	0	0	8.34	7.58	5.73	1.85	.76	.00	-----	
750-999.....	101	98	94	43	38	5	1	9.82	8.83	7.44	1.39	.91	.08	5.20	
1,000-1,249.....	111	109	100	61	52	5	3	11.41	9.74	7.68	2.06	1.54	.13	7.60	
1,250-1,499.....	91	91	82	60	52	7	3	14.13	11.55	8.49	3.06	2.25	.33	2.20	
1,500-1,749.....	62	61	59	32	42	7	4	17.42	12.42	9.97	2.45	3.89	1.11	6.29	
1,750-1,999.....	58	58	56	35	42	5	13	17.68	12.66	10.28	2.38	3.95	1.07	4.50	
2,000-2,499.....	81	81	78	47	59	6	5	18.10	13.40	11.06	2.34	4.36	.34	1.33	
2,500-2,999.....	33	33	31	25	30	6	4	22.67	16.64	11.88	4.76	4.58	1.45	4.00	
3,000-3,999.....	23	23	23	16	23	4	8	28.65	16.66	12.40	4.26	10.56	1.43	3.33	
4,000-4,999.....	5	5	5	3	5	1	0	29.40	16.00	13.20	2.80	12.40	1.00	7 5.00	
5,000-9,999.....	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	39.00	12.00	12.00	7.00	15.00	12.00	12.00	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 23.—READING: Number of families having expenditures for newspapers, magazines, and books, average amounts reported, and average number of books purchased, by occupation and income and by family type and income, Middle Atlantic and North Central small-city, village, and farm analysis units,¹ 1935-36—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, occupational group, family type, and income class (dollars)	Families having expenditures for—							Average ³ expenditures for—							Average number of books bought by families purchasing ⁶
	Any reading matter	Newspapers			Magazines	Books		All reading matter	Newspapers				Magazines	Books ⁴	
		Any	Daily	Weekly		Purchased	Rented ²		All	Daily	Weekly				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	
MIDDLE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CENTRAL VILLAGES—continued															
Family-type groups—con.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	No.	
Type 5.....	289	283	263	166	153	32	29	13.88	10.57	8.14	2.43	2.63	0.68	11.38	
250-499.....	3	3	3	0	1	0	0	6.33	6.00	6.00	.00	.33	.00	-----	
500-749.....	11	11	7	8	1	0	1	4.70	4.58	2.52	2.06	.12	(⁶)	-----	
750-999.....	50	48	43	25	17	2	4	9.22	8.28	6.08	2.20	.86	.08	7 4.00	
1,000-1,249.....	60	59	54	29	25	3	3	11.63	9.81	7.87	1.94	1.70	.12	7 2.50	
1,250-1,499.....	40	39	37	21	15	2	5	11.49	9.63	7.54	2.09	1.65	.21	7 3.00	
1,500-1,749.....	38	37	37	24	23	4	1	13.58	10.76	8.39	2.37	2.53	.29	4 5.00	
1,750-1,999.....	34	34	31	21	25	8	7	19.91	14.06	10.65	3.41	4.29	1.56	2 5.00	
2,000-2,499.....	23	22	22	13	19	3	1	16.43	11.99	9.69	2.30	3.96	.48	7 6.00	
2,500-2,999.....	17	17	16	15	14	6	3	26.47	15.94	12.00	3.94	6.70	3.83	6.00	
3,000-3,999.....	12	12	12	9	12	4	4	29.08	15.50	11.75	3.75	9.83	3.75	52.00	
4,000-4,999.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
5,000-9,999.....	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	25.00	22.00	18.00	7 4.00	7 3.00	7 1.00	-----	
Type 6.....	236	229	216	110	119	23	14	13.49	10.16	8.07	2.09	2.24	1.09	5.24	
250-499.....	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	7 5.00	7 5.00	7 5.00	7 1.00	7 1.00	7 1.00	-----	
500-749.....	27	26	26	5	6	1	0	7.50	7.04	6.14	.90	.43	.03	7 2.00	
750-999.....	42	40	38	14	14	1	1	7.95	7.00	5.57	1.43	.93	.02	7 2.00	
1,000-1,249.....	51	51	47	30	20	2	1	11.90	10.49	8.17	2.32	1.33	.08	7 2.50	
1,250-1,499.....	51	49	45	28	28	5	2	11.75	9.96	7.83	2.13	1.51	.28	3 7.50	
1,500-1,749.....	18	18	17	8	16	3	1	19.67	14.83	12.50	2.33	4.00	.84	7 3.50	
1,750-1,999.....	14	14	13	8	11	3	1	20.43	12.22	9.65	2.57	4.64	3.57	7 4.50	
2,000-2,499.....	15	14	14	9	12	6	5	24.40	13.60	9.80	3.80	5.00	5.80	9 6.67	
2,500-2,999.....	8	8	7	5	7	2	2	35.38	15.00	9.75	5.25	8.75	11.63	7 10.00	
3,000-3,999.....	7	6	6	2	3	0	0	17.86	13.43	12.86	.57	4.43	.00	-----	
4,000-4,999.....	2	2	2	1	2	0	1	27.50	11.50	7 9.00	7 2.50	7 15.00	7 1.00	-----	
5,000-9,999.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Type 7.....	109	105	105	60	53	6	1	13.36	11.17	8.74	2.43	1.95	.24	5.80	
250-499.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.00	7.00	7.00	7 1.00	7 1.00	7 1.00	-----	
500-749.....	6	5	3	5	3	1	0	6.67	5.12	2.56	2.56	.44	1.11	7 6.00	
750-999.....	17	17	17	9	6	0	0	9.30	8.70	6.60	2.10	.60	.00	-----	
1,000-1,249.....	22	22	22	11	13	1	0	15.30	12.60	10.17	2.43	2.61	.09	7 4.00	
1,250-1,499.....	25	25	25	15	10	3	0	14.40	12.28	9.84	2.44	1.64	.48	6 3.33	
1,500-1,749.....	17	17	16	9	6	0	0	11.72	10.66	7.77	2.89	1.06	.00	-----	
1,750-1,999.....	7	7	7	2	3	0	0	13.57	11.29	10.43	.86	2.28	.00	-----	
2,000-2,499.....	7	7	7	3	5	1	0	19.43	16.00	13.57	2.43	3.14	.29	(⁶)	
2,500-2,999.....	3	3	3	3	3	0	0	17.25	12.00	8.75	3.25	5.25	.00	-----	
3,000-3,999.....	3	3	3	1	2	0	0	18.00	12.00	9.33	2.67	6.00	.00	-----	
4,000-4,999.....	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	32.00	720.00	719.00	7 1.00	7 10.00	7 2.00	-----	
5,000-9,999.....	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	35.00	726.00	716.00	7 10.00	7 9.00	7 7.00	-----	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 23.—READING: Number of families having expenditures for newspapers, magazines, and books, average amounts reported, and average number of books purchased, by occupation and income and by family type and income, Middle Atlantic and North Central small-city, village, and farm analysis units,¹ 1935-36—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, occupational group, family type, and income class (dollars)	Families having expenditures for—							Average expenditures for—							Average number of books bought by families purchasing ²
	Any reading matter	Newspapers			Books		All reading matter	Newspapers				Magazines	Books ⁴		
		Any	Daily	Weekly	Magazines	Purchased		Rented ²	All	Daily	Weekly				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	
PENNSYLVANIA-OHIO FARMS															
Type 1.....	No. 411	No. 398	No. 363	No. 115	No. 270	No. 11	No. 2	Dol. 6.82	Dol. 5.02	Dol. 4.47	Dol. 0.55	Dol. 1.70	Dol. 0.10	No. 3.09	
0-249.....	13	12	10	3	6	0	0	4.69	4.07	3.69	.38	.62	.00	-----	
250-499.....	38	34	25	12	13	0	0	3.48	3.09	2.48	.61	.39	.00	-----	
500-749.....	57	56	51	13	35	0	0	5.54	4.43	4.01	.42	1.11	.00	-----	
750-999.....	83	81	72	24	48	1	0	5.88	4.60	4.04	.56	1.25	.03	1.00	
1,000-1,249.....	50	48	46	13	37	1	0	7.56	5.54	4.96	.58	1.98	.04	1.00	
1,250-1,499.....	46	46	45	11	35	2	1	8.79	5.81	5.49	.32	2.77	.21	1.50	
1,500-1,749.....	46	45	44	11	34	3	0	8.09	5.39	4.96	.43	2.55	.15	4.00	
1,750-1,999.....	32	32	31	9	26	1	0	8.03	5.84	5.25	.59	2.13	.06	1.00	
2,000-2,499.....	24	22	19	10	17	1	1	8.21	6.25	5.42	.83	1.88	.08	7.00	
2,500-2,999.....	12	12	11	4	11	1	0	8.50	6.17	5.42	.75	2.00	.33	6.00	
3,000-3,999.....	8	8	7	5	6	1	0	13.50	7.37	5.12	2.25	4.25	1.88	7.00	
4,000-4,999.....	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	8.00	7.00	6.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	-----	
5,000-9,999.....	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	11.00	9.00	9.00	1.00	2.00	7.00	-----	
Type 2.....	249	236	218	72	183	14	1	7.70	5.29	4.55	.74	2.18	.23	4.15	
0-249.....	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	6.00	5.50	5.50	1.00	1.50	1.00	-----	
250-499.....	18	13	10	7	10	0	0	5.89	4.10	3.00	1.10	1.79	.00	-----	
500-749.....	30	29	26	5	20	0	0	5.74	3.85	3.65	.20	1.89	.00	-----	
750-999.....	29	28	25	6	17	0	0	6.25	5.06	4.72	.34	1.19	.00	-----	
1,000-1,249.....	39	37	35	11	27	4	0	7.00	4.77	4.05	.72	1.81	.42	1.00	
1,250-1,499.....	34	33	29	14	25	3	0	8.03	5.79	4.59	1.20	2.03	.21	3.67	
1,500-1,749.....	37	37	34	13	29	2	1	9.03	6.70	5.62	1.08	2.14	.19	12.00	
1,750-1,999.....	16	14	14	5	14	0	0	8.06	4.88	3.94	.94	3.18	.00	-----	
2,000-2,499.....	30	30	30	7	26	4	0	10.03	5.93	5.40	.53	3.30	.89	3.25	
2,500-2,999.....	7	6	6	1	7	1	0	11.86	5.71	5.14	.57	5.43	.72	3.00	
3,000-3,999.....	6	6	6	2	5	0	0	10.17	7.33	6.50	.83	2.84	.00	-----	
4,000-4,999.....	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	9.00	7.00	6.00	1.00	2.00	.00	-----	
5,000-9,999.....	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	6.00	6.00	6.00	1.00	(6) (7)	1.00	-----	
Type 3.....	239	217	206	62	185	17	5	7.39	4.93	4.29	.64	2.23	.23	3.69	
0-249.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
250-499.....	7	4	3	1	6	0	0	3.00	1.24	1.12	.12	1.76	.00	-----	
500-749.....	13	12	11	3	9	0	0	5.08	3.69	3.38	.31	1.39	.00	-----	
750-999.....	27	24	23	4	16	1	1	6.37	4.14	3.70	.44	1.82	.41	(8)	
1,000-1,249.....	39	35	34	10	31	1	2	7.05	4.93	4.28	.65	2.12	(6)	2.00	
1,250-1,499.....	54	49	45	14	37	5	0	6.76	4.59	3.96	.63	1.80	.37	4.00	
1,500-1,749.....	30	29	29	6	26	3	1	8.32	5.54	4.90	.64	2.65	.13	2.67	
1,750-1,999.....	14	13	13	3	13	2	0	9.36	5.78	5.14	.64	3.29	.29	3.00	
2,000-2,499.....	24	21	20	8	18	2	0	7.68	5.44	4.68	.76	2.08	.16	3.00	
2,500-2,999.....	14	13	12	3	14	1	0	9.47	5.67	5.00	.67	3.53	.27	4.00	
3,000-3,999.....	12	12	11	8	11	2	1	9.42	6.59	5.17	1.42	2.16	.67	6.50	
4,000-4,999.....	5	5	5	2	4	0	0	11.60	7.20	6.20	1.00	4.40	.00	-----	
5,000-9,999.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Type 4.....	466	455	434	153	335	23	4	8.33	5.85	4.93	.92	2.20	.28	5.05	
0-249.....	4	4	3	1	3	0	0	7.00	6.25	5.00	1.25	.75	.00	-----	
250-499.....	18	17	16	7	11	0	0	6.53	5.58	4.32	1.26	.95	.00	-----	
500-749.....	46	44	41	15	26	0	0	6.08	4.94	4.32	.62	1.14	.00	-----	
750-999.....	62	61	58	17	42	1	0	6.75	4.99	4.30	.69	1.74	.02	1.00	
1,000-1,249.....	58	57	56	17	35	3	0	6.37	5.19	4.68	.51	1.13	.05	4.00	
1,250-1,499.....	76	74	71	22	53	3	0	8.12	5.98	4.84	1.14	2.02	.12	1.00	
1,500-1,749.....	44	44	41	14	33	1	1	8.43	5.98	5.09	.89	2.36	.09	(5)	
1,750-1,999.....	42	40	38	12	30	7	0	9.55	6.07	5.19	.88	2.68	.80	5.00	
2,000-2,499.....	55	54	53	21	49	2	1	9.28	6.10	5.23	.87	3.02	.16	2.00	
2,500-2,999.....	28	28	28	8	23	4	1	13.32	7.85	6.78	1.07	3.72	1.75	13.67	
3,000-3,999.....	25	24	21	15	22	2	1	11.64	6.80	5.20	1.60	3.88	.96	5.00	
4,000-4,999.....	3	3	3	2	3	0	0	14.33	7.67	5.67	2.00	6.66	.00	-----	
5,000-9,999.....	5	5	5	2	5	0	0	15.40	10.20	6.80	3.40	5.20	.00	-----	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 23.—READING: Number of families having expenditures for newspapers, magazines, and books, average amounts reported, and average number of books purchased, by occupation and income and by family type and income, Middle Atlantic and North Central small-city, village, and farm analysis units,¹ 1935-36—Continued

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit, occupational group, family type, and income class (dollars)	Families having expenditures for—							Average ² expenditures for—							Average number of books bought by families purchasing ³
	Any reading matter	Newspapers			Magazines	Books		All reading matter	Newspapers			Magazines	Books ⁴		
		Any	Daily	Weekly		Purchased	Rented ²		All	Daily	Weekly				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	
PENNSYLVANIA-OHIO FARMS—CON.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	No.	
Type 5-----	294	283	273	100	228	25	5	8.51	5.87	5.02	0.85	2.28	0.36	4.26	
0-249-----	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	29.00	8.00	6.00	2.00	15.00	6.00	7.00	
250-499-----	3	3	3	1	1	0	0	4.50	4.25	3.25	1.00	.25	.00	.00	
500-749-----	15	12	11	3	10	0	0	4.56	3.33	2.94	.39	1.23	.00	.00	
750-999-----	28	24	22	7	20	0	0	6.10	4.64	3.97	.67	1.46	.00	.00	
1,000-1,249-----	32	31	31	8	21	1	0	6.56	5.34	4.75	.59	1.22	(⁵)	7.10	
1,250-1,499-----	33	32	30	15	22	4	1	7.70	6.03	4.82	1.21	1.43	.24	3.00	
1,500-1,749-----	42	42	41	13	33	0	1	9.05	6.55	5.62	.93	2.48	.02	.00	
1,750-1,999-----	24	24	23	9	20	1	0	8.12	6.21	5.50	.71	1.79	.12	3.00	
2,000-2,499-----	42	40	39	15	36	8	0	9.48	5.88	5.10	.78	2.67	.93	3.71	
2,500-2,999-----	31	31	31	10	28	4	2	10.10	6.25	5.61	.64	3.46	.39	3.75	
3,000-3,999-----	30	30	28	14	26	4	1	10.47	6.80	5.50	1.30	2.90	.77	7.75	
4,000-4,999-----	7	7	7	2	7	1	0	14.00	7.86	7.00	.86	4.71	1.43	(⁵)	
5,000-9,999-----	6	6	6	2	3	1	0	13.00	7.17	5.67	1.50	4.83	1.00	7.40	
Type 6-----	254	234	205	86	173	22	2	6.98	4.82	4.02	.80	1.84	.32	3.71	
0-249-----	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	2.00	7.00	.00	
250-499-----	5	5	4	4	3	0	0	7.20	6.20	3.80	2.40	1.00	.00	.00	
500-749-----	16	13	10	4	9	1	0	4.00	3.17	2.70	.47	.71	.12	2.00	
750-999-----	36	33	27	11	22	1	0	5.64	4.25	3.61	.64	1.31	.08	4.00	
1,000-1,249-----	36	34	29	15	27	6	0	6.30	4.49	3.49	1.00	1.49	.32	2.50	
1,250-1,499-----	32	31	26	11	16	1	0	6.56	4.75	4.03	.72	1.69	.12	7.00	
1,500-1,749-----	35	34	30	14	26	3	0	7.46	4.97	4.00	.97	2.33	.16	4.00	
1,750-1,999-----	33	31	31	9	2	1	1	7.33	5.51	4.97	.54	1.79	.03	2.00	
2,000-2,499-----	29	26	22	9	21	3	0	7.21	5.28	4.38	.90	1.65	.28	3.33	
2,500-2,999-----	19	16	16	4	17	4	1	10.42	5.05	4.42	.63	3.63	1.74	7.33	
3,000-3,999-----	6	6	5	3	4	1	0	10.83	7.00	5.50	1.50	2.66	1.17	7.40	
4,000-4,999-----	3	3	3	1	2	1	0	10.00	6.66	6.33	.33	1.67	1.67	6.00	
5,000-9,999-----	3	2	2	1	3	0	0	9.33	4.00	3.33	.67	5.33	.00	.00	
Type 7-----	284	263	240	95	216	19	3	7.06	5.09	4.31	.78	1.76	.21	3.53	
0-249-----	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	2.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	2.00	7.00	.00	
250-499-----	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	7.25	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.25	7.00	.00	
500-749-----	13	11	10	4	10	0	0	4.86	4.28	3.28	1.00	.58	.00	.00	
750-999-----	27	26	21	8	14	3	0	6.00	4.61	4.07	.54	1.18	.21	2.50	
1,000-1,249-----	32	30	29	9	18	1	1	5.97	4.73	4.06	.67	1.15	.09	7.00	
1,250-1,499-----	36	33	30	12	26	2	1	6.11	4.91	4.22	.69	1.14	.06	7.00	
1,500-1,749-----	29	27	24	11	23	3	0	6.93	4.93	4.30	.63	1.57	.43	4.00	
1,750-1,999-----	36	32	27	13	30	2	0	6.69	4.42	3.56	.86	1.97	.30	7.00	
2,000-2,499-----	48	46	44	16	42	3	1	8.25	5.85	4.87	.98	2.28	.12	3.67	
2,500-2,999-----	23	21	20	6	19	2	0	8.39	5.35	4.74	.61	2.74	.30	7.00	
3,000-3,999-----	29	28	27	9	25	3	0	8.96	6.04	5.28	.76	2.48	.44	5.67	
4,000-4,999-----	6	5	5	3	5	0	0	9.17	6.33	4.50	1.83	2.84	.00	.00	
5,000-9,999-----	3	3	3	3	2	0	0	8.66	6.66	5.33	1.33	2.00	.00	.00	

¹ See table 18, footnote 1. This table does not include expenditures for business and professional journals' or technical books used in connection with work (occupational expenditures), school books (education expenditures), or picture books for young children (recreation expenditures).

² Includes expenditures for library fines, membership fees, and book rentals.

³ Averages are based on the total number of families in each class, regardless of whether they had expenditures for any of the specified items.

⁴ Includes expenditures for books purchased, library fines, membership fees, and book rentals.

⁵ Averages are based on the number of families in each class that reported the number of books purchased during the report year. For the number of families that failed to report the number of books purchased during the report year, see table 22, footnote 5.

⁶ \$0.0050 or less.

⁷ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

⁸ Not reported. See Glossary, No Report.

TABLE 24.—ALL RECREATION; GAMES AND SPORTS; RADIOS; PIANOS; PHONOGRAPHS: Families having expenditures for any recreation and for games and sports, and average amounts spent; number of families having radios, pianos, and phonographs; number having expenditures for radio purchase and maintenance, and average expenditures for radio purchase; by income, 30 analysts units in 23 States, 1935-36
[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	North Central small cities												Plains and Mountain small cities											
	Expenditures for all recrea- tion ²		Expenditures for games and sports ⁴		Radios ³			Families having—		Expenditures for all recrea- tion ²		Expenditures for games and sports ⁴		Radios ³			Families having—							
	Families (3)	Average ³ amount	Families (5)	Average ³ amount	Families having radios		Families having ex- penditures for—		Average ⁷ expenditures for purchase, per family pur- chasing	Pianos (11)	Phonographs (12)	Families (14)	Average ³ amount	Families (16)	Average ³ amount	Families having radios		Families having ex- penditures for—		Average ⁷ expenditures for purchase, per family pur- chasing	Pianos (22)	Phonographs (23)		
					Purchase (8)	Maintenance ⁶ (9)	Pct. (13)	No. (15)								Pct. (17)	No. (19)							
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)		
All incomes -----	3,118	92.6	46.35	1,243	4.44	2,869	376	687	48.55	1,158	560	1,311	97.7	69.14	687	9.15	1,220	138	348	45.77	493	230		
250-499 -----	61	60.7	6.92	8	.38	38	4	4	23.00	7	13	16	87.5	11.69	1	.19	14	2	2	* 27.50	2	3		
500-749 -----	229	76.4	11.27	56	.93	173	22	32	25.09	53	44	73	89.5	20.41	17	1.49	55	6	10	25.17	16	12		
750-999 -----	408	86.6	19.54	123	1.28	349	57	53	36.91	86	69	122	95.1	27.86	44	2.47	100	19	19	33.79	24	10		
1,000-1,249 -----	467	90.6	25.98	177	1.98	432	52	108	36.46	120	86	171	98.2	39.85	72	4.05	158	24	46	33.40	37	21		
1,250-1,499 -----	425	96.0	35.58	170	2.57	397	47	89	46.85	141	74	164	97.0	43.66	78	4.88	152	13	41	40.38	37	33		
1,500-1,749 -----	343	96.8	43.07	159	3.64	326	39	83	39.77	133	56	181	98.3	60.30	108	9.50	170	20	35	49.25	71	31		
1,750-1,999 -----	282	97.5	52.24	129	5.10	273	37	65	46.24	121	47	155	98.7	75.15	85	10.60	149	18	45	59.39	68	25		
2,000-2,249 -----	215	97.2	64.44	106	5.96	206	27	59	61.37	101	41	116	99.1	86.55	71	11.96	115	15	36	47.47	51	28		
2,250-2,499 -----	163	98.2	65.39	68	8.96	158	19	40	62.53	89	25	82	98.8	101.75	52	15.91	80	8	32	68.38	47	15		
2,500-2,999 -----	198	97.5	87.84	98	11.73	197	31	51	72.03	94	28	110	99.1	114.18	73	15.71	107	5	34	65.60	62	25		
3,000-3,999 -----	201	97.5	88.93	80	9.20	197	28	54	74.86	125	39	90	100.0	142.70	63	19.06	89	6	34	65.00	56	19		
4,000-4,999 -----	64	100.0	111.78	33	9.20	64	7	20	83.71	46	18	31	100.0	169.20	23	18.94	31	2	14	* 30.50	22	8		
5,000-9,999 -----	62	100.0	159.06	36	22.24	59	6	29	64.17	42	20													

See footnotes at end of table.

New England villages

Southeast small cities—Negro families

All incomes	475	72.4	10.47	42	0.44	134	38	21	43.63	68	100	743	94.4	40.46	317	3.84	703	54	177	49.89	315	166
0-249	47	38.2	.79	0	.00	5	0	0	—	1	13	7	71.4	16.57	2	.57	6	1	1	820.00	—	—
250-499	159	57.9	3.01	6	.07	16	6	1	29.83	7	34	42	76.7	9.20	8	.60	32	2	4	821.00	—	—
500-749	108	83.3	9.75	6	.11	26	12	3	37.83	14	20	95	91.6	14.41	22	.92	85	5	16	841.12	23	12
750-999	91	86.8	22.98	17	1.55	42	13	7	52.54	20	20	126	95.2	28.34	54	2.31	119	8	23	844.40	52	31
1,000-1,249	50	92.0	15.24	9	.70	29	4	8	52.75	14	13	126	95.2	28.34	54	2.31	119	8	23	844.40	52	31
1,250-1,499	10	100.0	28.40	1	.50	8	2	1	41.00	4	0	120	93.3	30.31	58	2.84	115	5	30	883.11	43	23
1,500-1,749	5	98.0	28.40	0	.00	5	0	1	—	5	0	98	95.9	42.18	42	3.03	96	17	28	89.71	45	19
1,750-1,999	5	100.0	25.40	3	1.20	3	1	0	49.00	3	0	89	96.6	49.73	42	3.82	89	7	28	89.71	45	19
2,000-2,499	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	109	100.0	64.92	53	5.91	104	7	31	75.43	57	23
2,500-2,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	100.0	67.38	13	7.16	31	3	15	48.00	24	7
3,000-3,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	100.0	123.39	15	12.81	26	2	6	100.00	14	7

Plains and Mountain villages

Middle Atlantic and North Central villages

All incomes	3,042	92.4	33.82	1,391	4.03	2,737	276	728	36.05	1,223	637	1,103	95.8	52.19	559	6.01	960	162	272	43.16	398	179
250-499	84	53.6	3.90	14	.23	53	3	8	12.33	22	27	31	80.0	11.04	10	1.10	14	5	3	25.40	5	3
500-749	360	82.2	9.33	119	.83	270	31	58	21.19	89	84	126	86.5	16.92	32	1.62	91	22	20	22.45	22	17
750-999	572	89.3	15.17	223	1.55	496	51	100	28.65	185	127	182	93.9	28.07	68	2.02	148	29	35	34.48	47	30
1,000-1,249	575	93.6	22.40	277	2.72	522	54	140	34.13	200	122	155	98.1	36.14	87	3.97	135	18	37	33.50	45	30
1,250-1,499	461	98.1	32.77	211	3.23	434	42	136	32.88	178	84	171	97.7	47.08	83	4.80	156	21	43	38.81	63	21
1,500-1,749	283	97.2	41.87	146	4.73	268	22	82	39.86	139	50	131	100.0	69.88	76	7.02	124	25	39	52.42	57	23
1,750-1,999	235	98.3	52.83	128	6.60	232	20	76	36.30	124	50	87	97.7	65.69	64	7.61	81	6	29	42.83	35	12
2,000-2,499	253	98.0	62.10	136	6.85	246	28	69	58.00	145	48	125	98.4	84.17	75	11.96	117	17	37	62.82	65	21
2,500-2,999	118	99.2	87.09	67	14.08	115	14	33	59.50	73	21	38	100.0	82.78	20	22.64	35	9	11	69.71	23	8
3,000-3,999	70	97.1	109.51	51	13.31	70	9	20	46.33	47	18	36	97.2	138.36	27	28.04	38	7	13	71.22	20	8
4,000-4,999	21	95.2	167.67	12	27.67	21	1	5	80.00	16	4	12	100.0	118.83	8	14.25	12	1	3	844.00	9	4
5,000-9,999	10	100.0	109.90	7	21.70	10	1	1	835.00	5	2	9	100.0	154.11	9	23.67	9	2	2	76.50	7	4

Southeast villages—white families

Pacific villages

All incomes	1,471	95.6	51.33	641	6.68	1,374	158	393	51.91	573	252	2,100	95.4	44.55	580	4.11	1,637	262	346	45.30	574	280
250-499	28	60.7	6.11	2	.78	19	1	6	80.00	6	7	63	74.6	9.81	4	.13	25	6	2	36.83	3	7
500-749	107	84.1	10.50	21	1.77	86	8	14	25.62	26	20	236	87.3	14.50	26	.58	113	26	14	28.00	22	42
750-999	186	93.5	21.92	48	1.89	169	21	41	31.81	51	22	257	91.1	20.60	46	1.16	153	21	36	41.19	33	34
1,000-1,249	211	95.7	35.95	79	3.27	195	23	59	43.39	56	34	274	96.4	28.87	54	1.71	199	37	33	41.39	46	24
1,250-1,499	204	97.1	48.03	86	3.93	191	23	55	47.95	73	36	286	99.0	34.63	60	1.85	246	51	47	43.29	68	41
1,500-1,749	202	97.5	52.31	97	7.24	195	22	56	69.88	80	27	249	98.8	48.43	76	4.88	222	42	48	43.31	62	33
1,750-1,999	174	98.9	61.82	95	8.02	165	22	56	77.77	79	32	173	99.0	45.56	65	4.23	153	14	35	55.79	60	19
2,000-2,499	208	99.5	78.94	113	9.52	203	24	57	66.67	112	38	245	98.0	59.65	94	3.56	227	18	39	51.28	103	44
2,500-2,999	100	99.0	95.57	59	18.68	100	12	32	61.58	54	22	124	100.0	82.22	59	13.25	114	10	31	62.31	66	18
3,000-3,999	51	97.7	114.88	41	22.88	51	7	17	58.43	36	14	117	100.0	93.00	59	13.65	38	6	10	51.88	72	9
4,000-4,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	100.0	114.35	23	14.33	36	12	9	44.33	21	4
5,000-9,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	97.1	72.14	19	15.06	36	6	9	80.83	18	5

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 24.—ALL RECREATION; GAMES AND SPORTS; RADIOS; PIANOS; PHONOGRAPHS: *Families having expenditures for any recreation and for games and sports, and average amounts spent; number of families having radios, pianos, and phonographs; number having expenditures for radio purchase and maintenance, and average expenditures for radio purchase; by income, 30 analysts units in 23 States,¹ 1935-36*—Con.

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Southeast villages—Negro families										Pennsylvania—Ohio farms											
	Expenditures for all recreation ²					Expenditures for games and sports ⁴					Radios ⁵					Families having—						
	Families		Average ³ amount			Families		Average ³ amount			Families having radios		Purchase		Maintenance ⁶		Families having ex- penditures for—		Average ⁷ expenditures for purchase, per family pur- chasing			
	No.	Pct.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
All incomes	972	68.3	8.59	87	0.25	173	54	23	40.54	95	195	537	95.7	25.44	234	1.58	394	50	125	41.38	218	273
	146	42.2	1.91	8	.08	3	1	0	\$ 64.00	3	20	10	70.0	6.40	2	.40	4	0	3	26.00	2	3
	250-499	403	66.0	4.93	.37	35	14	6	32.00	25	83	28	89.3	7.85	11	.64	16	1	4	46.18	6	14
	500-749	268	74.0	10.45	.26	.35	58	25	6	39.96	27	67	82	93.9	29	.66	56	11	16	31.00	25	44
	750-999	100	89.9	17.79	10	.39	42	8	3	51.75	20	16	111	92.8	42	1.62	76	4	20	42.91	42	60
	1,000-1,249	44	88.9	25.66	5	.30	27	5	5	27.80	15	7	94	97.9	22	1.55	65	11	20	34.00	29	52
	1,250-1,499	11	90.0	33.63	1	.09	8	1	3	125.00	5	2	74	98.6	34	1.57	60	6	22	34.00	36	37
	1,500-1,749	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	36.71	26	1.71	36	8	10	44.88	28	41
	1,750-1,999	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	36.02	23	2.12	32	3	17	50.80	21	23
	2,000-2,499	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	100.0	49	3.32	39	5	7	80.80	21	15
2,500-2,999	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	100.0	48.55	6	7.18	10	1	8	35.00	8	4
All incomes	497	89.3	28.82	210	3.45	433	50	119	42.72	261	160	2,254	84.4	17.92	897	2.17	1,229	216	393	43.37	915	794
	11	80.0	14.09	4	1.82	10	0	5	-----	6	3	21	50.0	4.10	3	.48	9	0	4	-----	3	3
	250-499	36	75.0	9.44	7	31	2	4	\$ 13.00	20	17	100	67.0	8.03	29	1.12	41	4	7	52.50	24	33
	500-749	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	750-999	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	1,000-1,249	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	1,250-1,499	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	1,500-1,749	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	1,750-1,999	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	2,000-2,499	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Illinois-Iowa farms												
All incomes	1,067	92.2	24.24	387	1.80	812	126	351	37.06	497	382	1,642
0-249	13	92.3	26.00	4	1.08	10	2	4	\$ 10.00	7	6	26
250-499	53	70.4	10.96	8	.38	34	5	13	25.20	14	19	106
500-749	115	86.8	16.94	39	.99	80	3	36	31.00	44	42	206
750-999	176	89.8	15.40	61	1.35	117	21	38	31.57	82	66	258
1,000-1,249	196	93.9	19.98	76	1.86	146	25	64	35.32	74	70	252
1,250-1,499	169	95.9	27.00	61	1.48	134	26	64	36.96	82	61	207
1,500-1,749	115	96.5	31.26	43	1.99	92	12	55	35.50	58	40	161
1,750-1,999	80	95.0	28.61	29	3.06	71	11	26	46.45	44	30	110
2,000-2,499	95	93.5	35.32	38	2.85	78	9	29	39.22	56	32	139
2,500-2,999	25	100.0	51.52	13	1.84	23	8	9	60.12	19	6	78
3,000-3,999	30	100.0	65.60	15	4.40	27	4	14	33.50	17	10	16
4,000-4,999												20
5,000-9,999												
Michigan-Wisconsin farms												
All incomes	1,067	92.2	24.24	387	1.80	812	126	351	37.06	497	382	1,642
0-249	13	92.3	26.00	4	1.08	10	2	4	\$ 10.00	7	6	26
250-499	53	70.4	10.96	8	.38	34	5	13	25.20	14	19	106
500-749	115	86.8	16.94	39	.99	80	3	36	31.00	44	42	206
750-999	176	89.8	15.40	61	1.35	117	21	38	31.57	82	66	258
1,000-1,249	196	93.9	19.98	76	1.86	146	25	64	35.32	74	70	252
1,250-1,499	169	95.9	27.00	61	1.48	134	26	64	36.96	82	61	207
1,500-1,749	115	96.5	31.26	43	1.99	92	12	55	35.50	58	40	161
1,750-1,999	80	95.0	28.61	29	3.06	71	11	26	46.45	44	30	110
2,000-2,499	95	93.5	35.32	38	2.85	78	9	29	39.22	56	32	139
2,500-2,999	25	100.0	51.52	13	1.84	23	8	9	60.12	19	6	78
3,000-3,999	30	100.0	65.60	15	4.40	27	4	14	33.50	17	10	16
4,000-4,999												20
5,000-9,999												
North Dakota-Kansas farms												
All income classes	1,088	90.5	27.10	319	1.58	827	187	462	38.61	448	303	447
Net losses	104	88.5	22.97	39	2.27	84	16	53	30.94	45	30	447
Net incomes	984	90.8	27.54	280	1.51	743	171	409	39.33	403	273	447
0-249	89	84.4	16.54	24	.93	53	7	26	35.71	27	28	31
250-499	165	85.6	20.03	43	1.17	121	27	74	33.70	58	40	60
500-749	185	88.1	20.05	51	1.72	132	31	73	32.90	65	42	75
750-999	177	94.4	26.94	56	1.77	132	32	78	42.03	56	51	81
1,000-1,249	106	94.3	34.11	34	1.83	91	26	50	41.92	47	26	46
1,250-1,499	89	95.5	27.43	27	1.83	70	18	38	38.83	46	21	45
1,500-1,749	62	96.3	41.17	15	1.29	50	15	24	54.80	25	16	23
1,750-1,999	39	94.9	42.50	11	.67	33	4	11	43.50	23	9	26
2,000-2,499	33	97.0	65.94	8	2.12	26	5	11	48.00	25	9	13
2,500-2,999	23	91.3	34.35	3	1.96	20	3	8	31.33	17	6	9
3,000-3,999	16	100.0	38.13	3	1.50	15	3	8	27.33	10	4	9
South Dakota-Montana-Colorado farms												
All income classes	1,088	93.7	34.05	184	3.24	316	76	170	47.20	145	153	447
Net losses	104	88.5	22.97	39	2.27	84	16	53	30.94	45	30	447
Net incomes	984	90.8	27.54	280	1.51	743	171	409	39.33	403	273	447
0-249	89	84.4	16.54	24	.93	53	7	26	35.71	27	28	31
250-499	165	85.6	20.03	43	1.17	121	27	74	33.70	58	40	60
500-749	185	88.1	20.05	51	1.72	132	31	73	32.90	65	42	75
750-999	177	94.4	26.94	56	1.77	132	32	78	42.03	56	51	81
1,000-1,249	106	94.3	34.11	34	1.83	91	26	50	41.92	47	26	46
1,250-1,499	89	95.5	27.43	27	1.83	70	18	38	38.83	46	21	45
1,500-1,749	62	96.3	41.17	15	1.29	50	15	24	54.80	25	16	23
1,750-1,999	39	94.9	42.50	11	.67	33	4	11	43.50	23	9	26
2,000-2,499	33	97.0	65.94	8	2.12	26	5	11	48.00	25	9	13
2,500-2,999	23	91.3	34.35	3	1.96	20	3	8	31.33	17	6	9
3,000-3,999	16	100.0	38.13	3	1.50	15	3	8	27.33	10	4	9

See footnotes at end of table.

North Carolina self-sufficing counties—white farm operators

All incomes.....	California farms											
	888	94.9	45.24	313	4.50	849	68	284	49.50	444	215	
0-249	20	89.5	19.65	1	.05	19	0	7	56.20	8	1	
250-499	51	88.5	21.08	8	1.49	44	5	14	29.17	23	9	
500-749	74	85.1	16.54	19	1.37	68	6	13	29.17	24	18	
750-999	87	88.8	21.42	23	1.99	79	5	25	39.60	27	23	
1,000-1,249	71	95.7	30.92	21	2.45	68	7	26	33.43	36	12	
1,250-1,499	93	96.7	31.57	25	2.12	88	8	28	46.12	47	24	
1,500-1,749	91	96.7	37.57	32	3.39	89	2	28	*26.00	50	28	
1,750-1,999	76	94.7	46.45	27	3.33	76	3	22	28.00	41	17	
2,000-2,499	137	100.0	64.45	63	6.58	132	16	50	64.31	84	33	
2,500-2,999	79	98.7	68.45	37	7.76	77	10	30	66.80	37	14	
3,000-3,999	66	98.5	64.69	31	8.85	66	2	21	*82.00	38	18	
4,000-4,999	21	95.8	100.09	11	13.96	24	3	11	51.00	15	10	
5,000-9,999	19	100.0	142.10	12	14.89	19	1	6	*59.00	14	8	

North Carolina—South Carolina—white farm operators

North Carolina—South Carolina—white farm operators													Georgia—Mississippi—white farm operators									
1,944	91.0	29.48	779	3.22	789	331	328	49.32	447	456	1,257	79.2	22.36	431	2.52	300	113	134	48.01	213	324	
0-249	22	60.9	7.00	4	1.59	1	1	0	840.00	0	1	8	975.0	7.62	4	1.00	1	0	0	35.00	1	2
250-499	123	70.5	6.50	34	1.94	21	10	12	23.80	4	25	168	58.9	4.08	47	1.58	15	3	1	45.70	7	31
500-749	237	84.2	10.46	99	1.73	26	20	14	41.80	14	51	300	66.0	6.43	87	1.06	41	10	14	43.70	27	63
750-999	284	88.0	14.53	98	2.16	66	30	28	44.90	29	77	240	82.1	11.94	82	1.75	56	17	18	42.88	38	64
1,000-1,249	271	92.3	20.13	98	2.36	84	39	31	46.72	31	60	142	84.3	17.41	47	2.30	52	18	17	46.06	23	45
1,250-1,499	237	94.1	27.12	96	2.20	103	45	44	47.67	53	62	102	94.1	21.45	37	2.81	32	10	16	40.80	26	31
1,500-1,749	177	93.8	29.70	68	3.36	77	33	31	50.33	40	34	62	87.1	24.52	23	2.61	28	9	14	37.56	17	13
1,750-1,999	121	97.5	37.00	54	3.59	73	28	34	51.43	40	34	45	88.0	27.24	19	2.62	21	9	9	52.22	17	13
2,000-2,999	204	97.1	45.30	93	5.04	190	51	53	49.80	47	48	43	95.2	49.11	10	4.73	30	10	9	56.30	21	12
2,500-3,999	105	99.0	52.36	55	5.63	75	29	31	52.69	46	26	45	95.5	52.08	17	5.53	28	8	13	38.38	16	15
3,000-4,999	95	100.0	80.08	48	7.46	73	27	31	55.67	53	15	38	100.0	110.00	14	10.42	20	6	7	52.17	11	5
4,000-9,999	42	95.2	90.11	19	10.76	33	16	8	61.38	25	8	24	100.0	127.80	12	7.21	21	6	6	73.83	12	9
5,000-9,999	26	100.0	76.73	13	4.31	18	2	10	72.50	19	7	28	100.0	197.00	6	24.93	14	3	3	95.00	9	4
10,000-19,999												14	100.0									

North Carolina—South Carolina—white sharecroppers

All incomes	North Carolina—South Carolina—white sharecroppers										Georgia—Mississippi—white sharecroppers											
	630	91.1	19.15	256	1.96	156	90	61	51.20	28	122	481	72.8	5.27	146	0.99	32	14	8	36.79	8	108
0-249	7	9 85.7	3.00	4	1.43	0	0	0		0	1	16	60.0	1.94	3	.19	0	0	0		0	2
250-499	84	82.1	4.62	34	1.55	2	1	1	\$ 21.00	0	6	187	67.4	3.62	53	.87	10	4	1	31.00	3	36
500-749	153	87.6	12.15	68	1.45	19	13	7	50.15	0	26	201	75.9	5.84	65	1.0	15	7	5	34.57	4	44
750-999	149	91.9	17.25	51	1.47	35	18	12	54.83	6	23	77	80.5	8.51	25	1.16	7	3	2	49.67	1	26
1,000-1,249	105	93.3	26.39	43	2.08	33	19	12	54.37	8	27											
1,250-1,499	69	100.0	31.19	25	2.20	33	19	17	47.21	7	25											
1,500-1,999	63	96.9	36.30	30	4.52	34	20	12	50.90	7	14											

See footnotes at end of table.

games and sports. See table 27 for a break-down of this total into games and sports of various types for the Middle Atlantic and North Central analysis units.
 3 See table 26 for number of families having any expenditures for radios, and for average expenditures based on all families. Automobile radios are excluded.
 4 Includes expenditures for batteries, tubes, and repairs.
 5 Averages are based on the corresponding number of families purchasing radios (column 8 or 10).
 6 Average based on fewer than 3 cases.
 7 Percentage based on fewer than 10 cases.

TABLE 25.—PAID ADMISSIONS: Number of families with children 6-15 years of age, number of families having expenditures for admissions, average amounts spent, and percentage distribution of total recreation expenditures spent for motion pictures, by income, 30 analysis units in 23 States, 1935-36

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Families			Families with children aged 6-15			Families having expenditures for admissions							Average expenditures for admissions							Distribution of families by percentage of total recreation spent for motion pictures ⁴																
	No.	(2)	(3)	Any	(4)	Any	Motion pictures			(7)	Persons 16 or older	(10)	Spectator sports ²	Circuses, fairs, other ³	Total	(11)	Total	(12)	Persons 16 or older	Persons under 16	(14)	Plays, lectures, concerts	(16)	Spectator sports ²	Circuses, fairs, other ³	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)					
							No.	(5)	No.																								(6)	No.	(8)	No.	(9)
SMALL CITIES																																					
North Central																																					
All incomes																																					
250-499	61	17	17	21	21	21	19	19	6	2	2	4	4	2	2	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4					
500-749	229	83	137	123	123	123	106	106	39	10	10	46	46	10	10	10	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46					
750-999	408	164	303	274	274	274	254	254	92	20	20	46	46	20	20	20	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46					
1,000-1,249	407	214	387	371	331	331	331	331	158	49	81	140	140	17	17	17	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140					
1,250-1,499	425	198	373	349	328	328	328	328	141	35	83	140	140	17	17	17	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140					
1,500-1,749	343	158	316	301	289	289	289	289	110	45	90	169	169	23	23	23	169	169	169	169	169	169	169	169	169	169	169	169	169	169	169	169					
1,750-1,999	282	137	267	257	246	246	246	246	111	41	74	105	109	19	19	19	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109					
2,000-2,249	215	108	199	195	189	189	189	189	71	36	65	74	74	20	20	20	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74					
2,250-2,499	163	66	153	148	142	142	142	142	46	29	51	55	55	28	28	28	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55					
2,500-2,999	198	83	181	176	174	174	174	174	69	55	82	76	76	31	31	31	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76					
3,000-3,999	201	91	192	189	185	185	185	185	70	65	64	61	61	24	24	24	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61					
4,000-4,999	64	28	62	61	61	61	61	61	24	31	31	18	18	53	53	53	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18					
5,000-9,999	62	29	61	61	61	61	61	61	24	31	31	18	18	53	53	53	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18					

See footnotes at end of table.

	109	39	108	106	106	30	48	46	29.83	21.99	19.99	2.00	1.22	2.34	4.28	2.8	40.4	26.6	15.6	7.3	7.3
2,250-2,499	142	70	135	132	130	46	70	71	33.12	34.06	20.49	3.57	1.38	3.27	4.41	7.0	40.2	30.3	13.4	5.6	3.5
2,500-2,999	128	57	126	125	124	37	42	58	43.86	32.86	30.27	2.59	1.65	4.02	3.33	2.3	35.2	28.2	20.3	11.7	2.3
3,000-3,999	44	23	42	42	42	14	23	20	52.61	32.61	30.06	2.55	3.59	4.68	5.39	4.5	45.5	34.1	6.8	9.1	0
4,000-4,999	25	14	23	23	23	12	15	14	51.04	23.04	16.96	6.08	8.00	10.00	10.00	8.0	60.0	20.0	12.0	9.0	6.0
5,000-9,999																					
<i>Southeast—white families</i>																					
All incomes	1,116	482	983	943	943	78	347	417	21.55	17.82	(7)	(7)	.31	1.69	1.73	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)
250-499	33	14	13	12				2	1.30	1.21			.00	.06	.03						
500-749	83	24	58	55			1	12	6.53	5.86			.00	.33	.34						
750-999	118	53	98	92			10	23	9.28	8.32			(5)	.42	.55						
1,000-1,249	153	70	129	124			9	32	16.46	11.75			.18	.66	1.05						
1,250-1,499	136	67	123	116			10	39	26.10	14.33			.27	.91	1.39						
1,500-1,749	132	52	118	112			8	53	35.10	20.11			.11	2.43	2.45						
1,750-1,999	138	62	131	125			4	50	63	25.88	21.77		.03	1.68	2.40						
2,000-2,249	106	47	101	97			12	47	27.75	21.84			.35	3.07	2.49						
2,250-2,499	67	28	64	64			5	33	30.92	26.43			.27	2.19	2.03						
2,500-2,999	69	32	66	64			9	29	38.97	23.78			.52	2.78	2.89						
3,000 or over	81	33	78	76			19	38	49.55	40.08			2.10	4.54	2.83						
<i>Southeast—Negro families</i>																					
All incomes	475	200	269	199	199	51	51	74	3.63	2.69	(7)	(7)	.16	.31	.47	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)
0-249	47	20	13	10			2	2	.47	.40			.00	.03	.07						
250-499	159	62	62	47			13	13	.92	.73			.04	.32	.12						
500-749	108	47	74	51			11	19	3.41	2.29			.10	.32	.70						
750-999	91	49	65	48			12	17	6.27	4.87			.24	.45	.71						
1,000-1,249	50	16	37	28			7	19	6.90	5.14			.24	.54	.98						
1,250-1,499	10	2	9	7			5	4	12.50	11.80			1.80	1.70	1.20						
1,500-1,749	5	2	4	3			2	2	16.00	6.60			1.00	4.00	.40						
1,750-1,999	5	2	5	5			2	1	9.80	8.80			.40	.40	.20						
<i>VILLAGES</i>																					
<i>New England</i>																					
All incomes	743	276	630	602	566	217	147	174	16.18	12.20	10.20	2.00	1.04	1.02	1.92	19.0	26.4	17.5	14.5	10.5	12.1
250-499	7	0	5	4	4	0	1	0	5.29	4.00	4.00	.00	.00	1.29	.00	642.8	28.6	11.9	14.3	6.0	14.3
500-749	42	12	25	24	21	10	3	11	3.81	2.90	2.21	.69	.12	.05	.74	42.8	16.7	11.6	10.5	4.8	16.7
750-999	95	30	68	65	59	18	2	12	6.27	5.53	4.55	.98	.02	.17	.55	31.6	14.7	12.7	10.5	12.6	19.0
1,000-1,249	126	46	106	98	92	36	14	19	13.04	10.40	8.74	1.66	.29	.49	1.86	22.2	22.2	19.2	15.1	11.1	16.7
1,250-1,499	120	46	103	96	90	36	20	27	13.39	10.42	8.95	1.47	.52	.75	1.70	20.0	21.6	19.2	14.2	10.8	10.8
1,500-1,749	98	34	86	84	77	33	23	35	17.93	14.02	11.79	2.23	.79	1.09	2.03	14.3	30.6	19.4	17.3	10.2	8.2
1,750-1,999	89	32	80	78	73	26	22	27	17.65	13.90	10.62	3.28	1.15	1.01	1.59	12.4	34.8	20.2	12.4	7.8	12.4
2,000-2,499	109	55	102	99	97	41	34	32	23.17	18.09	14.62	3.47	1.57	1.56	1.95	9.2	29.3	23.9	18.3	9.2	10.1
2,500-2,999	31	12	29	28	27	10	16	18	26.90	15.32	13.84	1.48	3.13	3.90	4.52	45.1	45.1	22.6	19.4	3.2	10.1
3,000-3,999	26	9	26	25	26	7	13	14	49.77	26.81	28.23	1.58	8.58	3.46	7.99	6.0	46.2	19.2	15.4	19.4	6.0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 25.—PAID ADMISSIONS: Number of families with children 6-15 years of age, number of families having expenditures for admissions, average amounts spent, and percentage distribution of families by percentage of total recreation expenditures spent for motion pictures, by income,¹ 30 analysts units in 23 States, 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	(1)	Families		Families with children aged 6-15		Families having expenditures for admissions						Average expenditures for admissions						Distribution of families by percentage of total recreation spent for motion pictures ⁴																											
		No.	(2)	Any		Motion pictures		Plays, lectures, concerts		Spectator sports ²		Circuses, fairs, ³		Total	(11)	Total	(12)	Motion pictures		Persons 16 or older	Persons 16 under 16	Plays, lectures, concerts	Spectator sports ²	Circuses, fairs, ³	(17)	(16)	(15)	(14)	(13)	(12)	None	20.9 percent or less	Pct.	(19)	(20)	Pct.	(21)	Pct.	(22)	Pct.	(23)				
				No.	(4)	No.	(5)	No.	(6)	No.	(7)	No.	(8)					No.	(9)																							No.	(10)	Dol.	(11)
VILLAGES—con.]																																													
Middle Atlantic and North Central																																													
All incomes.....		No.	3,042	No.	1,340	No.	2,462	No.	2,209	No.	2,001	No.	903	No.	611	No.	767	No.	1,045	Dol.	13.41	Dol.	9.92	Dol.	7.92	Dol.	2.00	Dol.	0.70	Dol.	1.05	Dol.	1.74	Pct.	27.4	Pct.	22.6	Pct.	17.2	Pct.	13.1	Pct.	8.9	Pct.	10.8
250-499.....		84	30	22	19	21	6	4	10	2.00	1.59	1.39	.20	.05	.06	.30	73.8	2.4	4.8	5.9	3.6	9.5																							
500-749.....		360	124	221	78	181	62	27	95	146	6.56	2.61	2.06	.55	.16	.20	.46	49.8	13.6	12.8	9.4	5.0	9.4																						
750-999.....		572	237	424	179	323	141	59	102	179	9.10	5.40	4.28	1.12	.13	.41	.62	35.4	16.6	13.8	12.2	8.2	13.8																						
1,000-1,249.....		575	274	462	181	408	356	181	101	125	11.00	6.95	5.07	1.88	.35	.64	1.16	29.0	21.2	18.1	11.5	8.2	12.0																						
1,250-1,499.....		461	237	414	174	381	342	174	102	129	11.00	8.43	6.27	2.57	.53	.83	1.75	17.4	23.9	19.7	16.7	11.9	10.4																						
1,500-1,749.....		283	140	255	104	234	217	104	78	88	11.11	13.25	10.90	3.35	1.07	1.25	2.54	17.3	31.1	16.6	13.8	10.2	11.0																						
1,750-1,999.....		235	105	218	206	196	83	66	85	104	22.41	16.95	13.85	3.10	1.19	1.81	2.25	12.3	29.4	18.8	16.6	10.6	12.3																						
2,000-2,499.....		253	93	232	211	200	70	74	96	106	24.33	17.05	14.45	2.60	1.36	2.28	3.64	16.6	27.3	23.7	12.6	11.1	8.7																						
2,500-2,999.....		118	58	112	106	99	47	56	57	65	31.78	22.10	17.91	4.19	2.53	2.72	4.43	10.2	37.3	20.3	14.4	11.9	5.9																						
3,000-3,999.....		70	39	65	61	58	25	32	34	40	32.57	20.41	16.62	3.79	2.48	3.80	5.37	12.9	41.4	21.4	18.5	2.9	2.9																						
4,000-4,999.....		21	9	19	19	19	6	10	12	13	45.86	30.57	27.00	5.37	3.48	6.38	5.43	9.5	63.3	21.4	23.8	6.4	6.0																						
5,000-9,999.....		10	10	10	10	10	4	2	2	6	29.40	20.60	13.40	7.20	5.00	1.20	2.60	6.0	50.0	30.0	10.0	10.0	6.0																						
Plains and Mountain																																													
All incomes.....		1,103	994	405	514	900	313	286	298	514	21.13	15.49	13.25	2.24	.93	1.04	3.67	14.6	25.2	23.3	16.7	10.1	10.1																						
250-499.....		31	21	5	8	18	2	3	2	8	4.10	3.55	3.52	.03	.06	.03	.46	38.7	16.1	9.7	3.2	12.9	19.4																						
500-749.....		126	87	31	33	76	26	20	14	33	6.73	4.83	4.15	.68	.29	.28	1.33	30.9	17.5	18.3	7.9	10.3	15.1																						
750-999.....		182	61	157	78	151	142	40	37	43	13.56	10.43	9.15	1.28	.31	.54	2.28	17.0	20.9	14.3	22.0	11.5	14.3																						
1,000-1,249.....		155	48	141	74	133	131	31	39	74	12.73	11.65	11.65	1.08	.76	.66	3.04	14.2	23.8	14.3	21.4	8.4	11.0																						
1,250-1,499.....		171	63	162	77	155	146	52	53	42	20.31	14.91	12.82	2.09	.94	.64	3.82	9.4	25.2	23.4	21.6	10.5	9.9																						
1,500-1,749.....		131	125	61	65	121	45	44	45	65	25.36	19.24	16.24	3.00	1.00	1.49	3.63	7.6	29.8	24.4	17.6	12.2	12.2																						

1,750-1,999	87	31	80	74	72	26	29	33	43	28.44	18.94	16.54	2.40	1.39	2.29	5.82	14.9	27.6	27.6	14.9	9.2	5.8
2,000-2,499	125	54	120	116	113	41	36	45	82	32.29	22.30	18.77	3.63	1.25	1.78	6.96	7.2	31.2	36.8	13.6	7.2	4.0
2,500-2,999	186	73	188	172	169	50	33	46	16	32.31	24.00	21.08	4.92	2.60	1.89	2.82	5.3	28.9	34.2	13.2	10.5	7.9
3,000-3,499	204	75	187	183	178	65	46	57	25	47.30	37.89	31.36	6.53	2.75	2.58	4.61	8.3	33.3	30.6	16.7	11.1	16.7
4,000-4,999	12	6	12	10	10	5	2	5	7	53.83	35.58	27.08	8.50	2.92	3.58	11.75	16.6	33.3	30.6	16.7	6.0	16.7
5,000-9,999	9	4	7	7	6	4	3	4	6	55.00	21.11	14.89	6.22	4.11	3.33	6.45	22.2	60.7	30.6	6.0	11.1	6.0
<i>Pacific</i>																						
All incomes	1,471	589	1,315	1,259	1,218	474	312	349	512	19.86	14.90	12.51	2.39	.82	1.24	2.90	14.4	28.3	20.3	14.1	10.5	12.4
250-499	28	3	10	8	7	2	3	0	2	2.79	1.96	1.46	.50	.22	.00	.61	71.4	10.7	4.0	3.6	3.6	10.7
500-749	107	22	76	74	67	18	4	9	18	4.14	3.20	3.13	.37	.01	.10	.53	30.9	22.4	10.3	8.4	6.5	21.5
750-999	180	45	153	141	141	30	22	27	34	9.80	8.21	7.46	.75	.16	.46	.97	22.1	17.2	11.8	18.3	10.2	30.4
1,000-1,249	201	73	188	172	169	50	33	46	67	14.98	11.46	10.39	1.07	.43	1.26	1.83	18.5	23.2	18.0	14.2	10.4	13.7
1,250-1,499	204	75	187	183	178	65	46	57	72	19.15	14.93	12.18	1.75	.67	1.03	2.32	10.3	23.2	20.1	13.2	13.7	10.3
1,500-1,749	202	103	191	184	177	85	37	45	72	22.86	17.45	14.70	2.75	.61	1.07	3.75	8.6	21.3	24.7	18.8	13.4	12.9
1,750-1,999	174	84	165	159	152	66	54	45	74	23.53	17.13	14.57	2.56	1.37	1.78	3.25	8.6	31.7	26.5	17.2	8.0	8.0
2,000-2,499	208	106	201	194	190	91	65	60	99	29.27	21.57	17.49	4.08	1.41	1.59	4.62	6.7	38.5	21.2	11.5	12.5	9.6
2,500-2,999	100	49	97	94	93	41	30	40	48	32.61	22.73	18.72	4.01	1.81	2.45	5.70	6.0	42.0	30.0	9.0	5.0	8.0
3,000-3,499	51	29	47	46	44	26	18	20	26	34.16	24.20	18.67	5.53	2.04	2.90	5.02	9.8	37.3	33.3	9.8	9.8	9.8
<i>Southeast—white families</i>																						
All incomes	2,100	1,012	1,876	1,790	1,637	748	389	489	617	19.38	16.03	13.34	2.69	.53	1.25	1.57	14.8	19.2	19.6	16.4	12.2	17.8
250-499	63	30	37	31	28	7	2	2	11	4.17	3.85	3.41	.44	.06	.02	.24	50.8	6.3	6.3	8.0	8.0	20.6
500-749	236	94	174	163	147	56	16	22	37	7.35	6.67	5.71	.96	.08	.20	.40	30.9	14.0	14.8	9.7	10.6	26.3
750-999	257	128	206	198	178	82	29	22	53	9.86	8.83	7.22	1.61	.19	.26	.58	22.9	14.8	19.0	12.6	13.1	24.8
1,000-1,249	274	123	244	237	225	87	27	38	71	14.72	13.22	11.13	2.09	.15	.43	.92	13.5	16.8	21.0	12.8	14.3	21.3
1,250-1,499	286	135	268	255	240	109	40	55	95	17.13	15.17	12.24	2.93	.28	.70	.98	10.8	19.3	21.7	12.6	14.3	21.3
1,500-1,749	219	132	237	227	218	100	55	55	95	21.00	17.51	14.79	2.77	.62	1.17	1.80	8.8	20.8	19.7	19.3	13.3	18.1
1,750-1,999	173	78	170	161	155	62	38	54	61	19.95	16.36	13.79	2.57	.63	1.36	1.60	6.9	24.9	20.4	23.7	12.7	12.1
2,000-2,499	245	123	232	222	216	100	76	81	78	25.97	21.34	17.51	3.83	.98	1.81	1.85	9.9	22.5	20.4	24.2	11.3	14.3
2,500-2,999	124	60	118	113	110	48	40	61	57	35.96	27.44	23.81	3.63	1.22	2.81	4.49	8.9	20.2	29.8	21.6	11.8	5.6
3,000-3,499	117	65	115	111	109	63	43	58	54	33.46	25.59	20.48	5.11	1.37	3.15	3.35	5.1	23.9	37.6	18.8	12.0	7.6
4,000-4,999	40	24	40	39	38	22	12	23	17	48.40	34.25	27.15	7.10	1.82	7.20	5.13	2.5	32.5	25.0	25.0	7.5	2.8
5,000-9,999	36	20	35	33	33	12	11	18	10	52.17	39.55	34.97	4.58	1.61	6.34	4.67	8.3	33.3	30.6	16.7	8.3	2.8
<i>Southeast—Negro families</i>																						
All incomes	972	399	506	379	336	104	93	73	192	3.97	3.16	2.71	.45	.14	.13	.54	61.0	6.4	5.7	4.8	5.6	16.5
0-249	146	55	42	25	22	3	5	4	14	1.04	.83	.81	.02	.03	.04	.14	82.9	2.7	.7	2.1	2.7	8.9
250-499	403	168	185	133	117	29	27	25	75	2.13	1.67	1.50	.17	.05	.06	.35	67.0	4.2	5.2	3.2	3.5	16.9
500-749	268	116	160	118	100	42	35	23	63	4.26	3.26	2.69	.57	.18	.17	.65	56.0	4.2	8.2	3.6	6.3	15.7
750-999	100	43	77	67	64	20	15	15	22	7.87	6.62	6.62	1.25	.15	.33	.93	33.0	10.0	9.0	10.0	13.0	25.0
1,000-1,249	44	12	33	28	25	9	6	4	15	13.95	11.32	9.32	2.00	.54	.25	1.84	36.3	9.1	4.5	11.4	11.4	27.3
1,250-1,499	11	5	9	8	8	1	5	2	3	15.09	10.55	10.55	(3)	2.27	.36	1.91	27.3	6.45	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.1

See footnotes at end of table.

FAMILY EXPENDITURES

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Pennsylvania-Ohio

All incomes	2,254	1,241	1,028	739	640	347	291	136	593	3.95	2.57	1.95	.62	.30	.17	.91	67.2	13.9	7.5	4.9	3.1	3.4
0-249	21	6	4	2	1	1	0	1	2	.43	.29	.24	.05	.00	(9)	.14	600.4	64.8	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
250-499	100	25	27	16	15	4	4	2	14	1.08	.67	.66	.01	.07	.05	.20	84.0	8.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.8
500-749	209	88	60	33	31	7	9	3	38	1.33	.91	.85	.06	.06	.03	.33	81.2	5.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	3.0
750-999	304	141	123	86	73	32	24	10	63	1.81	1.15	.88	.27	.12	.08	.40	74.7	5.2	5.4	5.4	5.4	3.8
1,000-1,249	294	176	142	97	78	57	42	22	82	3.17	1.91	1.24	.67	.23	.27	.76	67.0	13.3	9.9	9.9	9.9	4.3
1,250-1,499	312	159	163	121	103	52	40	19	91	3.73	2.21	1.61	.60	.26	.13	1.13	61.2	17.3	8.7	8.7	8.7	3.4
1,500-1,749	267	126	146	110	98	46	52	23	85	4.90	3.11	2.53	.58	.43	.21	1.15	58.8	13.9	9.7	9.7	9.7	2.9
1,750-1,999	197	123	130	65	56	39	32	4	58	3.98	2.80	2.19	.63	.36	.06	.76	61.7	13.4	7.6	7.6	7.6	4.9
2,000-2,499	254	161	141	100	91	44	40	24	81	6.07	3.97	3.20	.84	.54	.26	1.23	60.7	15.4	10.6	10.6	10.6	4.6
2,500-2,999	135	91	62	48	42	27	13	13	38	9.12	6.33	5.29	1.04	.54	.26	1.44	64.5	15.6	8.1	8.1	8.1	3.1
3,000-3,999	116	82	51	43	36	28	9	11	30	5.52	3.66	2.90	1.37	.51	.25	1.07	63.0	17.2	10.5	10.5	10.5	2.6
4,000-4,999	26	19	11	10	9	6	3	1	7	6.92	4.92	4.00	1.92	.46	.12	1.42	61.6	19.3	6.9	6.9	6.9	1.7
5,000-9,999	19	14	8	8	7	4	2	3	4	10.05	7.53	4.00	3.53	.48	1.05	.79	57.8	13.8	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.0
Michigan-Wisconsin																						
All incomes	1,067	571	811	561	518	218	102	157	586	7.03	3.34	2.73	.61	.40	.50	2.79	47.5	30.0	10.6	5.2	2.8	3.9
0-249	13	6	8	5	5	3	1	0	6	6.23	4.62	3.47	1.15	.15	.00	1.46	61.5	15.4	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7
250-499	53	15	23	14	14	4	5	3	17	1.83	1.70	1.62	.08	.08	.19	.86	73.5	13.1	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8
500-749	176	42	73	28	35	11	11	10	50	3.79	2.88	1.99	.18	.18	.36	1.48	67.0	19.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3
750-999	176	88	111	65	58	27	13	18	70	4.07	3.17	2.26	.31	.16	.27	1.76	62.5	14.8	11.9	11.9	11.9	4.0
1,000-1,249	196	116	148	102	93	36	27	23	106	7.23	2.66	2.26	.40	.23	.28	2.06	47.9	28.6	12.2	12.2	12.2	4.1
1,250-1,499	169	90	144	100	94	43	24	25	111	7.80	3.31	2.62	.89	.38	.35	3.56	40.8	36.1	11.8	11.8	11.8	3.6
1,500-1,749	115	73	98	72	68	27	21	23	70	8.50	4.06	3.28	.78	.58	.58	3.36	37.4	38.3	10.5	10.5	10.5	3.2
1,750-1,999	60	53	70	54	50	27	19	16	54	8.94	4.42	3.62	.80	.68	.59	3.35	32.5	38.7	10.0	10.0	10.0	4.2
2,000-2,499	95	58	85	68	63	27	22	19	59	12.47	5.65	4.93	.72	.84	.12	4.86	28.4	45.3	8.5	8.5	8.5	6.0
2,500-2,999	25	11	23	17	15	9	6	6	19	12.00	5.32	3.92	1.60	.88	1.56	4.04	32.0	48.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	6.0
3,000-3,999	30	20	25	25	23	10	4	12	21	21.70	10.66	8.33	2.33	1.97	2.20	6.87	16.7	50.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	3.3
Illinois-Iowa																						
All incomes	1,642	785	1,237	967	871	428	195	206	801	8.82	5.40	4.12	1.28	.32	.50	2.60	41.2	26.0	14.1	8.6	4.6	5.5
0-249	26	8	12	4	3	3	0	0	9	2.15	.54	.35	.19	.00	.00	1.61	84.7	11.5	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
250-499	106	41	34	26	28	14	16	3	31	3.37	2.29	2.05	.24	.12	.03	.93	68.0	13.2	6.6	6.6	6.6	4.7
500-749	206	81	123	86	79	26	16	13	68	5.28	3.01	2.56	.45	.10	.70	1.47	58.2	11.7	12.6	12.6	12.6	7.3
750-999	258	104	171	119	104	41	30	17	107	5.07	2.72	2.22	.56	.28	.14	1.87	53.9	19.0	13.6	13.6	13.6	5.0
1,000-1,249	252	138	163	146	131	73	29	27	118	7.02	4.32	3.52	.80	.23	.34	2.13	42.0	30.6	17.9	17.9	17.9	4.8
1,250-1,499	207	103	165	135	118	55	21	34	104	8.56	5.23	3.92	1.31	.27	.41	2.65	34.7	26.6	13.5	13.5	13.5	6.8
1,500-1,749	161	85	141	122	107	60	21	23	90	12.41	8.17	5.95	2.22	.39	.63	3.25	22.2	32.3	20.5	20.5	20.5	5.6
1,750-1,999	139	73	97	74	68	34	21	19	68	9.65	5.41	3.79	1.62	.44	.78	3.94	22.7	31.8	15.5	15.5	15.5	5.5
2,000-2,499	130	73	126	108	102	52	22	28	83	14.53	9.37	6.59	2.49	.77	.44	4.36	19.2	35.9	23.0	23.0	23.0	5.5
2,500-2,999	78	47	73	63	60	35	14	14	47	17.94	8.73	6.49	2.24	.72	1.37	4.76	30.2	44.9	19.2	19.2	19.2	3.2
3,000-3,999	63	29	52	44	40	22	4	17	45	17.94	11.59	8.21	3.35	.22	1.37	4.76	30.2	44.9	19.2	19.2	19.2	3.2
4,000-4,999	16	10	16	15	14	7	5	3	11	21.31	14.41	12.32	2.12	1.56	1.70	4.56	6.2	31.3	25.0	25.0	25.0	6.2
5,000-9,999	20	9	20	17	17	6	6	7	15	21.50	12.30	11.15	1.15	1.40	1.70	4.56	6.2	31.3	25.0	25.0	25.0	6.0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 25.—PAID ADMISSIONS: Number of families with children 6-15 years of age, number of families having expenditures for admissions, average amounts spent, and percentage distribution of families by percentage of total recreation expenditures spent for motion pictures, by income, 80 analysis units in 23 States, 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Families		Families with children aged 6-15		Families having expenditures for admissions						Average expenditures for admissions						Distribution of families by percentage of total recreation spent for motion pictures †									
	No.	(2)	No.	(3)	Any	Motion pictures			Plays, lectures, concerts	Spectator sports‡	Circuses, fairs, other ‡	Total	Motion pictures			Plays, lectures, concerts	Spectator sports‡	Circuses, fairs, other ‡	None	20.9 percent or less	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)		
						Any	No.	(4)					Persons 16 or older	Persons under 16	Total										Dol.	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	Dol.	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
FARMS—continued																										
North Dakota—																										
Kansas																										
All income classes	No.	1,088	No.	485	No.	668	No.	623	No.	208	No.	484	No.	61	No.	433	No.	454	No.	433	No.	454	No.	433	No.	454
Net losses	104		44		63	59	20	25	183	172	20	51	7.42	3.10	2.63	.47	38.4	31.7	17.3	7.7	1.0	2.9	3.8	4.9	5.1	
Net incomes	984		441		729	605	504	206	16	16	433	4.03	4.73	3.94	.79	38.5	31.4	13.4	7.9	4.1	3.1	6.7	7.7	8.6	9.5	
0-249	89		35		59	49	16	16	16	16	16	31	4.91	2.83	2.49	.39	45.0	30.3	7.9	5.0	4.5	6.7	7.7	8.6	9.5	
250-499	165		61		118	90	32	32	36	36	36	93	5.73	3.30	2.72	.58	45.5	30.3	11.5	7.3	4.5	6.7	7.7	8.6	9.5	
500-749	185		67		136	109	31	23	23	23	23	88	5.74	3.30	2.72	.63	45.5	30.3	11.5	7.3	4.5	6.7	7.7	8.6	9.5	
750-999	177		86		132	107	41	33	32	32	32	74	7.54	4.53	3.48	.69	48.3	37.7	14.6	9.6	5.8	6.7	7.7	8.6	9.5	
1,000-1,249	106		53		84	68	23	23	23	23	23	51	10.07	5.73	4.43	1.30	61.1	45.1	15.1	10.1	6.7	7.7	8.6	9.5		
1,250-1,499	89		48		66	60	22	18	16	16	16	41	8.70	4.74	3.85	.89	55.5	40.7	14.6	10.1	6.7	7.7	8.6	9.5		
1,500-1,749	62		32		45	41	13	13	13	13	13	26	10.35	6.47	5.05	.87	57.7	42.6	15.4	10.3	6.7	7.7	8.6	9.5		
1,750-1,999	39		15		20	22	9	9	10	10	10	25	15.65	11.33	9.95	1.38	76.4	55.6	20.7	15.4	10.3	6.7	7.7	8.6	9.5	
2,000-2,499	23		10		24	22	6	6	6	6	6	18	14.67	7.85	6.92	1.12	88.8	67.4	25.2	21.2	15.4	10.3	6.7	7.7	8.6	
2,500-2,999	16		9		15	11	5	5	3	3	3	9	13.44	10.19	9.38	.81	104.3	77.4	30.3	25.2	18.8	13.3	10.3	6.7	7.7	
3,000-3,999																										
South Dakota—																										
Montana—Colorado																										
All incomes	447		179		358	290	275	119	57	47	215	10.94	5.82	4.61	1.21	.43	35.1	29.8	17.0	6.9	4.9	6.3	7.7	8.6	9.5	
0-249	31		11		20	16	3	3	3	3	3	10	5.42	2.74	2.48	.26	48.3	35.5	6.5	6.5	3.2	4.9	6.3	7.7	8.6	
250-499	60		20		41	32	13	8	8	8	8	23	6.05	3.68	2.98	.70	46.7	35.5	18.3	6.5	3.2	4.9	6.3	7.7	8.6	
500-749	75		30		56	48	19	5	5	5	5	28	7.49	4.87	4.04	.83	46.7	35.5	21.7	6.5	3.2	4.9	6.3	7.7	8.6	
750-999	84		37		69	59	26	14	14	14	14	35	8.40	5.55	4.58	.92	46.7	35.5	21.7	6.5	3.2	4.9	6.3	7.7	8.6	
1,000-1,249	56		27		49	39	20	8	8	8	8	28	13.52	8.40	6.04	2.36	46.7	35.5	21.7	6.5	3.2	4.9	6.3	7.7	8.6	
1,250-1,499	45		25		39	33	20	3	3	3	3	30	11.80	5.82	4.38	1.44	46.7	35.5	21.7	6.5	3.2	4.9	6.3	7.7	8.6	
1,500-1,749	45		25		39	33	20	3	3	3	3	30	11.80	5.82	4.38	1.44	46.7	35.5	21.7	6.5	3.2	4.9	6.3	7.7	8.6	
1,750-1,999	25		10		24	22	6	6	6	6	6	18	14.67	7.85	6.92	1.12	88.8	67.4	25.2	18.8	13.3	10.3	6.7	7.7	8.6	
2,000-2,499	16		9		15	11	5	5	3	3	3	9	13.44	10.19	9.38	.81	104.3	77.4	30.3	25.2	18.8	13.3	10.3	6.7	7.7	
2,500-2,999																										
3,000-3,999																										

Washington-Oregon																		
23	16	21	12	5	4	4	16	5.78	4.78	1.00	.70	10.83	647.9	21.7	617.4	68.7	64.3	6.0
25	11	23	17	7	4	5	18	10.43	9.24	1.24	.80	6.76	632.0	40.0	24.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
26	10	23	17	10	6	4	14	15.62	6.04	2.19	.89	6.00	30.8	38.5	15.4	11.5	6.0	6.0
13	5	11	9	6	3	1	26	9.22	6.77	2.85	2.92	13.31	30.8	63.8	67.7	6.0	6.0	6.0
9	4	8	7	2	1	5	15.33	10.62	8.89	1.33	.44	4.56	22.2	22.2	55.6	6.0	6.0	6.0
All incomes-----																		
0-249	4	789	697	247	108	156	501	7.26	6.30	.96	.28	.76	3.31	26.5	27.3	20.8	10.9	8.5
250-499	17	32	8	23	8	2	3.12	2.29	1.76	.53	.00	.18	.65	52.9	11.8	5.9	6.0	23.5
500-749	63	32	25	84	1	4	2.67	1.69	1.48	.21	.02	.25	.71	60.3	12.7	12.7	1.6	4.8
750-999	142	48	99	82	8	9	3.89	2.62	2.32	.30	.09	.13	1.05	40.9	16.2	14.1	7.7	2.1
1,000-1,249	117	47	97	87	18	11	5.6	4.92	4.02	.90	.34	.26	2.09	25.7	23.3	19.7	16.2	8.5
1,250-1,499	120	54	100	87	29	16	6.2	6.97	6.00	.97	.21	.38	2.22	27.5	23.3	20.0	12.5	9.2
1,500-1,749	113	57	102	90	39	17	9.78	7.66	6.15	1.51	.19	.51	4.25	20.4	32.7	23.0	12.4	8.0
1,750-1,999	100	49	91	73	27	18	13.90	8.01	7.08	.93	.38	.92	4.59	25.0	31.0	28.0	6.0	3.0
2,000-2,499	72	33	67	63	20	11	16.43	16.54	9.36	1.65	.39	1.19	3.95	12.5	33.4	26.4	12.5	8.3
2,500-2,999	102	37	97	91	28	16	25.69	17.75	10.71	6.65	.42	2.19	7.77	7.1	45.3	26.5	14.3	3.9
3,000-3,999	42	18	41	39	13	6	28.36	17.16	15.45	1.71	.64	2.79	7.77	7.1	45.3	26.5	14.3	3.9
4,000-4,999	46	22	42	39	15	4	17.67	10.42	9.09	1.33	.30	1.65	5.30	35.7	34.8	19.6	17.4	6.5
5,000-9,999	14	7	11	8	3	4	25.21	14.07	11.43	2.64	.43	4.43	5.35	15.2	28.6	14.3	6.7	6.0
Oregon-part-time																		
All incomes-----	383	187	332	287	149	55	80	139	8.50	6.85	.75	1.39	2.03	20.4	32.4	19.8	13.6	7.8
250-499	2	0	1	1	0	0	8.50	1.00	1.00	.80	.00	.80	7.50	50.0	50.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
500-749	17	4	14	13	4	1	5.06	3.70	2.88	.82	.06	.18	1.12	23.5	20.4	20.4	5.9	2.3
750-999	44	15	29	25	9	1	6.65	4.14	3.71	1.43	.02	.75	7.5	43.1	18.2	18.2	6.8	2.3
1,000-1,249	50	26	42	38	21	2	6.17	4.40	2.92	1.48	.06	.22	1.44	24.0	28.0	28.0	12.0	4.0
1,250-1,499	63	30	57	49	24	5	8.00	6.63	5.77	1.06	.14	.76	.87	22.2	30.6	15.9	14.3	7.9
1,500-1,749	62	35	57	56	32	8	14.61	10.66	7.97	2.69	.48	1.69	1.78	9.7	38.6	14.5	27.4	6.5
1,750-1,999	44	25	39	35	32	18	23	13.89	8.64	7.07	1.57	1.84	2.98	20.5	31.9	22.7	13.6	4.5
2,000-2,499	55	26	49	47	25	15	14	20	16.42	10.82	.91	2.02	3.09	14.5	38.1	30.9	5.5	5.5
2,500-2,999	29	15	28	27	25	13	10	21.76	14.48	12.03	2.45	2.10	2.18	6.9	44.9	24.1	13.8	6.9
3,000-3,999	17	11	16	14	9	8	10	35.41	19.18	16.06	3.12	6.65	5.11	17.6	58.9	6.0	17.6	5.9
California																		
All incomes-----	888	422	771	733	304	103	123	386	17.08	12.89	.66	.80	2.73	17.5	25.6	22.0	13.9	9.7
0-249	20	13	13	13	5	4	2	2	11.00	7.80	1.65	.55	1.00	635.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	635.0
250-499	51	14	37	31	29	2	16	8.02	5.75	2.05	1.65	.04	1.16	39.2	19.6	19.6	11.8	7.8
500-749	74	27	55	51	49	6	22	7.31	4.35	1.47	.14	.24	1.11	31.1	13.5	13.5	10.8	8.1
750-999	87	33	66	63	58	19	7	9.22	5.80	2.40	.18	.34	1.20	27.6	19.5	21.6	9.2	13.8
1,000-1,249	71	34	59	57	56	6	23	13.01	10.38	1.55	.14	.31	2.63	19.1	20.4	21.2	7.0	18.3
1,250-1,499	93	47	81	78	76	31	7	15.11	10.58	2.60	.13	.29	2.11	16.1	16.9	25.8	16.1	10.8
1,500-1,749	91	43	84	78	76	32	8	12.46	16.37	10.52	.11	.37	3.02	14.3	18.7	19.8	20.8	11.0
1,750-1,999	76	40	67	62	61	25	7	17.70	17.77	9.82	.41	1.18	4.34	18.4	36.9	25.0	6.6	3.9
2,000-2,499	137	83	129	121	119	65	19	21.40	16.89	13.44	.95	.74	9.1	30.8	32.9	22.1	15.3	5.5
2,500-2,999	79	43	75	67	64	34	4	27.40	13.00	4.00	1.99	1.08	3.73	9.6	38.0	24.8	17.7	2.5
3,000-3,999	60	29	63	62	20	18	22	35.07	17.42	2.02	2.02	1.88	3.73	6.1	33.4	30.3	22.7	4.5
4,000-4,999	24	15	23	22	10	10	3	38.17	28.50	4.79	0.81	1.04	3.73	6.1	29.2	28.2	6.8	10.6
5,000-9,999	19	8	19	18	6	4	10	41.47	28.26	1.95	2.37	6.00	4.81	4.7	47.2	15.5	21.1	10.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Ga.-Miss.-white operators														
1,750-1,999	121	82	100	85	79	30	27	18	70	9,50	5,72	4,74	.98	.56
2,000-2,499	201	143	177	151	137	74	43	30	107	11,62	7,55	6,05	1.51	.39
2,500-2,999	105	76	93	81	74	41	23	18	61	15,13	11,28	8,30	2.23	.82
3,000-3,999	95	74	90	77	72	41	26	31	65	21,45	11,25	8,30	2.78	.93
4,000-4,999	42	30	37	33	33	17	16	16	20	23,69	13,65	12,33	2.61	1.88
5,000-9,999	26	14	21	23	23	8	7	10	29	25,69	13,65	12,69	.36	.57
All incomes	1,257	663	702	567	513	200	198	164	178	7,83	5,61	4,97	.64	.40
N. C.-S. C.-white sharecroppers														
0-249	8	3	3	2	2	2	0	0	1	5,62	5,50	4,75	.75	.00
250-499	168	67	39	22	10	6	14	3	8	.60	.42	.37	.05	.01
500-749	300	157	99	71	43	21	23	14	16	1,51	1,10	.96	.14	.10
750-999	200	137	131	91	78	35	53	21	25	2,82	1,93	1,65	.28	.40
1,000-1,249	142	81	90	73	67	26	18	17	20	3,27	4,19	3,68	.51	.25
1,250-1,499	103	65	76	50	53	22	21	17	20	8,33	6,30	4,80	1.59	.50
1,500-1,749	62	28	37	40	37	12	11	13	11	7,85	5,34	5,29	.55	.34
1,750-1,999	45	25	37	31	30	12	13	11	11	13,49	8,96	8,14	1.82	.82
2,000-2,499	41	21	38	36	35	11	10	11	11	21,07	15,61	14,15	1.46	.56
2,500-2,999	43	26	42	41	37	17	11	8	19	46,98	11,20	9,62	1.58	.71
3,000-3,999	38	19	31	33	28	13	7	7	4	21,21	18,87	16,79	2.08	1.61
4,000-4,999	23	11	21	23	23	11	8	13	9	40,83	30,67	28,30	2.37	2.12
5,000-9,999	28	15	28	28	28	11	2	16	11	48,54	31,54	32,08	2.36	2.12
10,000-19,999	11	7	14	13	13	5	3	10	8	71,07	41,43	37,65	3.78	3.50
All incomes	630	362	379	271	253	77	62	49	261	4,88	2,58	2,23	.35	.15
Ga.-Miss.-white sharecroppers														
0-249	7	2	4	3	3	0	1	0	3	1,14	.71	.71	.00	(3)
250-499	81	39	31	22	21	1	3	1	15	1,05	.51	.53	.01	(3)
500-749	153	69	78	53	52	9	12	9	47	3,33	2,00	1,93	.07	.08
750-999	149	85	82	66	63	19	11	11	60	4,56	2,32	1,95	.37	.17
1,000-1,249	105	66	76	54	49	20	7	11	53	7,71	4,13	3,63	.59	.19
1,250-1,499	69	49	56	34	31	13	13	8	47	6,67	2,70	2,24	.46	.28
1,500-1,999	63	52	52	39	34	16	12	9	36	8,22	4,79	3,66	1.13	.41
All incomes	481	247	160	113	101	30	48	15	35	1,18	.84	.69	.15	.13
Ga.-Miss.-white sharecroppers														
0-249	16	6	4	3	3	0	0	0	1	.37	.25	.25	.00	.00
250-499	187	73	41	28	26	2	18	2	8	5,59	.44	.42	.02	.06
500-749	201	112	75	56	50	16	19	7	16	1,31	.96	.83	.13	.14
750-999	77	55	37	26	22	12	11	6	10	2,39	1,60	1,09	.51	.35

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 25.—PAID ADMISSIONS: Number of families with children 6-15 years of age, number of families having expenditures for admissions, average amounts spent, and percentage distribution of families by percentage of total recreation expenditures spent for motion pictures, by income,¹ 80 analysis units in 23 States, 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Families with children aged 6-15		Families having expenditures for admissions						Average expenditures for admissions						Distribution of families by percentage of total recreation spent for motion pictures ⁴					
	(2)	(3)	Motion pictures						Total	(11)	Motion pictures			Plays, lectures, concerts	(15)	Spectator sports ³	(17)	Circuses, fairs, other ³		
			Any	(4)	(5)	Persons 16 or older	(6)	(7)			Total	Persons 16 or older	(13)	(14)						
(1)	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
FARMS—continued																				
N. C.—S. C.—Negro operators																				
All incomes.....	433	302	169	2	89	82	24	27	1.51	1.51	0.63	0.54	0.09	0.08	0.07	0.73	79.5	7.9	4.8	3.9
0-249.....	28	15	7	2	1	1	0	0	.21	.21	.04	.04	.00	.00	.00	.17	96.4	63.6	6.0	6.0
250-499.....	112	73	39	20	20	16	5	4	1.13	1.13	.60	.48	.12	.02	.02	.49	82.1	2.7	5.4	1.7
500-749.....	108	77	42	25	25	25	8	5	1.06	1.06	.31	.29	.02	.05	.11	.59	76.8	11.1	5.5	1.9
750-999.....	84	60	39	17	17	16	4	4	1.54	1.54	.60	.60	.11	.11	.05	.78	79.7	6.0	3.9	6.0
1,000-1,249.....	54	40	20	8	8	8	1	5	1.76	1.76	.69	.63	.06	.09	.15	.83	85.1	5.6	3.7	3.7
1,250-1,499.....	24	18	14	8	8	8	3	2	3.04	3.04	1.46	1.29	.17	.12	.17	1.29	86.7	20.8	8.3	6.0
1,500-1,999.....	23	13	13	10	10	8	3	3	4.83	4.83	2.13	1.83	.30	.35	.00	2.35	56.6	21.7	8.7	6.0
GA.—Miss.—Negro operators																				
All incomes.....	511	281	120	79	79	72	19	8	.88	.88	.58	.45	.13	.01	.03	.26	84.6	2.7	4.9	2.3
0-249.....	31	9	2	1	1	1	0	0	.10	.10	(4)	(4)	.00	.00	.10	.00	96.8	3.2	.0	.0
250-499.....	178	82	30	19	19	17	3	1	.32	.32	.20	.17	.03	(5)	.00	.12	89.4	2.2	2.9	2.2
500-749.....	147	94	38	23	23	20	9	4	.61	.61	.45	.45	.16	.03	.03	.19	84.4	2.0	2.7	2.0
750-999.....	91	55	29	20	20	19	4	2	1.65	1.65	1.07	.97	.10	.04	.02	.52	78.0	3.3	9.9	3.3
1,000-1,249.....	47	33	18	14	14	13	3	0	2.23	2.23	1.38	.83	.55	.06	.02	.77	70.2	4.3	14.8	4.3
1,250-1,499.....	17	8	3	2	2	2	0	0	.82	.82	.53	.53	.00	.00	.17	.12	88.2	6.9	6.0	6.0

<i>N. C.-S. C.-Negro sharecroppers</i>													
All incomes	640	405	267	123	114	24	21	21	206	1.76	.73	.67	.06
0-249	42	18	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	.07	.00	.00	.00
250-499	196	108	70	29	29	3	4	4	56	1.11	.42	.42	.02
500-749	208	130	88	44	41	3	6	6	63	1.70	.66	.58	.02
750-999	116	83	60	24	22	5	5	4	52	2.41	.91	.86	.03
1,000-1,249	56	48	33	17	16	5	4	5	24	3.41	1.50	1.32	.05
1,250-1,499	22	18	13	9	6	3	3	1	9	3.82	2.86	2.68	.11
<i>Ca.-Miss.-Negro sharecroppers</i>													
All incomes	624	326	127	66	60	10	23	8	66	.50	.29	.25	.04
0-249	126	48	13	8	7	1	1	1	7	.17	.11	.10	.01
250-499	307	145	62	28	24	5	11	4	36	.35	.18	.17	.01
500-749	144	101	36	19	19	0	8	0	17	.60	.39	.39	.00
750-999	47	32	16	11	10	4	3	3	6	2.04	1.23	.83	.11

¹ See table 18, footnote 1.² Includes admissions to ball games, boxing matches, tennis tournaments, and other sports of a similar nature.³ Includes admissions to circuses, fairs, dances, amusement parks, and other paid admissions not elsewhere classified.⁴ Based on the number of families in each class (column 2), regardless of whether they had any expenditures for admissions.⁵ \$0.0050 or less.⁶ Percentage distribution based on fewer than 30 cases.⁷ For the Southeast small-city analysis units, this column is omitted because data were not available for the 2 small cities surveyed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.⁸ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 26.—MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF RECREATION: *Number of families having expenditures for specified items of recreation not included in paid admissions, games, or sports, and average amounts spent, by income, 30 analysis units in 23 States,¹ 1935-36*

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Families having expenditures for—												Average expenditures for—											
	Families												All specified items	Radio ²		Sheet music, records	Musical instruments	Children's toys	Cameras, photo supplies	Pets	Club dues	Entertaining ³		Other ⁴
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.		Total	Purchase									
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.		
	3,118	2,271	1,031	264	129	1,010	710	352	939	683	100	22.08	6.72	5.85	0.38	1.83	2.85	1.10	0.88	4.30	3.13	0.89		
SMALL CITIES																								
North Central																								
All incomes																								
250-499	61	25	8	2	0	9	6	5	4	1	1	3.56	1.79	1.51	.07	.00	.62	.20	.34	.23	.08	.23		
500-749	229	121	52	3	5	60	22	17	22	15	2	5.79	2.78	2.41	.02	.55	1.00	.23	.15	.65	.38	.03		
750-999	408	237	104	15	8	125	46	24	55	31	8	9.28	5.58	5.16	.08	.28	1.60	.24	.14	.73	.50	.13		
1,000-1,249	467	324	152	21	11	167	73	51	81	68	13	11.34	6.85	6.06	.13	.64	2.16	.43	.42	1.29	1.20	.22		
1,250-1,499	425	318	133	35	15	153	97	41	107	77	13	15.89	9.93	8.58	.17	1.16	2.82	.84	.51	2.13	1.80	.44		
1,500-1,749	343	274	120	26	15	109	103	43	109	82	12	19.52	11.44	10.12	.26	3.21	2.65	.89	.86	3.45	2.95	.50		
1,750-1,999	282	223	100	29	18	105	90	43	94	83	9	23.76	13.92	12.71	.72	3.24	3.86	1.07	1.36	3.76	3.35	.19		
2,000-2,249	215	168	83	25	13	72	63	29	95	65	9	28.93	16.70	15.29	.77	3.24	3.70	1.32	.99	5.50	3.72	.47		
2,250-2,499	163	138	59	28	8	53	48	18	84	43	10	42.00	24.45	21.28	.69	3.97	4.47	3.05	1.22	7.36	5.37	1.63		
2,500-2,999	198	163	80	28	15	59	65	30	98	71	10	45.97	26.43	23.69	.68	3.97	4.47	3.05	1.22	9.17	6.27	1.70		
3,000-3,999	201	163	78	33	11	53	49	31	100	80	13	64.42	36.49	32.44	1.45	3.23	3.53	2.52	1.71	10.48	8.41	2.96		
4,000-4,999	64	58	27	8	5	16	23	11	46	31	1	83.13	48.91	43.61	.80	4.44	5.69	3.69	4.41	18.14	13.54	3.12		
5,000-9,999	62	59	35	16	5	28	25	9	44	35	5	83.13	48.91	43.61	1.24	2.10	6.77	3.24	3.73	27.77	18.34	11.03		
All incomes	1,311	1,139	471	210	69	533	518	194	523	502	290	33.17	6.02	4.82	.84	2.90	4.07	1.63	1.72	6.87	6.35	2.77		
Plains and Mountain																								
All incomes																								
250-499	16	10	3	0	1	5	3	0	3	1	1	8.12	3.69	3.44	.00	.00	1.00	.50	.00	1.00	.12	.77		
500-749	73	44	16	3	2	21	8	7	23	8	12	10.41	2.45	2.07	.11	.44	.97	.49	.36	.59	.78	1.81		
750-999	122	95	36	6	2	43	36	6	33	25	19	16.60	5.65	5.26	.08	.09	1.68	.75	.21	.70	.84	1.22		
1,000-1,249	171	141	66	18	6	68	56	18	43	48	18	21.53	6.65	6.05	.43	.40	2.94	.80	.58	.70	.77	.81		
1,250-1,499	164	143	51	11	3	70	59	18	43	57	22	18.62	4.15	3.20	.26	.92	3.52	1.48	.74	.35	.81	1.93		
1,500-1,749	181	156	53	38	10	87	82	21	63	55	37	24.66	6.23	5.44	.82	1.51	4.54	1.40	.49	.39	.36	1.90		
1,750-1,999	155	147	61	37	11	75	73	27	64	68	36	34.48	8.23	6.90	.91	4.40	4.98	1.73	1.39	.50	.57	2.39		
2,000-2,249	116	105	51	21	6	43	57	19	69	56	26	41.25	7.90	6.14	1.03	3.71	4.64	2.55	1.92	.71	.97	4.34		
2,250-2,499	82	76	40	20	9	30	39	22	55	42	22	50.73	8.71	6.67	.90	5.30	4.93	3.79	2.29	13.92	7.95	2.94		

2,500-2,999	110	103	38	27	12	43	54	30	67	59	35	57	19	4.08	2.98	1.58	5.45	12	2.25	3.63	13.70	13.23	7.25
3,000-3,999	30	89	40	26	6	39	36	22	68	60	32	79	44	6.20	4.33	2.97	6.07	6.51	1.54	9.09	22.38	17.92	6.73
4,000-4,999	31	30	16	5	2	9	15	4	27	24	10	93	42	4.52	1.97	1.22	5.97	8.00	3.52	1.52	32.48	32.29	3.90
Pacific																							
All incomes	1,500	1,331	588	249	93	468	690	366	691	500	58	37	30	9.91	8.64	.84	4.98	2.83	1.98	2.56	8.21	4.97	1.02
250-499	12	6	21	3	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	10	67	8.34	7.25	.00	.00	.75	.25	1.25	.08	.00	.00
500-749	63	46	21	3	0	16	16	11	10	8	0	8	32	3.52	2.63	.05	.00	1.10	.40	1.32	.86	.00	.00
750-999	115	93	43	6	3	63	39	23	25	14	2	17	88	5.66	4.92	.04	4.53	1.37	1.25	1.71	2.21	.87	.03
1,000-1,249	191	159	78	23	10	103	62	36	61	40	6	29	85	7.57	6.19	.27	3.11	2.09	1.40	1.30	3.12	2.16	.13
1,250-1,499	181	163	69	24	13	70	88	41	72	43	6	22	71	7.82	7.12	.69	1.20	2.74	1.85	2.10	4.04	2.18	.06
1,500-1,749	172	156	100	24	13	55	84	40	67	58	8	37	50	9.47	8.09	.76	2.81	2.80	1.55	1.80	5.20	5.18	.03
1,750-1,999	171	159	169	34	16	66	86	43	89	58	8	37	50	9.45	8.17	.56	6.68	3.20	1.88	2.58	8.10	4.52	.59
2,000-2,249	141	137	64	25	17	35	77	38	86	59	6	49	62	14.83	13.40	.59	12.74	2.20	2.00	1.58	9.72	4.26	1.10
2,250-2,499	102	91	42	18	3	38	61	30	59	51	3	45	80	10.96	9.08	.84	1.94	3.41	3.06	4.30	11.77	7.14	.37
2,500-2,999	149	131	54	33	13	38	77	43	89	68	6	53	28	12.67	11.20	1.37	6.51	3.41	2.87	4.12	13.95	7.25	1.10
3,000-3,999	128	119	53	33	4	38	59	39	83	64	5	88	00	13.44	12.26	1.25	4.85	3.82	2.27	4.88	15.91	9.90	3.80
4,000-4,999	41	44	24	19	3	11	28	12	35	22	5	88	00	15.32	12.66	4.86	10.85	3.27	4.61	2.70	25.07	12.89	8.43
5,000-9,999	25	24	10	9	3	4	8	8	20	15	1	85	01	9.48	6.40	4.00	17.12	1.80	1.52	5.64	22.48	22.81	.16
Southeast—white families																							
All incomes	1,116	833	353	64	21	460	146	121	219	134	78	21	79	8.46	7.47	.19	1.18	4.18	.39	.91	3.32	1.15	2.01
250-499	33	12	4	1	0	8	1	0	1	0	0	3	97	3.12	3.03	.03	.00	.73	.03	.00	.06	.00	.00
500-749	83	44	15	0	1	30	2	4	6	2	2	7	00	4.45	4.17	.00	.40	1.45	.10	.27	.18	.12	.11
750-999	118	75	29	5	2	54	7	5	7	5	3	9	23	5.18	4.78	.01	.06	2.92	.11	.31	.32	.18	.11
1,000-1,249	133	105	41	6	3	55	22	21	17	8	4	12	37	7.01	6.27	.10	.39	3.63	.10	.26	.54	.12	.09
1,250-1,499	136	106	51	6	3	54	25	23	20	18	10	23	37	8.40	7.50	.13	1.18	4.25	.48	.79	1.54	.51	.20
1,500-1,749	132	96	46	9	4	63	24	23	20	26	11	22	12	10.21	9.21	.15	1.57	4.00	.51	1.07	1.80	.36	1.30
1,750-1,999	138	119	49	9	4	63	24	16	31	11	13	27	51	6.60	5.39	.38	6.21	4.78	.53	1.55	5.09	1.31	1.06
2,000-2,249	106	85	37	11	3	43	18	16	30	14	5	21	46	9.43	8.16	.07	.13	2.93	.30	.36	2.54	1.58	1.42
2,250-2,499	67	54	28	6	2	23	10	9	30	18	5	48	11	8.96	7.42	.23	.00	5.32	.68	2.39	14.01	3.58	12.91
2,500-2,999	69	60	28	11	2	34	19	11	41	19	11	51	75	10.81	8.86	.64	1.89	7.97	1.09	2.73	16.02	3.66	6.95
3,000 or over	81	74	32																				
Southeast—Negro families																							
All incomes	475	224	56	21	4	120	11	20	37	12	12	6	40	3.63	3.49	.11	.66	.82	.04	.20	.36	.15	.43
0-249	47	11	0	1	1	10	1	0	0	0	0	.32	.00	.00	.00	(6)	.02	.30	(6)	.00	.00	.00	.00
250-499	139	57	7	5	2	33	1	5	4	1	0	2	02	1.13	1.12	.03	.11	.55	(9)	.09	.04	.01	.03
500-749	91	37	14	2	0	30	1	3	11	2	5	6	22	4.20	4.20	.02	.00	1.16	(9)	.10	.37	.01	.28
750-999	108	56	20	6	1	24	1	5	10	4	3	15	16	7.85	7.50	.26	3.19	.93	.02	.10	.80	.14	1.87
1,000-1,249	50	30	10	3	0	10	2	4	7	4	0	17	61	4.60	4.22	.28	.00	.86	.16	.12	.72	.90	.00
1,250-1,499	10	6	3	2	0	3	1	1	3	0	0	11	60	8.60	8.20	.00	.00	1.00	.40	.40	1.60	2.00	.00
1,500-1,749	5	3	1	0	0	2	2	2	2	1	0	16	40	9.40	9.80	.00	.00	3.40	.20	10.60	1.60	.00	.00
1,750-1,999	5	4	1	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	14	40	9.80	9.80	.60	.00	.00	.60	.00	.00	.00	.00

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 26.—MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF RECREATION: Number of families having expenditures for specified items of recreation not included in paid admissions, games, or sports, and average amounts spent, by income, 30 analysts units in 23 States,¹ 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Families having expenditures for—										Average expenditures for—									
	Families	Any item		Radio ²		Sheet music, records		Musical instruments		Children's toys		Cameras, photo supplies		Pets		Club dues		Entertaining ³		Other ⁴
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
VILLAGES																				
New England																				
All incomes	No.	743		No.	222	60	27	No.	201	66	23	No.	166	134	321	124	No.	76	20	44
250-499	7	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	10	71	3
500-749	42	24	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	3	4	79	3
750-999	95	66	23	2	0	1	25	3	7	7	7	3	3	12	15	2	3	7	22	7
1,000-1,249	126	97	38	8	2	30	23	15	18	12	12	9	12	29	43	12	12	12	99	12
1,250-1,499	120	93	38	5	2	32	24	15	18	14	14	15	18	22	44	15	18	14	08	18
1,500-1,749	98	83	30	11	4	22	25	23	12	20	22	20	12	23	50	21	12	20	37	12
1,750-1,999	89	76	33	9	4	35	24	13	15	20	32	4	8	26	37	4	8	26	32	8
2,000-2,499	109	105	38	16	10	28	36	19	12	35	84	5	98	4	70	4	70	4	84	12
2,500-2,999	31	28	16	4	3	7	9	6	3	33	32	6	98	4	64	4	3	33	32	3
3,000-3,999	26	25	8	5	1	13	13	6	3	62	81	8	46	8	46	8	46	8	46	3
Middle Atlantic and North Central																				
All incomes	3,042	2,224	959	237	139	987	678	362	1,049	608	16	38	4	10	3	27	28	1	71	80
250-499	84	25	11	0	0	5	2	35	11	3	1	76	64	3	44	4	0	1	88	0
500-749	360	205	82	18	5	86	30	44	122	59	2	5	2	35	55	2	2	5	17	2
750-999	572	364	144	34	13	181	86	58	176	93	7	10	3	108	83	7	7	10	88	7
1,000-1,249	575	429	185	41	23	198	110	59	168	93	10	15	4	131	97	10	10	15	88	10
1,250-1,499	461	375	170	41	23	186	111	59	168	93	12	19	3	131	97	10	10	15	88	12
1,500-1,749	283	224	98	32	20	100	77	36	122	63	12	19	3	131	97	10	10	15	88	12
1,750-1,999	283	195	92	25	16	82	72	33	111	72	15	23	7	40	47	6	42	30	43	15
2,000-2,499	253	210	95	33	14	72	88	42	134	90	1	31	2	30	7	48	61	1	83	1
2,500-2,999	118	106	45	25	9	41	59	26	74	53	5	40	5	41	53	5	40	5	41	5

3,000-3,999	70	64	29	18	8	25	31	22	43	35	5	63.63	7.13	5.96	1.49	14.22	0.91	3.16	2.61	11.54	9.86	6.71
4,000-4,999	21	19	6	5	2	8	8	4	4	14	17	94.14	6.00	2.86	1.05	45.00	6.43	6.90	1.57	13.34	10.90	.95
5,000-5,999	10	9	2	1	0	3	4	2	8	6	0	58.80	4.50	3.50	.50	.00	10.90	6.80	3.80	10.90	21.40	.00
Plains and Mountain																						
All incomes	1,103	931	409	118	56	386	427	82	484	308	72	25.05	7.21	6.35	.38	2.87	2.49	1.45	.76	4.52	4.29	1.08
250-499	31	14	6	0	0	10	3	1	4	1	0	5.84	4.35	4.10	.00	.00	.65	.10	.06	.58	.10	.00
500-749	126	84	38	6	1	33	22	2	23	14	4	8.57	4.38	3.92	.10	.60	1.15	.45	.01	.82	.80	.26
750-999	182	144	57	8	6	62	60	8	54	42	15	12.49	6.04	5.49	.07	.57	1.77	.86	.07	1.38	1.08	.65
1,000-1,249	135	134	55	8	0	64	62	16	59	43	8	14.98	4.82	3.49	.11	.00	2.48	.92	.46	3.72	1.95	.52
1,250-1,499	171	144	60	12	12	55	56	11	79	50	8	21.97	5.52	4.77	.21	.47	2.24	.91	.90	3.79	2.97	.86
1,500-1,749	131	121	61	21	13	52	56	16	79	59	11	37.50	11.10	10.04	.55	8.45	3.14	1.26	.44	5.33	5.18	2.05
1,750-1,999	87	82	35	18	6	31	48	9	51	43	6	29.64	4.30	2.95	.72	2.34	3.28	1.95	.92	6.47	7.48	2.18
2,000-2,499	125	119	52	22	9	45	65	9	73	61	11	39.92	9.65	8.54	.62	3.84	3.10	2.94	1.02	9.94	7.32	1.49
2,500-2,999	38	36	18	7	5	15	22	3	23	18	4	42.29	14.19	12.84	.84	3.71	3.76	3.18	.97	12.64	11.71	6.82
3,000-3,999	36	35	20	9	2	12	22	4	25	21	2	68.22	18.97	17.80	1.22	.42	3.97	6.11	2.17	16.55	18.55	.92
4,000-4,999	12	10	4	0	3	5	6	1	8	10	0	50.75	5.33	3.67	2.08	.99	4.75	1.75	2.17	6.92	21.67	6.08
5,000-5,999	9	8	3	2	4	4	6	2	6	6	0	95.41	17.55	17.00	3.56	27.99	6.47	2.78	8.00	8.00	20.89	.00
Pacific																						
All incomes	1,471	1,189	528	216	74	482	573	192	582	382	51	24.79	6.69	5.58	.65	2.22	2.79	1.47	1.19	5.51	3.63	.64
250-499	28	12	7	0	0	0	2	0	6	0	0	2.54	1.40	.71	.00	.00	.00	(⁶)	.00	1.14	.00	.00
500-749	107	62	22	2	2	22	20	8	21	8	0	5.59	2.29	1.92	.01	.05	.89	.37	.13	1.39	.46	.00
750-999	186	136	61	11	3	46	53	11	42	25	4	10.23	4.40	3.59	.09	.53	1.35	.53	.56	1.57	.99	.21
1,000-1,249	201	161	79	22	12	72	69	26	68	36	8	17.70	5.69	4.73	.29	1.92	2.23	.72	.69	3.18	1.73	1.25
1,250-1,499	204	170	74	22	14	69	74	27	88	57	5	22.95	6.53	5.41	.44	3.25	2.53	1.20	.83	4.63	3.27	.17
1,500-1,749	202	172	71	33	9	69	83	22	74	46	11	22.21	6.96	5.88	.96	1.42	2.52	1.20	.85	5.11	2.48	.71
1,750-1,999	174	151	70	30	6	77	86	31	86	53	7	30.27	8.20	7.30	.49	1.30	5.11	1.91	1.48	7.37	4.27	.14
2,000-2,499	208	187	78	56	12	77	113	33	107	88	14	40.15	9.61	7.69	1.55	4.04	3.88	2.40	1.98	7.45	7.80	1.94
2,500-2,999	100	90	43	24	12	31	48	21	54	44	2	44.28	8.87	7.39	1.18	4.79	3.59	3.15	3.29	11.34	7.79	.28
3,000-3,999	51	48	23	16	4	19	25	13	36	25	0	57.84	9.41	8.02	1.29	5.10	6.10	4.61	2.78	20.08	8.47	.00
Southeast—white families																						
All incomes	2,100	1,599	572	158	48	925	274	163	528	376	98	21.06	6.37	5.65	.29	1.73	4.83	.39	.81	3.00	2.02	1.62
250-499	63	31	8	0	1	27	2	0	1	0	0	5.51	3.02	3.51	.00	(⁶)	1.84	.02	.00	.03	.00	.00
500-749	236	142	38	6	4	104	16	4	13	4	3	6.57	3.33	3.08	.07	.39	2.37	.11	.02	.17	.03	.08
750-999	257	179	50	8	3	133	20	16	30	12	9	9.58	3.88	3.36	.11	.33	3.30	.14	.21	.84	.14	.63
1,000-1,249	274	191	66	7	4	135	28	13	36	20	6	12.44	5.99	5.59	.07	.09	4.52	.20	.24	.74	.39	.20
1,250-1,499	286	218	90	12	5	112	42	18	60	44	8	15.65	8.33	7.72	.10	.41	3.55	.38	.45	.95	.46	.46
1,500-1,749	249	194	83	23	7	106	33	23	67	44	14	22.55	7.76	6.97	.29	2.55	5.67	.40	.68	2.82	1.42	1.06
1,750-1,999	173	147	48	10	3	79	28	19	60	37	9	21.38	5.48	4.51	.13	2.16	6.06	.46	.83	3.82	1.74	.70
2,000-2,499	245	208	76	32	10	107	44	22	92	71	20	28.12	4.95	3.77	.55	4.10	5.71	.69	1.44	3.68	3.15	3.85
2,500-2,999	124	110	41	18	3	48	19	20	68	47	12	37.97	7.84	6.53	.86	9.1	6.22	.86	1.86	6.98	5.74	3.89
3,000-3,999	117	107	37	23	5	51	26	13	56	54	13	46.19	8.07	7.09	.75	9.37	7.89	.83	1.86	11.21	6.74	5.71
4,000-4,999	40	38	16	10	2	21	8	8	22	20	2	47.50	8.00	6.65	1.10	.25	9.82	.58	1.68	11.85	11.22	3.00
5,000-5,999	36	34	19	9	1	12	8	7	23	23	2	104.91	28.22	26.94	1.47	2.36	12.28	.83	10.50	16.97	19.97	12.31

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 26.—MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF RECREATION: Number of families having expenditures for specified items of recreation not included in paid admissions, games, or sports, and average amounts spent, by income, 30 analysts units in 23 States, 1935-36—Continued

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Families having expenditures for—										Average expenditures for—																																
	Families	(2)	No.	(3)	Any item	Radio ²	(4)	No.	(5)	Sheet music, records	(6)	No.	(7)	Children's toys	(8)	No.	(9)	Pets	Club dues	Entertaining ³	(11)	No.	(12)	Other ⁴	All specified items		Radio ²		(16)	Sheet music, records	(17)	Musical instruments	(18)	Children's toys	(19)	Cameras, photo supplies	(21)	Pets	Club dues	(22)	Entertaining ³	Other ⁴	(23)
																									Total	Purchase	(14)	(15)															
	No.	972	394	73	38	8	255	17	3	13	78	21	17	4.37	2.31	2.25	0.08	0.30	0.76	0.07	0.52	0.08	0.22																				
VILLAGES—continued																																											
Southeast—Negro families																																											
All incomes																																											
0-249		146	36	1	3	0	31	0	3	0	3	1	1	.79	.43	.43	.01	.00	.24	.01	.10	.01	.00																				
250-499		403	153	18	10	5	109	6	7	20	20	4	4	2.60	1.19	1.11	.03	.18	.64	.08	.20	.01	.27																				
500-749		268	123	29	13	2	72	4	2	27	8	3	5	5.84	3.78	3.73	.09	.24	.86	.01	.07	.00	.10																				
750-999		100	54	11	5	0	30	2	2	18	7	3	5	8.12	4.25	4.14	.08	.00	1.61	.01	.11	.06	.75																				
1,000-1,249		44	20	10	3	1	11	1	1	3	3	2	0	11.41	3.52	3.16	.23	3.41	1.39	.02	2.39	.45	.00																				
1,250-1,499		11	8	4	4	0	2	1	1	3	3	2	0	18.45	12.81	11.36	1.91	.00	.18	.09	2.64	.82	.00																				
FARMS																																											
Vermont																																											
All incomes		537	434	164	52	17	100	109	240	154	55	72	15.68	5.67	3.85	.23	.28	.90	1.51	1.73	1.46	3.55																					
0-249		10	5	3	1	0	0	0	2	1	3	0	1	3.30	1.70	.00	.50	.00	.00	.40	.20	.00	.50																				
250-499		28	17	5	0	1	0	1	11	3	0	0	3	4.71	1.28	.93	.00	.00	.04	2.57	.71	.00	.68																				
500-749		82	60	26	6	0	13	10	40	16	4	6	6	13.33	7.81	6.20	.11	.00	.55	1.26	1.19	1.11	1.67																				
750-999		111	87	28	8	3	17	21	53	22	7	13	8	8.01	2.59	1.12	.09	.27	.49	.39	1.43	.44	1.20																				
1,000-1,249		94	78	28	12	3	20	18	43	26	9	11	15	15.10	6.86	5.02	.21	.05	.91	.28	1.55	.81	2.98																				
1,250-1,499		74	66	26	8	2	16	17	29	20	25	12	14	21.08	8.50	2.76	.24	.08	1.12	.06	2.09	.25	7.33																				
1,500-1,749		49	42	13	5	4	11	15	20	15	6	8	5	24.22	8.80	7.33	.18	.30	1.82	1.41	3.61	2.55	4.31																				
1,750-1,999		44	37	19	6	2	10	11	21	15	6	5	8	28.79	9.20	1.98	.30	.15	1.95	.39	2.80	3.55	4.04																				
2,000-2,499		34	32	12	5	1	8	12	15	16	8	2	3	30.79	5.49	7.47	1.15	.09	1.12	1.26	2.79	3.76	9.76																				
2,500-2,999		11	10	5	1	1	5	4	6	8	2	3	3	23.55	5.09	3.18	.18	.09	2.55	1.64	5.61	1.82	6.09																				

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

FAMILY EXPENDITURES

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New Jersey													
All incomes													
497	241	162	34	14	139	83	75	130	52	16	14.88	5.66	4.30
11	8	5	1	0	0	3	2	1	1	1	7.00	2.64	.00
36	18	6	1	1	4	5	3	10	3	0	5.00	2.00	.72
41	27	12	1	1	11	2	3	12	4	0	9.78	4.86	.34
40	24	6	2	0	10	2	3	9	1	1	4.61	.00	.26
73	40	25	4	6	14	13	12	20	6	1	15.01	5.15	4.00
53	33	18	3	2	15	16	10	11	5	2	10.08	3.94	2.17
51	30	21	3	2	18	12	6	10	1	1	11.41	3.99	2.37
50	40	16	3	0	25	7	12	20	5	3	16.38	3.08	2.92
62	44	23	8	2	21	9	12	22	8	0	23.11	10.23	9.00
33	24	10	0	0	0	6	5	11	5	1	15.64	6.22	4.45
38	36	20	8	1	12	18	10	14	13	2	37.74	17.18	15.63
Pennsylvania—Ohio													
All incomes													
2,254	1,602	556	165	124	702	290	674	395	148	66	11.80	5.17	4.16
21	9	4	0	0	3	0	0	4	1	0	3.19	.62	.00
100	46	0	2	0	26	5	21	12	3	1	5.83	2.65	.00
200	107	28	4	3	42	14	49	20	4	2	5.40	2.41	.27
301	193	56	15	10	63	24	83	44	7	10	7.01	3.54	.07
700-999	2914	64	20	22	96	31	65	56	18	7	8.33	3.96	.31
1,000-1,249	312	201	17	17	101	38	100	72	18	13	13.73	5.22	.47
1,250-1,499	267	210	23	17	63	45	81	50	29	13	13.77	6.52	.49
1,500-1,749	397	136	23	17	63	31	76	53	17	3	13.22	5.58	.38
1,750-1,999	231	206	23	12	60	49	82	41	22	4	16.11	7.38	.41
2,000-2,499	135	111	43	16	56	27	48	23	11	7	17.42	6.22	.21
2,500-2,999	116	95	36	11	5	51	22	15	12	3	20.25	7.00	.36
3,000-3,999	26	22	6	3	1	8	13	5	1	3	16.81	6.18	.00
4,000-4,999	19	14	3	0	5	2	1	4	2	1	8.95	6.63	.00
5,000-9,999													
Michigan—Wisconsin													
All incomes													
1,067	815	444	98	54	320	229	243	213	131	48	15.41	6.50	4.38
13	10	6	2	1	2	1	2	2	3	0	18.69	7.85	2.92
30	30	16	4	1	10	8	10	4	1	1	8.75	4.92	2.38
53	30	16	4	1	10	8	10	4	1	1	8.75	4.92	2.38
115	71	38	5	4	24	17	32	11	9	1	9.16	2.75	.81
176	130	52	11	3	46	19	32	42	17	8	9.98	4.91	3.77
750-999	166	154	15	8	68	37	43	38	19	11	12.89	6.77	5.69
1,000-1,249	169	133	16	11	51	46	38	34	20	11	17.72	7.22	6.39
1,250-1,499	185	133	15	11	42	25	31	35	18	6	20.77	6.75	3.70
1,500-1,749	180	133	15	11	42	25	31	35	18	6	20.77	6.75	3.70
1,750-1,999	85	64	35	7	3	26	22	19	19	6	16.61	8.12	6.39
2,000-2,499	95	76	36	11	8	33	29	22	20	4	20.00	5.81	19.21
2,500-2,999	25	24	15	6	6	9	2	10	5	0	37.68	22.46	19.21
3,000-3,999	30	27	17	6	12	15	9	12	9	3	39.50	7.40	4.47

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 26.—MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF RECREATION: Number of families having expenditures for specified items of recreation not included in paid admissions, games, or sports, and average amounts spent, by income, 30 analysis units in 23 States, 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Families having expenditures for—										Average expenditures for—											
	Families										Average expenditures for—											
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Radio ²	Sheet music, records	Musical instru- ments	Children's toys	Cameras, photo supplies	Pets	Club dues	Entertaining ³	Other ⁴			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
FARMS—continued																						
Illinois-Iowa																						
All incomes	No., 1,642	No., 1,281	No., 848	No., 113	No., 64	No., 485	No., 271	No., 307	No., 313	No., 152	No., 73	Dol., 18.64	Dol., 12.31	Dol., 9.06	Dol., 0.20	Dol., 0.91	Dol., 1.75	Dol., 0.37	Dol., 0.43	Dol., 0.97	Dol., 0.75	Dol., 0.95
0-249	26	14	10	1	0	4	5	2	2	0	1	4.54	2.62	.00	.12	.00	.81	.15	.08	.38	.00	.38
250-499	106	69	38	1	5	23	7	27	11	5	2	9.16	6.59	4.75	.09	.48	.64	.05	.32	.63	.30	.34
500-749	205	130	77	4	3	47	18	38	25	15	7	10.20	7.29	5.33	.09	.06	.94	.16	.31	.73	.57	.30
750-999	258	190	124	14	6	65	39	33	49	17	10	11.71	7.70	4.68	.08	.34	1.14	.25	.16	.73	.45	.35
1,000-1,249	252	193	124	17	9	80	29	50	35	21	11	18.87	13.00	10.17	.12	1.22	1.82	.26	.43	1.07	.52	.43
1,250-1,499	207	163	102	11	6	64	42	34	36	23	6	17.82	11.60	8.50	.14	.74	2.02	.39	.26	.80	.75	.63
1,500-1,749	161	145	95	13	8	59	33	35	36	20	11	21.40	13.93	9.38	.29	.78	2.19	.44	.70	.84	.89	1.28
1,750-1,999	110	95	66	11	5	35	23	22	23	5	4	23.79	17.03	13.35	.19	1.33	1.81	.39	.66	1.03	.51	.81
2,000-2,999	139	121	91	15	6	53	24	24	42	16	7	26.40	17.47	12.68	.44	.63	2.94	.68	.36	1.73	1.06	1.09
3,000-3,999	78	72	57	11	10	27	26	17	20	10	4	34.74	23.60	19.88	.38	4.69	3.09	.85	.33	1.46	1.35	1.09
4,000-4,999	63	57	42	9	4	20	14	16	20	11	4	34.63	19.68	15.35	.78	1.14	2.42	.81	1.89	1.75	2.10	4.06
5,000-9,999	16	14	11	3	0	4	5	3	6	2	2	24.75	8.87	3.75	1.25	.00	1.91	1.25	.50	3.44	2.81	4.69
	20	18	11	3	2	3	5	5	8	7	1	38.90	24.50	21.10	.40	3.80	1.95	.65	.60	4.20	2.65	.15
North Dakota-Kansas																						
All income classes	1,088	876	576	82	51	337	269	20	305	206	12	17.55	10.09	6.64	.20	1.96	1.57	.47	.10	1.31	1.37	.48
Net losses	104	80	59	5	1	31	22	2	34	14	0	13.28	8.45	4.76	.11	.03	1.28	.35	.07	1.68	1.28	.00
Net incomes	984	796	517	77	50	306	247	18	271	192	12	18.00	10.26	6.84	.21	2.16	1.60	.49	.11	1.27	1.37	.53
0-249	89	66	30	8	5	25	20	2	33	17	3	10.70	5.12	2.81	.08	.34	1.09	.35	.07	1.90	1.27	.48
250-499	165	127	89	10	5	55	43	3	38	25	0	13.13	9.00	5.52	.23	.48	1.35	.41	.03	1.07	.55	.00
500-749	185	137	92	9	7	62	40	1	29	15	0	12.69	8.49	5.51	.08	.65	1.58	.48	.01	.55	.85	.00
750-999	177	149	98	14	9	61	48	3	61	39	1	17.63	10.88	7.60	.14	1.03	1.75	.47	.23	1.43	1.64	.06
1,000-1,249	106	89	65	10	6	29	23	3	27	23	2	22.21	14.64	10.28	.42	1.84	1.71	.58	.21	1.65	1.60	.04
1,250-1,499	89	74	51	10	3	25	27	2	21	19	0	17.19	11.29	7.85	.27	.69	1.71	.53	.12	.98	1.60	.00
1,500-1,749	62	55	35	4	4	18	13	1	21	18	4	29.53	16.63	13.26	.19	5.95	2.31	.44	.05	1.66	1.69	.61

South Dakota-Montana-Colorado																					
39	34	23	5	2	10	12	0	11	10	1	26.18	9.20	4.46	.44	3.85	1.59	.64	.00	1.62	1.38	7.56
33	29	14	3	4	9	9	0	13	12	1	49.15	11.22	7.27	.21	26.94	2.45	.70	.00	1.48	2.21	3.94
23	21	11	2	5	5	6	3	8	8	0	17.39	7.61	4.09	.02	2.43	1.00	.70	.00	1.39	4.04	.00
16	15	9	2	0	6	6	3	9	6	0	23.19	10.44	5.12	.62	.00	3.88	.81	1.12	2.32	4.00	.00
All incomes.																					
447	331	220	36	21	88	107	10	116	51	30	19.87	11.20	8.02	.30	1.60	1.07	.67	.44	2.43	1.46	.70
31	21	13	4	0	5	8	1	7	2	1	20.13	13.20	9.97	.35	.00	1.13	.58	2.33	1.90	.48	.16
60	47	26	4	3	9	14	1	15	8	7	17.52	8.07	5.48	.22	.88	.48	.67	1.20	1.68	2.25	2.07
75	40	28	5	3	10	10	0	14	3	2	10.65	7.60	5.71	.17	.20	.57	.23	.00	1.43	.25	2.20
84	61	38	5	1	9	23	5	19	9	6	17.23	10.71	7.46	.26	.92	1.07	.65	.38	2.05	.83	.36
56	35	24	1	0	7	9	0	11	2	3	12.98	8.84	6.70	.05	.00	.41	.32	.00	2.20	.14	.29
45	40	32	4	2	11	13	0	15	2	3	23.42	13.64	7.31	.22	2.31	1.76	.51	.09	2.04	2.56	.49
1,500-1,749	1,250-1,499	1,000-1,249	750-999	500-749	250-499	0-249	8	1	3	0	19.17	11.48	7.17	.30	.00	2.83	1.04	.00	1.74	1.78	.00
23	21	16	2	0	11	6	1	3	4	0	30.08	14.96	12.08	.52	1.92	1.28	.68	.52	4.04	5.00	1.16
25	22	14	3	3	5	10	0	7	2	1	30.08	14.96	12.08	.88	1.96	2.08	1.31	.00	3.08	1.92	1.77
1,750-1,999	1,500-1,749	1,250-1,499	1,000-1,249	750-999	500-749	250-499	5	1	3	2	67.31	22.85	21.15	.77	28.00	1.54	3.62	.15	6.15	2.92	1.31
2,000-2,499	1,750-1,999	1,500-1,749	1,250-1,499	1,000-1,249	750-999	500-749	4	0	8	2	36.44	14.44	13.00	1.11	.33	.78	.78	.00	14.22	4.22	.56
3,000-3,999	2,500-2,999	2,000-2,499	1,500-1,999	1,000-1,249	750-999	500-749															
Washington-Oregon																					
948	747	377	132	39	219	303	141	345	119	10	16.52	7.49	6.05	.47	1.66	1.53	.87	.48	2.67	1.30	.05
All incomes.																					
17	8	0	0	0	1	3	3	5	0	0	2.88	.00	.00	.00	.00	.88	.53	.18	1.29	.00	.00
0-249	250-499	500-749	750-999	1,000-1,249	1,250-1,499	1,500-1,749	1,750-1,999	2,000-2,499	2,500-2,999	3,000-3,999	4,000-4,999	5,000-5,999	6,000-6,999	7,000-7,999	8,000-8,999	9,000-9,999	10,000-10,999	11,000-11,999	12,000-12,999	13,000-13,999	14,000-14,999
142	86	38	6	4	20	19	9	33	10	0	4.06	1.76	1.43	.12	.25	.32	.32	.10	1.11	.08	.00
163	93	43	10	3	37	43	19	29	11	1	5.21	3.10	2.25	.06	.05	.89	.18	.11	.90	.33	.00
170	99	55	15	10	43	51	23	31	14	2	12.21	6.17	4.92	.29	.42	1.22	.75	.48	2.00	.89	.10
120	96	48	15	10	33	36	16	31	14	0	15.19	6.84	5.00	.26	.13	1.28	.81	.44	2.00	.89	.10
113	101	53	23	4	32	39	22	50	14	0	19.73	9.84	8.24	.59	.32	1.22	.75	.48	1.36	.55	.05
100	84	49	17	6	30	35	11	45	14	1	17.66	8.64	6.66	.66	.36	1.22	.75	.48	1.36	.55	.05
1,250-1,499	1,000-1,249	750-999	500-749	250-499	0-249	8	1	3	0	0	24.25	10.41	8.28	.68	1.92	1.59	1.24	.65	4.36	2.07	.18
1,500-1,749	1,250-1,499	1,000-1,249	750-999	500-749	250-499	0-249	8	1	3	0	24.25	10.41	8.28	.68	1.92	1.59	1.24	.65	4.36	2.07	.18
1,750-1,999	1,500-1,749	1,250-1,499	1,000-1,249	750-999	500-749	250-499	8	1	3	0	24.25	10.41	8.28	.68	1.92	1.59	1.24	.65	4.36	2.07	.18
2,000-2,499	1,750-1,999	1,500-1,749	1,250-1,499	1,000-1,249	750-999	500-749	25	3	8	0	41.17	22.08	20.17	1.90	3.83	2.37	1.98	1.48	5.93	1.76	.02
2,500-2,999	2,000-2,499	1,750-1,999	1,500-1,749	1,250-1,499	1,000-1,249	750-999	20	10	27	12	17.91	6.97	5.52	.80	.22	2.37	1.83	.39	4.33	2.00	1.14
3,000-3,999	2,500-2,999	2,000-2,499	1,500-1,999	1,250-1,499	1,000-1,249	750-999	4	4	8	2	34.21	6.65	4.00	.71	.357	.50	.300	.50	9.64	8.50	1.14
14	12	6	2	1	2	4															
Oregon-part-time																					
383	329	160	77	18	121	149	66	129	68	17	20.62	5.04	3.69	.99	2.71	2.85	1.48	1.01	3.04	2.81	.69
All incomes.																					
2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	71.00	7.50	7.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	7.50	7.00	7.00
250-499	500-749	750-999	1,000-1,249	1,250-1,499	1,500-1,749	1,750-1,999	2,000-2,499	2,500-2,999	3,000-3,999	4,000-4,999	5,000-5,999	6,000-6,999	7,000-7,999	8,000-8,999	9,000-9,999	10,000-10,999	11,000-11,999	12,000-12,999	13,000-13,999	14,000-14,999	15,000-15,999
17	14	8	2	0	6	4	4	6	1	0	18.06	9.06	7.76	.12	.00	1.06	1.00	.47	3.82	2.06	.47
500-749	250-499	0-249	750-999	1,000-1,249	1,250-1,499	1,500-1,749	1,750-1,999	2,000-2,499	2,500-2,999	3,000-3,999	4,000-4,999	5,000-5,999	6,000-6,999	7,000-7,999	8,000-8,999	9,000-9,999	10,000-10,999	11,000-11,999	12,000-12,999	13,000-13,999	14,000-14,999
44	32	15	2	0	15	9	6	11	4	1	8.73	3.60	2.66	.14	.00	1.70	.92	.36	1.59	1.02	.70
50	42	21	4	3	20	17	6	15	5	2	12.44	4.66	3.76	.26	.24	2.41	1.92	.68	2.94	1.37	.20
63	53	20	9	3	14	13	5	15	5	1	14.13	5.22	3.98	.70	.24	2.21	1.63	.29	2.54	1.32	.06
1,250-1,499	1,000-1,249	750-999	500-749	250-499	0-249	8	1	3	0	0	21.97	4.60	2.18	.74	.10	2.77	1.29	.63	2.04	.37	.20
1,500-1,749	1,250-1,499	1,000-1,249	750-999	500-749	250-499	0-249	14	18	8	6	15.19	6.84	5.00	.26	.13	1.28	.81	.44	2.00	.89	.10
1,750-1,999	1,500-1,749	1,250-1,499	1,000-1,249	750-999	500-749	250-499	8	18	12	2	21.97	4.77	3.80	.105	.00	2.86	1.48	.48	4.63	2.08	.58
2,000-2,499	1,750-1,999	1,500-1,749	1,250-1,499	1,000-1,249	750-999	500-749	26	14	18	6	15.19	6.84	5.00	.26	.13	1.28	.81	.44	2.00	.89	.10
2,500-2,999	2,000-2,499	1,750-1,999	1,500-1,749	1,250-1,499	1,000-1,249	750-999	26	16	14	3	21.97	4.77	3.80	.105	.00	2.86	1.48	.48	4.63	2.08	.58
3,000-3,999	2,500-2,999	2,000-2,499	1,500-1,999	1,250-1,499	1,000-1,249	750-999	26	16	14	3	21.97	4.77	3.80	.105	.00	2.86	1.48	.48	4.63	2.08	.58
2,500-2,999	2,000-2,499	1,750-1,999	1,500-1,749	1,250-1,499	1,000-1,249	750-999	29	24	19	3	36.17	5.78	4.56	1.18	.09	3.33	1.35	.24	6.98	4.56	1.11
3,000-3,999	2,500-2,999	2,000-2,499	1,500-1,999	1,250-1,499	1,000-1,249	750-999	11	17	9	2	36.17	5.41	4.14	3.48	.00	3.79	1.86	.40	6.98	4.56	1.11
17	16	8	8	3	5	11	4	7	7	2	61.29	5.00	3.12	3.35	15.18	3.88	2.47	1.41	6.00	13.00	9.00

TABLE 26.—MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF RECREATION: Number of families having expenditures for specified items of recreation not included in paid admissions, games, or sports, and average amounts spent, by income, 30 analysis units in 23 States,¹ 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Families having expenditures for—											Average expenditures for—										
	Families											Other 4										
	Any specified item	Radio 2	Sheet music, records	Musical instruments	Children's toys	Cameras, photo supplies	Pets	Club dues	Entertaining 3	Other 4	All specified items	Radio 2		Sheet music, records	Musical instruments	Children's toys	Cameras, photo supplies	Pets	Club dues	Entertaining 3	Other 4	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
FARMS—continued																						
California																						
All incomes																						
0-249	20	11	7	1	0	2	2	3	5	1	1	8.60	2.65	.00	0.05	.00	.25	.45	1.30	2.65	.50	.75
250-499	51	36	18	3	0	9	8	3	10	4	1	11.57	6.81	5.51	.08	.00	.84	.25	.06	2.10	1.35	.08
500-749	74	43	18	5	5	13	13	3	10	5	1	7.86	3.36	2.36	.36	.09	1.21	.26	.23	2.74	.61	.14
750-999	87	58	28	6	2	19	20	6	19	16	4	12.21	3.13	2.28	.61	.55	1.95	.70	.26	2.00	1.63	1.38
1,000-1,249	71	55	31	11	0	18	21	10	19	7	3	13.46	4.74	3.39	.32	.00	1.92	.76	1.23	2.66	1.07	.76
1,250-1,499	93	75	35	11	3	22	33	7	33	24	5	15.96	4.85	3.97	.33	1.03	1.89	.92	.61	3.22	2.88	.23
1,500-1,749	91	63	29	13	4	24	37	10	33	21	5	17.81	2.56	.57	.55	3.40	2.71	1.24	1.31	3.85	2.20	.32
1,750-1,999	76	66	25	13	7	24	31	12	33	27	6	25.42	2.57	1.11	.62	3.62	2.71	1.25	1.09	6.22	4.75	2.39
2,000-2,499	137	125	64	38	7	49	68	25	54	45	11	35.98	9.11	7.51	1.40	6.21	3.51	2.13	1.99	5.39	4.43	1.81
2,500-2,999	79	69	40	13	3	27	43	9	35	27	8	36.29	10.23	8.46	1.67	3.81	4.80	2.33	2.65	6.62	3.72	1.54
3,000-3,999	66	59	26	16	5	3	30	7	27	10	3	30.77	2.47	3.97	1.64	3.71	4.02	2.23	2.12	7.50	9.71	3.37
4,000-4,999	24	19	13	5	3	1	9	4	8	10	2	47.96	9.09	6.37	2.79	10.84	6.33	1.21	7.32	13.95	11.74	32.31
5,000-9,999	19	19	7	7	1	6	10	7	12	8	3	85.74	4.42	3.11	2.00	6.58	3.84	1.58	7.32			
N. C. self-sufficing counties—white operators																						
All incomes																						
0-249	10	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	.20	.00	.00	.00	.00	.20	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
250-499	78	21	2	2	1	13	2	1	2	1	0	2.78	.18	.00	.04	.05	.29	.04	.01	.12	.00	.00
500-749	138	50	5	4	4	33	8	2	5	2	0	2.16	.88	.62	.03	.37	.06	.12	.05	.17	.00	.00
750-999	156	79	8	13	1	52	17	5	5	3	0	3.62	1.91	1.80	.19	.02	.05	.12	.13	.33	.06	.00
1,000-1,249	107	59	7	18	7	35	16	2	9	3	0	3.62	1.78	1.61	.37	1.00	.12	.23	.04	.46	.73	.00
1,250-1,499	63	45	10	9	2	26	12	3	6	2	0	9.76	3.68	4.62	.29	.38	1.74	.19	.26	.56	.13	.00
1,500-1,749	39	29	1	1	1	14	11	2	3	1	1	17.51	13.82	13.41	.03	.44	1.64	.43	.26	.56	.13	.00
1,750-1,999	16	13	8	1	2	9	6	0	1	2	1	34.94	20.50	18.36	.31	4.32	1.91	.56	.00	.31	.75	6.25

N. C.—S. C.—white operators																				
All incomes.....																				
1,944	1,452	542	119	52	1,026	128	202	237	174	80	18.76	10.03	8.40	1.16	3.57	.17	.71	.81	.57	1.08
22	11	1	0	0	10	2	0	0	1	0	5.23	3.64	3.64	.00	.00	(6)	.00	.00	.68	.00
123	64	14	3	3	55	4	4	2	0	0	4.38	2.56	1.93	.07	.39	.91	.00	.03	.00	.00
237	150	27	10	3	112	9	18	13	8	2	6.93	4.23	3.78	.05	.10	1.32	.09	.12	.00	.00
284	190	47	15	4	150	10	14	10	11	6	9.18	5.40	4.74	.09	.41	1.71	.09	.37	.16	.04
1,000-1,249	1,250-1,499	1,250-1,499	1,250-1,499	1,250-1,499	1,250-1,499	1,250-1,499	1,250-1,499	1,250-1,499	1,250-1,499	1,250-1,499	1,250-1,499	1,250-1,499	1,250-1,499	1,250-1,499	1,250-1,499	1,250-1,499	1,250-1,499	1,250-1,499	1,250-1,499	1,250-1,499
271	184	58	9	7	138	14	23	33	11	8	12.91	7.71	6.72	.09	.90	2.94	.11	.25	.10	.14
1,250-1,499	1,500-1,749	1,500-1,749	1,500-1,749	1,500-1,749	1,500-1,749	1,500-1,749	1,500-1,749	1,500-1,749	1,500-1,749	1,500-1,749	1,500-1,749	1,500-1,749	1,500-1,749	1,500-1,749	1,500-1,749	1,500-1,749	1,500-1,749	1,500-1,749	1,500-1,749	1,500-1,749
237	184	72	16	8	103	13	26	24	13	10	18.41	10.94	9.05	.10	.66	3.73	.12	.51	.63	.46
1,500-1,749	1,750-1,999	1,750-1,999	1,750-1,999	1,750-1,999	1,750-1,999	1,750-1,999	1,750-1,999	1,750-1,999	1,750-1,999	1,750-1,999	1,750-1,999	1,750-1,999	1,750-1,999	1,750-1,999	1,750-1,999	1,750-1,999	1,750-1,999	1,750-1,999	1,750-1,999	1,750-1,999
121	99	51	12	5	64	10	14	19	15	4	23.91	14.10	11.90	.24	.37	3.52	.10	.29	.66	.28
204	179	86	19	4	116	20	30	40	29	13	28.04	15.40	12.45	.22	1.88	5.00	.26	1.09	.64	.39
2,000-2,499	2,500-2,999	2,500-2,999	2,500-2,999	2,500-2,999	2,500-2,999	2,500-2,999	2,500-2,999	2,500-2,999	2,500-2,999	2,500-2,999	2,500-2,999	2,500-2,999	2,500-2,999	2,500-2,999	2,500-2,999	2,500-2,999	2,500-2,999	2,500-2,999	2,500-2,999	2,500-2,999
105	86	47	8	3	55	12	14	17	9	30	30.30	17.75	14.52	.31	1.87	4.96	.33	.91	1.44	.84
2,500-2,999	3,000-3,999	3,000-3,999	3,000-3,999	3,000-3,999	3,000-3,999	3,000-3,999	3,000-3,999	3,000-3,999	3,000-3,999	3,000-3,999	3,000-3,999	3,000-3,999	3,000-3,999	3,000-3,999	3,000-3,999	3,000-3,999	3,000-3,999	3,000-3,999	3,000-3,999	3,000-3,999
95	89	49	5	7	52	8	20	26	25	11	52.17	18.79	15.82	.33	13.14	6.62	.33	5.04	1.59	2.37
4,000-4,999	4,500-5,999	4,500-5,999	4,500-5,999	4,500-5,999	4,500-5,999	4,500-5,999	4,500-5,999	4,500-5,999	4,500-5,999	4,500-5,999	4,500-5,999	4,500-5,999	4,500-5,999	4,500-5,999	4,500-5,999	4,500-5,999	4,500-5,999	4,500-5,999	4,500-5,999	4,500-5,999
42	38	23	7	3	23	8	11	13	12	5	54.76	25.41	23.38	.14	4.98	7.17	.71	4.33	2.86	7.14
5,000-9,999	10,000-19,999	10,000-19,999	10,000-19,999	10,000-19,999	10,000-19,999	10,000-19,999	10,000-19,999	10,000-19,999	10,000-19,999	10,000-19,999	10,000-19,999	10,000-19,999	10,000-19,999	10,000-19,999	10,000-19,999	10,000-19,999	10,000-19,999	10,000-19,999	10,000-19,999	10,000-19,999
26	24	11	6	0	11	5	7	9	9	6	45.73	12.99	5.58	.42	.00	6.12	.85	9.00	4.04	10.08
Ga.—Miss.—white operators																				
All incomes.....																				
1,257	687	217	60	28	425	77	29	119	72	13	12.01	5.46	4.32	.15	.84	2.29	.15	.63	.97	1.15
8	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
250-499	500-749	500-749	500-749	500-749	500-749	500-749	500-749	500-749	500-749	500-749	500-749	500-749	500-749	500-749	500-749	500-749	500-749	500-749	500-749	500-749
168	59	4	1	1	55	2	0	2	1	1	2.90	.67	.62	.03	.07	1.08	.03	.02	.01	.00
300	138	22	8	3	107	15	1	15	5	0	3.86	1.94	1.52	.03	.10	1.52	.05	.20	.07	.00
500-749	750-999	750-999	750-999	750-999	750-999	750-999	750-999	750-999	750-999	750-999	750-999	750-999	750-999	750-999	750-999	750-999	750-999	750-999	750-999	750-999
240	133	29	11	12	92	9	0	16	7	3	7.37	3.65	3.04	.05	.00	1.92	.00	.34	.11	.00
1,000-1,249	1,250-1,499	1,250-1,499	1,250-1,499	1,250-1,499	1,250-1,499	1,250-1,499	1,250-1,499	1,250-1,499	1,250-1,499	1,250-1,499	1,250-1,499	1,250-1,499	1,250-1,499	1,250-1,499	1,250-1,499	1,250-1,499	1,250-1,499	1,250-1,499	1,250-1,499	1,250-1,499
142	74	28	4	0	43	9	2	9	7	0	9.84	5.81	4.00	.04	.00	1.69	.20	.26	.24	.00
1,250-1,499	1,500-1,749	1,500-1,749	1,500-1,749	1,500-1,749	1,500-1,749	1,500-1,749	1,500-1,749	1,500-1,749	1,500-1,749	1,500-1,749	1,500-1,749	1,500-1,749	1,500-1,749	1,500-1,749	1,500-1,749	1,500-1,749	1,500-1,749	1,500-1,749	1,500-1,749	1,500-1,749
102	69	24	8	3	39	6	4	12	8	3	10.31	7.83	5.45	.05	.26	2.45	.21	.41	.40	.00
1,500-1,749	1,750-1,999	1,750-1,999	1,750-1,999	1,750-1,999	1,750-1,999	1,750-1,999	1,750-1,999	1,750-1,999	1,750-1,999	1,750-1,999	1,750-1,999	1,750-1,999	1,750-1,999	1,750-1,999	1,750-1,999	1,750-1,999	1,750-1,999	1,750-1,999	1,750-1,999	1,750-1,999
62	35	20	1	2	19	5	1	4	2	3	13.73	6.16	3.29	.09	.44	2.47	.24	1.13	.56	.04
1,750-1,999	2,000-2,499	2,000-2,499	2,000-2,499	2,000-2,499	2,000-2,499	2,000-2,499	2,000-2,499	2,000-2,499	2,000-2,499	2,000-2,499	2,000-2,499	2,000-2,499	2,000-2,499	2,000-2,499	2,000-2,499	2,000-2,499	2,000-2,499	2,000-2,499	2,000-2,499	2,000-2,499
45	28	12	3	1	15	3	2	5	3	0	22.39	13.38	11.46	.37	1.22	4.61	.59	.12	1.73	.04
1,750-1,999	2,000-2,499	2,000-2,499	2,000-2,499	2,000-2,499	2,000-2,499	2,000-2,499	2,000-2,499	2,000-2,499	2,000-2,499	2,000-2,499	2,000-2,499	2,000-2,499	2,000-2,499	2,000-2,499	2,000-2,499	2,000-2,499	2,000-2,499	2,000-2,499	2,000-2,499	2,000-2,499
41	27	13	3	1	13	7	1	8	6	1	27.40	14.95	12.51	.02	.44	4.22	.46	.38	1.07	.00
2,000-2,499	2,500-2,999	2,500-2,999	2,500-2,999	2,500-2,999	2,500-2,999	2,500-2,999	2,500-2,999	2,500-2,999	2,500-2,999	2,500-2,999	2,500-2,999	2,500-2,999	2,500-2,999	2,500-2,999	2,500-2,999	2,500-2,999	2,500-2,999	2,500-2,99		

Ga.-Miss.-Negro
operators

All incomes.....	511	149	4	16	4	103	3	3	23	13	0	1.40	.26	.24	.07	.09	.54	.01	.07	.28	.08	.00
0-249.....	31	6	0	0	0	3	1	0	2	0	0	.65	.00	.00	.00	.00	.13	.03	.00	.49	.00	.00
250-499.....	178	44	1	4	0	35	1	0	4	2	0	.54	.01	.00	.02	.00	.36	.01	.00	.12	.02	.00
500-749.....	147	40	0	8	0	25	0	2	7	4	0	.97	.00	.00	.10	.00	.41	.00	.04	.32	.10	.00
750-999.....	91	33	2	1	1	21	1	1	6	6	0	3.01	1.23	1.11	.02	.05	.69	.01	.31	.46	.24	.00
1,000-1,249.....	47	19	1	0	1	14	0	0	3	1	0	1.81	.43	.43	.00	(6)	1.06	.00	.00	.26	.06	.00
1,250-1,499.....	17	7	0	3	2	5	0	0	1	0	0	5.65	.00	.00	.88	2.53	1.95	.00	.00	.29	.00	.00
N. C.-S. C.-Negro sharecroppers																						
All incomes.....	640	414	17	40	20	324	11	90	23	3	18	3.68	1.05	.98	.11	.55	1.36	.01	.25	.20	.01	.14
0-249.....	42	24	0	3	1	18	0	1	2	0	2	1.29	.00	.00	.10	.36	.55	.00	.02	.19	.00	.07
250-499.....	196	125	1	13	9	99	3	20	6	0	6	2.54	.15	.15	.11	.91	1.07	(6)	.13	.14	.00	.03
500-749.....	208	144	6	10	6	119	1	36	10	1	3	4.32	1.47	1.43	.07	.42	1.66	.01	.36	.22	.02	.09
750-999.....	116	70	5	8	0	52	6	23	4	2	3	3.78	1.42	1.40	.13	.00	1.25	.05	.36	.38	.03	.16
1,000-1,249.....	56	33	5	4	3	23	1	6	0	0	3	6.77	3.08	2.48	.25	.71	1.86	(6)	.16	.00	.00	.71
1,250-1,499.....	22	18	0	2	1	13	0	4	1	0	1	3.91	.00	.00	.14	1.36	1.95	.00	.32	.05	.00	.09
Ga.-Miss.-Negro sharecroppers																						
All incomes.....	624	171	2	18	3	134	4	1	16	12	4	.93	.19	.19	.03	.02	.39	(6)	.01	.13	.09	.07
0-249.....	126	23	0	2	0	21	0	0	1	0	0	.18	.00	.00	.02	.00	.14	.00	.00	.02	.00	.00
250-499.....	307	75	0	5	2	60	2	0	9	1	1	.56	.00	.00	.02	.04	.33	(6)	.00	.16	(6)	.01
500-749.....	144	53	1	8	1	39	2	0	6	5	2	1.62	.48	.48	.05	.02	.57	(6)	.00	.21	.15	.14
750-999.....	47	20	1	3	0	14	0	1	0	6	1	3.17	1.04	1.04	.04	.00	.83	.00	.17	.00	.66	.43

¹ See table 18, footnote 1.² Excludes automobile radios, which are included as automobile expenditures. See table 24 for number of families owning radios, number having expenditures for radio purchase, and maintenance, and average expenditures for purchase based on families purchasing.³ Includes bridge prizes and other favors. Excludes expenditures for guests' tickets to plays and movies and for food bought for guests, whether eaten in the home or in a restaurant.⁴ Includes expenditures for avocations and hobbies not elsewhere classified, gambling losses, and "spending money" given to members of the family and not elsewhere classified.⁵ Averages are based on the number of families in each class (column 2), regardless of whether they had any expenditures for recreation.⁶ \$0.0050 or less.⁷ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 27.—GAMES AND SPORTS: Number of families having expenditures for equipment and supplies for specified games and sports, and average amounts spent, by income, Middle Atlantic and North Central small-city, village, and farm analysis units, 1935-36

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Families having expenditures for games and sports											Average expenditures for games and sports										
	Any ²	Hunt- ing	Fish- ing	Skat- ing, sled- ding, skiing	Cards, chess	Bicy- cling	Bill- iards, bowl- ing	Base- ball	Ten- nis	Other ³	All	Hunt- ing	Fish- ing	Skat- ing, sled- ding, skiing	Cards, chess	Bicy- cling	Golf	Bill- iards, bowl- ing	Base- ball	Ten- nis	Camp- ing, trap- ping, riding, other	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
NORTH CENTRAL SMALL CITIES																						
All incomes	No., 1,243	No., 686	No., 580	No., 184	No., 177	No., 124	No., 84	No., 84	No., 47	No., 37	No., 43	Dol., 4.44	Dol., 0.98	Dol., 0.75	Dol., 0.21	Dol., 0.17	Dol., 0.72	Dol., 0.69	Dol., 0.32	Dol., 0.05	Dol., 0.07	Dol., 0.48
250-499	8	6	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.38	.22	.16	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
500-749	56	41	24	2	6	4	0	0	1	1	0	.93	.39	.15	.02	.03	.30	.00	.00	.01	.03	.00
750-999	123	69	51	16	9	6	1	8	4	0	3	1.28	.37	.41	.11	.02	.13	.96	.14	.02	.00	.02
1,000-1,249	177	106	80	35	22	17	0	8	5	4	4	1.98	.56	.24	.22	.12	.58	.00	.08	.03	.03	.12
1,250-1,499	170	110	75	26	23	14	3	11	5	3	4	2.57	.95	.47	.17	.09	.32	.08	.40	.02	.04	.03
1,500-1,749	159	86	76	21	26	11	7	7	6	4	7	3.64	1.16	.58	.15	.13	.75	.27	.07	.06	.07	.40
1,750-1,999	129	73	71	25	18	13	8	9	3	1	6	5.10	1.19	.83	.29	.17	.58	.60	.77	.04	.01	.62
2,000-2,249	106	53	44	23	14	13	9	11	3	3	4	5.96	1.84	.92	.45	.17	1.50	.77	.73	.05	.03	.50
2,250-2,499	68	33	33	6	9	9	6	8	4	7	3	5.96	1.14	.98	.16	.28	1.33	.58	.26	.10	.21	.92
2,500-2,999	98	49	41	13	19	12	16	12	4	5	5	11.73	2.26	2.07	.39	.46	1.26	1.91	.85	.11	.11	2.31
3,000-3,999	80	26	37	10	17	17	18	5	7	6	4	9.20	1.86	1.68	.22	.25	1.70	1.82	.39	.09	.31	.87
4,000-4,999	33	13	22	3	7	2	6	1	2	0	0	9.20	1.86	2.13	.28	.94	2.97	2.33	.12	.00	1.11	.86
5,000-9,999	36	21	21	4	7	6	10	4	3	3	3	22.24	2.71	2.66	.35	.61	2.34	10.58	.50	.18	.45	1.86
MIDDLE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CENTRAL VILLAGES																						
All incomes	1,391	840	674	222	164	96	98	91	66	40	39	4.03	1.33	.67	.22	.12	.51	.49	.31	.06	.06	.26
250-499	14	8	8	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	.23	.11	.05	.04	.02	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.01
500-749	119	80	60	7	10	1	0	1	4	0	5	.83	.46	.19	.06	.01	.01	.00	.01	.02	.00	.07
750-999	223	147	102	24	14	10	1	8	12	9	7	1.55	.70	.30	.10	.02	.23	.01	.12	.04	(9)	.03
1,000-1,249	277	179	134	50	23	14	4	20	9	2	7	2.72	1.12	.41	.22	.06	.46	.04	.23	.03	.01	.14
1,250-1,499	211	128	101	38	42	13	11	18	12	7	4	3.23	1.19	.69	.16	.11	.29	.18	.35	.06	.02	.18
1,500-1,749	146	88	66	32	19	15	8	7	3	4	2	4.73	1.63	.76	.40	.14	.71	.43	.24	.05	.08	.29
1,750-1,999	128	73	62	18	15	13	17	14	8	4	4	6.00	2.34	.80	.22	.14	1.14	1.06	.63	.07	.07	.18
2,000-2,499	136	69	68	23	14	13	19	8	8	6	4	6.85	1.58	1.18	.40	.23	.66	1.31	.38	.07	.18	.86

	67	38	40	13	9	11	16	6	6	5	6	3	14.08	4.78	2.00	.29	.29	2.14	1.86	1.03	.19	.23	1.27
2,500-2,999	51	22	24	9	11	4	13	7	3	5	3	3	13.31	3.16	1.11	.71	.26	.73	3.40	1.72	.43	.21	.58
3,000-3,999	12	6	4	6	4	2	7	2	1	3	1	1	27.67	2.81	9.20	1.14	.33	4.19	6.10	1.19	.05	.52	2.14
4,000-4,999	7	2	5	1	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	21.70	2.50	4.70	.40	1.20	.00	9.00	.00	.00	2.10	1.80
5,000-9,999																							
PENNSYLVANIA—OHIO																							
FARMS																							
All incomes	897	774	104	64	29	66	1	10	14	5	13	2.17	1.20	.25	.08	.02	.43	(5)	.06	.02	.02	.09	.00
0-249	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.48	.48	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
250-499	29	27	5	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1.12	.83	.18	.00	.05	.01	.00	.05	.00	.00	.00
500-749	59	54	6	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.89	.74	.09	.05	(5)	.00	.00	.01	.00	.00	.00
750-999	107	97	11	2	6	0	1	2	0	0	2	2	1.57	.87	.06	.01	(5)	.57	.00	.01	.03	.00	.00
1,000-1,249	125	113	9	8	7	7	0	0	1	0	2	1	1.59	1.21	.12	.06	.01	.14	.00	.00	.01	.00	.00
1,250-1,499	120	101	10	9	3	13	0	0	1	0	1	1	1.72	.97	.13	.08	.01	.50	.00	.00	(5)	.00	.03
1,500-1,749	126	106	17	11	5	17	0	0	4	2	2	2	2.24	1.16	.21	.12	.02	.48	.00	.05	.01	.06	.13
1,750-1,999	81	66	10	6	3	17	1	1	1	1	3	3	2.46	1.23	.36	.07	.03	.52	.03	.00	.02	.03	.17
2,000-2,499	116	95	16	14	3	11	0	1	2	2	2	2	3.63	1.57	.70	.15	.07	.78	.00	.04	.02	.09	.28
2,500-2,999	57	48	10	4	1	5	0	2	3	0	1	1	3.89	2.02	.44	.12	.01	.32	.00	.78	.05	.02	.05
3,000-3,999	56	49	10	5	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.84	2.41	.54	.12	.01	.66	.00	.00	.00	.00	.10
4,000-4,999	13	10	0	1	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	4.08	1.12	.00	.15	.04	2.57	.00	.00	.12	.00	.08
5,000-9,999	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	.74	.69	.00	.00	.00	.00	.05	.00	.00	.00	.00

¹ See table 18, footnote 1.

² Includes expenditures for equipment, supplies, licenses, and fees for participation in games and sports. For all other analysis units, see table 24 for number of families having any expenditures for games and sports and for average expenditures.

³ Does not include expenditures for camping, trapping, hiking, riding, or boating which

were reported by very few families.

Expenditures for any other games and sports not classified elsewhere are included.

Averages are based on the number of families in each class (table 26, column 2), regardless of whether they had any expenditures for games and sports.

⁴ \$0.0030 or less.

TABLE 28.—ALL RECREATION: GAMES AND SPORTS; RADIOS; PIANOS; PHONOGRAPHS: Families having expenditures for any recreation and for games and sports, and average amounts spent; number of families having radios, pianos, and phonographs; number having expenditures for radio purchase and maintenance, and average expenditures for radio purchase; by occupation and income, Middle Atlantic and North Central village analysis unit,¹ 1935-36

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family-income class (dollars)	Wage-earner families										Clerical, business, and professional families																			
	Families (2)	Families (3)	Expenditures for all recre- ation ²		Expenditures for games and sports ⁴		Radios ³			Families having—		Expenditures for all recre- ation ²		Expenditures for games and sports ⁴		Radios ³				Families having—										
			Families (4)	Families (5)	Average amount ³	Families having radios	Families having ex- penditures for—		Average amount ³	Families (11)	Phonographs (12)	Families (13)	Families (14)	Average amount ³	Families (16)	Average amount ³	Families having radios (18)	Families having ex- penditures for—	Average ⁷ expenditures for purchase, per fam- ily purchasing	Phonographs (23)										
							Purchase	Main- tenance ⁶													No.	Pct.	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.
(1)	No.	Pct.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.									
All incomes	1,652	89.3	23.02	750	2.68	1,420	155	363	35.23	502	391	1,390	96.1	46.45	641	5.63	1,317	121	365	37.12	721	246								
250-499	84	53.6	3.99	14	.23	53	3	8	12.33	22	27	106	87.7	10.32	31	.58	87	10	19	21.50	38	14								
500-749	254	79.9	8.92	88	.93	183	21	39	21.05	51	70	163	91.4	15.53	56	1.07	146	12	28	25.75	72	37								
750-999	409	88.5	15.02	167	1.74	330	39	72	29.54	113	90	163	94.5	24.53	86	3.04	187	15	54	28.07	86	36								
1,000-1,249	374	93.0	21.25	191	2.54	335	39	86	36.46	114	86	201	94.5	24.53	86	3.04	206	23	59	32.83	99	29								
1,250-1,499	246	97.2	23.68	118	3.11	228	19	77	32.95	79	55	215	99.1	36.31	93	3.35	206	23	59	32.83	99	29								
1,500-1,749	129	96.9	43.50	76	5.45	119	11	42	48.09	53	27	154	97.4	40.49	70	4.12	149	11	40	31.64	86	23								
1,750-1,999	72	97.3	44.94	46	6.74	70	10	21	40.10	29	17	163	98.8	56.30	82	6.53	162	10	55	32.50	95	23								
2,000-2,249	59	98.3	55.26	35	5.97	57	7	14	87.43	27	12	118	97.5	65.01	63	8.16	114	15	29	33.13	71	23								
2,250-2,499	20	100.0	74.75	11	7.65	20	4	3	36.25	12	4	76	98.7	82.88	38	15.40	95	6	26	35.83	47	13								
2,500-2,999	5	100.0	87.80	4	12.20	5	2	1	94.00	2	3	65	96.9	111.18	47	13.40	65	7	19	46.14	45	17								
3,000-3,499	5	100.0	87.80	4	12.20	5	2	1	94.00	2	3	21	95.2	167.67	12	27.67	21	1	5	90.00	16	4								
3,500-3,999	5	100.0	87.80	4	12.20	5	2	1	94.00	2	3	10	100.0	109.90	7	21.70	10	1	1	93.00	5	2								
4,000-4,999	5	100.0	87.80	4	12.20	5	2	1	94.00	2	3	10	100.0	109.90	7	21.70	10	1	1	93.00	5	2								
5,000-5,999	5	100.0	87.80	4	12.20	5	2	1	94.00	2	3	10	100.0	109.90	7	21.70	10	1	1	93.00	5	2								

¹ See table 18, footnote 1.

² This is the sum of expenditures for admissions (table 30), games and sports, and miscellaneous items of recreation (table 31). The percentages in columns 3 and 14 are from the report, Family Income and Expenditures, Part 2, in which the number of families in a specific income class is not always the same as in this report. (See Methodology and Appraisal, p. 198).

the report, Family Income and Expenditures, Part 2, in which the number of families in a specific income class is not always the same as in this report. (See Methodology and Appraisal, p. 198).

TABLE 29.—ALL RECREATION; GAMES AND SPORTS; RADIOS; PIANOS; PHONOGRAPHS: Families having expenditures for any recreation and for games and sports, and average amounts spent; number of families having radios, pianos, and phonographs; number having expenditures for radio purchase and maintenance, and average expenditures for radio purchase; by family type and income, Middle Atlantic and North Central village and Pennsylvania-Ohio farm analysis units,¹ 1935-36—Continued.

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Family type and income class (dollars)	Middle Atlantic and North Central villages										Pennsylvania-Ohio farms											
	Families (2)	Expenditures for all recreation ²	Families (3)	Expenditures for games and sports ⁴		Radios ³				Families having—		Families (13)	Expenditures for all recreation ²		Expenditures for games and sports ⁴		Radios ³				Families having—	
				Families (5)	Average ³ amount	Families having expenditures for purchase, maintenance ⁶	Average ⁷ expenditure per family purchase, ing	Pianos (11)	Phonographs (12)	Families (16)	Average ³ amount		Families (19)	Purchase	Maintenance ⁶	Average ⁷ expenditure per family purchase, ing	Pianos (22)	Phonographs (23)				
																			No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
Type 2	No. 514	Pct. 96.3	Dol. 37.93	No. 286	Dol. 4.93	No. 469	No. 55	No. 131	Dol. 39.73	No. 178	No. 86	No. 281	Pct. 88.5	Dol. 19.77	No. 105	Dol. 1.93	No. 147	No. 36	No. 42	Dol. 46.81	No. 100	No. 87
0-249	7	97.4	4.85	2	.57	6	1	1	15.00	3	2	19	84.2	16.10	0	8.00	8	0	0	81.50	5	0
250-499	59	89.8	11.37	23	1.22	49	16	13	25.00	11	10	34	79.4	12.09	6	.78	14	2	2	44.75	15	0
500-749	113	93.8	19.63	58	2.89	97	26	23	29.94	33	21	32	87.5	15.00	10	1.20	12	3	4	46.33	12	0
750-999	101	98.0	30.58	57	4.28	94	13	25	42.77	31	16	43	93.0	20.79	16	2.19	26	4	6	50.00	17	20
1,000-1,249	77	98.7	34.42	34	3.06	73	6	24	36.83	27	16	34	86.5	23.06	18	2.50	26	4	7	57.50	13	12
1,250-1,499	46	100.0	52.39	35	6.54	42	2	17	73.50	14	5	37	86.5	26.19	20	2.03	27	10	9	32.10	15	12
1,500-1,749	39	97.4	66.12	26	8.77	38	4	14	39.25	20	4	16	100.0	22.19	4	1.62	10	5	4	42.80	7	2
1,750-1,999	39	97.4	66.12	26	8.77	38	4	14	39.25	20	4	16	100.0	22.19	4	1.62	10	5	4	42.80	7	2
2,000-2,499	41	100.0	72.02	29	9.15	39	6	5	57.17	20	8	30	93.3	26.17	12	2.97	20	4	6	40.00	10	11
2,500-2,999	19	100.0	66.63	11	8.53	19	2	6	33.50	13	2	7	100.0	39.86	3	1.28	4	1	2	120.00	1	2
3,000-3,999	5	100.0	160.20	5	29.40	5	2	2	57.50	2	0	6	93.3	43.83	3	4.33	5	2	0	54.50	4	1
4,000-4,999	5	100.0	106.20	4	17.60	5	2	2	57.50	4	2	1	100.0	80.00	0	8.00	1	0	0	54.50	4	1
5,000-9,999	2	100.0	148.00	2	24.00	2	1	0	35.00	0	0	1	100.0	81.00	1	1.00	0	0	0	54.50	0	0

Type 3	406	97.3	42.85	226	4.89	373	46	89	39.09	137	64	244	92.2	17.62	103	1.56	139	27	44	41.70	85	77
0-249	10	70.0	4.80	2	.60	7	0	1	13.00	3	1	0	9 100.0	5.38	2	.88	0	0	0	---	0	0
250-499	37	97.3	10.92	14	1.84	28	3	13	39.56	6	11	13	84.6	6.62	3	.69	6	0	1	---	2	3
500-749	80	96.2	20.70	46	1.99	72	9	13	39.56	20	16	16	77.8	5.63	9	.56	9	0	3	---	2	6
750-999	86	96.5	26.37	46	2.52	80	13	22	33.23	25	10	40	90.7	18.82	20	1.08	21	6	6	---	5	11
1,000-1,249	72	100.0	38.22	38	4.30	68	11	17	38.91	21	10	54	97.5	18.94	20	1.65	30	6	8	41.83	17	10
1,250-1,499	86	100.0	49.15	29	6.47	36	4	8	41.75	22	3	31	96.8	18.48	18	1.86	19	2	8	39.50	19	18
1,500-1,749	52	100.0	43.53	19	8.31	31	2	4	81.50	16	6	14	92.9	21.07	7	2.96	12	4	*	28.00	11	7
1,750-1,999	32	100.0	49.35	18	14.92	26	4	10	81.50	16	6	14	92.9	21.07	7	1.86	12	2	4	* 34.00	9	6
2,000-2,499	26	96.2	89.38	18	14.92	26	4	10	81.50	16	6	14	92.9	21.07	7	2.96	12	2	4	* 49.71	7	8
2,500-2,999	12	100.0	107.67	5	10.17	12	0	3	---	5	2	15	100.0	28.07	4	1.07	11	3	3	36.00	6	2
3,000-3,499	9	100.0	179.22	6	7.89	9	0	4	---	7	0	12	100.0	13.83	5	1.25	7	0	2	---	6	0
4,000-4,999	3	100.0	504.66	3	56.33	3	0	1	---	3	0	5	98.0	30.20	3	1.20	3	1	1	* 58.00	1	0
5,000-9,999	1	100.0	* 73.60	0	* 60	1	0	0	---	1	1	0	---	---	0	---	0	0	0	---	0	0
Type 4	649	91.8	32.05	272	3.64	593	50	161	34.96	361	168	475	84.8	21.70	187	1.95	302	50	96	45.02	235	187
0-249	18	50.0	4.17	1	.11	12	1	3	12.00	7	4	4	9 75.0	9.25	1	.25	2	0	0	---	0	1
250-499	59	73.7	16.70	18	.61	44	7	9	23.43	20	15	50	68.0	10.58	8	1.89	10	1	2	17.00	7	8
500-749	103	88.3	12.10	30	3.82	91	5	14	15.40	50	27	64	89.1	12.56	13	.56	23	4	4	49.50	14	21
750-999	113	90.3	13.72	32	2.35	103	10	30	19.30	56	35	59	81.4	10.41	24	2.19	31	3	12	34.00	32	27
1,000-1,249	91	97.8	23.78	38	2.35	86	5	25	33.20	49	17	76	84.2	15.27	23	1.59	35	5	9	46.60	21	32
1,250-1,499	62	98.3	38.71	36	2.34	59	2	20	31.20	43	15	44	95.5	23.68	25	1.08	49	6	13	39.33	42	24
1,500-1,749	60	98.3	35.40	36	4.33	50	2	18	18.00	41	15	42	90.5	21.04	26	2.57	35	4	14	33.75	26	17
1,750-1,999	84	97.8	32.15	17	4.22	78	6	27	64.30	51	18	56	94.6	32.81	20	2.00	26	5	8	47.40	22	16
2,000-2,499	23	97.0	63.63	17	6.54	31	1	8	55.83	21	8	28	85.7	24.89	10	1.32	17	5	18	43.12	36	17
2,500-2,999	23	100.0	132.00	2	14.26	23	0	7	93.00	18	9	25	80.0	40.72	9	4.00	18	7	7	42.20	16	13
3,000-3,499	5	100.0	142.00	2	* 85.00	5	0	1	---	4	0	3	100.0	81.00	2	1.33	3	2	1	61.43	14	9
4,000-4,999	1	100.0	* 236.00	1	---	1	0	0	---	1	0	5	98.0	35.00	2	1.00	4	0	1	* 53.50	2	1
5,000-9,999	302	94.4	41.78	155	4.98	263	27	66	39.74	159	74	300	88.3	23.36	153	4.15	176	27	64	41.15	149	114
0-249	3	96.7	5.67	0	1.00	3	0	1	8.50	1	1	4	9 100.0	9.00	0	.500	1	0	0	---	1	0
250-499	17	76.5	4.17	6	1.06	7	2	3	21.00	4	7	18	77.8	7.25	0	1.93	0	1	3	25.00	5	8
500-749	51	86.3	13.20	14	.92	40	3	10	24.00	20	15	38	87.7	15.53	14	2.27	17	3	6	40.33	10	12
750-999	63	95.2	19.31	33	2.60	56	4	10	37.50	27	10	32	106.7	14.62	20	2.72	18	2	7	35.00	15	15
1,000-1,249	33	97.7	29.61	18	2.49	37	1	9	19.00	21	8	42	92.9	13.70	14	1.82	16	2	7	83.50	12	15
1,250-1,499	38	100.0	41.43	20	2.53	34	4	9	26.50	20	9	42	92.9	20.43	19	3.40	31	2	7	83.50	23	15
1,500-1,749	34	97.1	69.23	22	12.41	34	6	10	59.67	21	13	42	91.7	21.58	12	2.42	31	1	12	63.20	25	10
1,750-1,999	23	100.0	80.56	16	6.00	22	2	7	88.1	16	3	42	88.1	31.17	23	5.24	22	4	3	30.00	29	10
2,000-2,499	17	100.0	120.64	14	19.76	17	2	6	69.00	17	4	30	87.1	42.00	19	13.67	22	2	10	27.50	15	7
2,500-2,999	12	100.0	118.75	11	11.25	12	3	5	21.67	11	4	30	63.3	27.28	5	10.14	19	3	10	49.67	12	9
3,000-3,499	0	---	---	0	---	0	0	0	---	0	0	6	100.0	17.33	0	.00	3	0	0	---	5	2
4,000-4,999	1	100.0	* 111.00	1	* 40.00	1	0	0	---	1	0	6	96.7	27.28	0	---	3	0	0	---	3	2
5,000-9,999	302	94.4	41.78	155	4.98	263	27	66	39.74	159	74	300	88.3	23.36	153	4.15	176	27	64	41.15	149	114

See footnotes at end of table.

Type 7	119	95.8	30.67	58	2.85	106	9	26	24.56	56	34	288	89.2	18.51	124	2.82	119	20	36	41.30	114	102
0-249	1	9 88.9	8.00	0	0	0	0	0	-----	0	-----	1	9 100.0	9.00	0	8 6.00	0	0	0	-----	0	0
250-499	9	9 88.9	11.22	3	56	5	0	0	-----	3	4	14	78.6	6.21	8	1.61	0	1	1	8 10.00	3	1
500-749	20	95.0	12.80	7	1.10	18	0	4	-----	6	6	28	85.7	13.78	13	1.78	3	4	2	21.00	10	12
750-999	23	100.0	20.39	15	1.57	19	2	2	8 10.00	9	7	33	90.9	14.36	12	.70	13	4	4	43.67	8	13
1,000-1,249	25	96.2	26.08	11	2.28	23	4	7	28.50	10	9	36	86.1	18.30	15	2.33	15	1	0	48.00	15	12
1,250-1,499	18	94.4	26.17	7	1.83	18	1	7	8 29.00	6	2	30	86.7	15.57	16	2.33	12	3	4	21.67	12	13
1,500-1,749	7	9 100.0	44.57	4	5.00	7	1	1	8 36.00	5	1	48	86.1	16.11	15	2.61	15	1	7	35.00	23	12
1,750-1,999	7	9 100.0	59.42	5	9.43	7	0	3	-----	5	1	48	100.0	25.35	19	4.79	24	3	3	68.00	28	14
2,000-2,499	4	9 100.0	93.50	2	3.00	4	0	0	-----	4	0	23	91.3	19.56	9	3.09	8	1	3	49.00	10	9
2,500-2,999	3	9 100.0	87.33	2	2.33	3	1	0	8 22.00	2	1	29	96.6	31.07	14	6.17	12	3	4	66.67	12	9
3,000-3,999	1	9 100.0	225.00	1	25.00	1	0	1	-----	1	0	6	100.7	11.17	1	1.00	3	0	0	-----	1	2
4,000-4,999	1	9 100.0	112.00	1	41.00	1	0	0	-----	1	0	3	66.7	10.67	1	2.00	2	0	1	-----	2	1
5,000-9,999	1	9 100.0	112.00	1	41.00	1	0	0	-----	1	0	3	66.7	10.67	1	2.00	2	0	1	-----	2	1

¹ See table 18, footnote 1.

² This is the sum of expenditures for admissions, games and sports, and miscellaneous items of recreation. The percentages in columns 3 and 14 are from the reports Family Income and Expenditures, Part 2, in which the number of families in a specific income class is not always the same as in this report. (See Methodology and Appraisal, p. 198.)

³ Averages are based on the number of families in each class (column 2 or 13), regardless of whether they had any expenditures for recreation.

⁴ Includes expenditures for equipment, supplies, licenses, and fees for participation in games and sports. See table 32 for a break-down of this total into games and sports of various types for the Middle Atlantic and North Central village analysis unit.

⁵ For village families, see table 31 for number of families having any expenditures for radios, and for average expenditures based on all families. Automobile radios are excluded.

⁶ Includes expenditures for batteries, tubes, and repairs.

⁷ Averages are based on the corresponding number of families purchasing radios (column 8 or 19).

⁸ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

⁹ Percentage based on fewer than 10 cases.

TABLE 30.—PAID ADMISSIONS: Number of families with children 6-15 years of age, number of families having expenditures for admissions, average amounts spent, and percentage distribution of families by percentage of total recreation expenditures spent for motion pictures, by occupation and income and by family type and income, Middle Atlantic and North Central village analysis unit, 1935-36

White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Occupational group, family type, and income class (dollars)	Families			Families with children aged 6-15			Families having expenditures for admissions						Average expenditures for admissions						Distribution of families by percentage of total recreation spent for motion pictures									
	(2)	(3)	(4)	Any			Motion pictures			Plays, lectures, sports, etc.	Spectator	Circuses, fairs, etc.	Total	Total			Motion pictures			Plays, lectures, sports, etc.	Spectator	Circuses, fairs, etc.	None	20.9 percent or less	21.0-40.9 percent	41.0-60.9 percent	61.0-80.9 percent	81.0-100.0 percent
				No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.					Persons 16 or older	Persons 16 or under	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.									
Occupational groups: Wage-earner	1,652	771	1,243	225	962	494	221	342	497	9.97	7.61	5.78	1.83	0.30	0.67	1.39	33.5	18.7	15.4	11.6	9.1	11.7						
	84	19	30	22	21	6	4	4	57	2.00	1.59	1.39	.20	.05	.06	.30	73.8	2.4	4.8	5.9	3.6	9.5						
	254	96	152	109	44	13	13	28	107	3.43	2.65	2.05	.55	.13	.20	.50	50.8	13.4	13.8	10.8	3.5	8.7						
	409	180	297	257	217	111	68	68	103	6.22	5.17	3.91	1.26	.63	.33	.60	37.2	14.7	14.7	10.8	7.8	13.9						
	1,000-1,249	374	180	294	280	120	63	79	111	8.61	6.57	4.67	1.90	.32	.33	1.09	29.5	23.8	15.2	9.9	8.8	12.8						
	1,250-1,499	246	137	215	197	174	101	42	65	93	13.77	10.82	7.90	2.92	.34	.84	1.77	19.9	20.7	17.0	16.3	15.9	10.2					
	1,500-1,749	129	72	115	104	173	52	28	42	56	20.14	14.76	12.26	2.50	.70	1.37	3.31	19.3	27.1	16.3	14.0	13.2	10.1					
	1,750-1,999	72	43	63	63	58	32	11	22	30	22.04	17.53	13.34	4.35	.29	1.82	2.40	12.5	23.0	19.4	15.3	13.9	15.3					
	2,000-2,499	59	20	53	44	39	14	12	22	23	20.88	13.14	10.38	2.80	.80	1.64	5.30	25.4	22.0	15.3	16.9	10.2	10.2					
	2,500-2,999	20	11	19	18	16	12	3	2	4	34.70	23.65	17.65	6.00	1.75	2.40	6.70	10.0	25.0	35.0	10.0	5.0	15.0					
3,000-3,999	5	3	5	5	5	5	5	2	4	34.20	25.80	24.40	1.40	1.80	2.40	4.20	5.0	60.0	20.0	5.0	20.0	5.0						
Clerical, business, and professional	1,390	559	1,219	1,110	1,039	409	390	425	548	17.49	12.65	10.46	2.19	1.18	1.52	2.14	20.1	27.3	19.4	14.8	8.6	9.8						
500-749	106	28	69	56	51	18	14	12	21	3.43	2.65	2.09	.56	.23	.19	.36	47.1	14.2	10.4	8.5	8.5	11.3						
750-999	163	47	127	113	106	30	21	27	48	7.39	5.96	5.21	.75	.17	.67	.65	30.6	21.5	9.2	16.0	9.2	13.5						
1,000-1,249	201	94	168	144	126	61	38	60	64	10.01	7.65	5.82	1.83	.39	.39	1.30	28.4	16.4	23.4	14.4	9.0	10.5						
1,250-1,499	215	100	199	184	168	73	60	64	86	14.76	11.20	9.03	2.17	.74	1.08	1.74	14.4	24.4	22.8	17.6	7.4	10.7						
1,500-1,749	154	68	140	130	124	52	50	46	63	16.40	11.99	9.03	2.23	.74	1.16	1.88	15.6	34.4	26.9	13.2	7.8	11.7						
1,750-1,999	163	62	143	138	124	51	55	63	74	22.61	16.89	14.15	2.54	1.59	1.81	2.52	12.3	31.0	28.4	17.2	9.2	11.0						
2,000-2,249	118	47	111	105	102	34	36	44	50	26.03	18.98	16.20	2.78	1.58	1.82	3.11	11.0	38.9	39.4	14.4	7.6	9.6						
2,250-2,499	76	26	68	62	59	22	26	30	33	34.37	17.99	14.91	2.18	2.08	2.03	3.17	18.4	20.2	21.1	6.6	13.1							
2,500-2,999	98	47	93	88	83	35	49	47	55	31.78	17.96	17.96	3.82	2.69	2.74	3.97	10.2	39.8	37.3	15.3	7.3	4.1						
3,000-3,999	65	36	60	56	53	23	29	32	36	32.44	20.00	16.03	3.97	3.08	3.00	5.46	13.8	40.1	21.5	20.0	1.5	3.1						
4,000-4,999	21	9	19	19	19	6	10	12	13	45.86	30.57	27.00	3.57	3.48	3.48	5.43	5.9	53.3	33.3	28.6	5.8	5.0						
5,000-5,999	10	5	10	10	10	4	2	2	6	29.40	20.00	13.40	7.20	5.00	1.20	2.60	5.0	50.0	130.0	50.0	10.0	5.0						

FAMILY EXPENDITURES

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Family-type groups:
Type 1

Family-type groups: Type 1	808	556	480	4	136	162	235	10,20	7,33	7,31	.02	.62	.94	1,31	40,6	18,7	11,5	11,3	7,3	10,6
250-499	44	12	7	0	2	1	4	1,66	1,50	1,50	.00	.02	.02	.12	84.1	2.3	2.3	4.5	2.3	4.5
500-749	149	62	62	0	17	11	26	2,44	1,73	1,73	.00	.27	.15	.29	58.3	7.4	7.4	10.6	3.4	7.4
750-999	161	98	80	0	34	20	34	5,40	4,32	4,32	.00	.09	.54	.45	131.8	11.8	11.8	10.6	5.0	14.2
1,000-1,249	137	62	82	0	24	33	41	7,54	5,08	5,08	.00	.46	.80	1.28	40.2	24.0	13.0	15.0	10.0	12.0
1,250-1,499	100	83	76	0	20	37	37	13,21	10,59	10,59	.00	.52	.80	1.30	24.0	24.0	15.0	15.0	10.0	12.0
1,500-1,749	63	54	48	2	14	24	31	16,10	10,84	10,78	.06	.44	1.62	3.20	23.8	31.8	12.7	11.1	11.1	9.5
1,750-1,999	49	45	43	0	16	22	19	22,84	16,59	16,59	.00	.51	1.42	2.31	12.2	36.8	20.4	16.3	4.1	10.2
2,000-2,499	60	50	47	1	19	16	22	23,25	14,75	14,65	.10	2.20	2.55	3.96	21.6	20.0	16.7	11.7	15.0	15.0
2,500-2,999	25	24	20	1	12	9	11	26,08	18,24	18,12	.12	3.60	2.28	1.96	20.0	24.0	20.0	24.0	24.0	24.0
3,000-3,499	11	8	8	0	3	3	5	31,91	16,36	16,36	.00	.91	3.37	1.27	27.2	24.0	27.3	27.3	27.3	27.3
3,500-3,999	5	3	3	0	2	2	3	36,00	15,60	15,60	.00	.00	1.00	3.80	40.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
4,000-4,999	4	4	4	0	0	1	2	41,00	12,75	12,75	.00	.00	.50	1.75	5.0	50.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
5,000-9,999	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Type 2	514	450	417	169	113	131	202	13,82	10,27	8,69	1,58	.77	1.18	1.60	18.9	28.8	22.8	13.0	7.4	9.1
250-499	7	3	3	1	0	0	2	1,71	1,28	1,28	.57	.00	.00	.43	57.1	3.0	14.3	5.0	14.3	14.3
500-749	59	30	44	18	6	7	13	5,47	6,34	6,34	3,05	.12	.11	.61	32.3	16.9	22.0	6.8	5.1	16.9
750-999	113	60	95	37	23	21	36	7,98	8,57	8,57	7,03	.12	.43	.69	23.0	25.7	17.7	11.5	10.6	11.5
1,000-1,249	101	49	87	34	11	16	39	10,70	10,67	10,67	8,67	.44	.48	1.25	20.8	25.7	25.7	11.9	5.9	10.0
1,250-1,499	77	36	70	25	14	24	36	13,91	14,86	14,86	11,83	.44	1.26	2.15	15.6	31.1	18.2	16.9	10.4	7.8
1,500-1,749	46	27	45	17	15	17	20	21,15	13,82	11,97	1,85	1.83	2.15	2.80	16.2	32.7	26.1	17.4	4.3	4.3
1,750-1,999	39	18	36	14	13	15	19	29,07	21,85	19,83	1,88	1.46	2.18	2.69	12.8	35.9	28.2	15.4	5.1	2.6
2,000-2,499	39	41	39	15	14	15	19	29,07	21,85	19,83	1,88	1.46	2.18	2.69	12.8	35.9	28.2	15.4	5.1	2.6
2,500-2,999	5	5	5	1	2	1	3	37,00	27,80	27,80	.79	2.32	3.05	2.95	5.0	63.2	10.5	10.5	5.3	10.5
3,000-3,499	5	5	5	1	2	1	3	37,00	27,80	27,80	.79	2.32	3.05	2.95	5.0	63.2	10.5	10.5	5.3	10.5
3,500-3,999	5	5	5	1	2	1	3	37,00	27,80	27,80	.79	2.32	3.05	2.95	5.0	63.2	10.5	10.5	5.3	10.5
4,000-4,999	2	2	2	0	1	0	1	21,50	7,80	7,80	7,00	12.50	7.00	3.20	5.0	100.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
5,000-9,999	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Type 3	406	285	323	194	87	111	147	13,58	9,74	7,12	2,62	.73	1.10	2.01	20.4	33.8	19.2	15.0	6.9	4.7
250-499	10	5	4	3	0	1	2	2,00	1,50	90	.60	.00	.00	.50	60.0	5.0	50.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
500-749	37	28	19	15	5	6	12	3,62	2,48	1,78	.70	.19	.11	.84	48.7	24.3	10.8	5.4	5.4	5.4
750-999	80	46	66	29	6	12	22	6,81	5,64	4,69	1,15	.19	.25	1.11	25.0	25.0	18.8	6.2	5.4	5.4
1,000-1,249	86	60	70	31	11	16	27	10,60	8,51	7,55	3,69	.11	.60	1.26	28.0	33.9	15.1	8.1	8.1	5.8
1,250-1,499	72	63	68	24	17	25	27	16,28	12,35	8,38	3,97	.11	.60	1.26	28.0	33.9	15.1	8.1	8.1	5.8
1,500-1,749	38	38	36	24	17	11	18	26,38	13,31	11,59	3,71	.13	.47	2.87	5.3	46.3	27.7	25.0	13.1	4.2
1,750-1,999	32	31	29	18	16	13	11	18,88	13,63	9,79	3,31	.13	.47	2.87	5.3	46.3	27.7	25.0	13.1	4.2
2,000-2,499	22	24	22	14	16	13	11	24,84	10,77	12,19	4,58	.13	.47	2.87	5.3	46.3	27.7	25.0	13.1	4.2
2,500-2,999	12	11	11	8	5	5	8	27,25	16,75	13,67	3,08	.13	.47	2.87	5.3	46.3	27.7	25.0	13.1	4.2
3,000-3,499	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	36,33	15,67	11,89	3,78	.13	.47	2.87	5.3	46.3	27.7	25.0	13.1	4.2
3,500-3,999	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	36,33	15,67	11,89	3,78	.13	.47	2.87	5.3	46.3	27.7	25.0	13.1	4.2
4,000-4,999	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	36,33	15,67	11,89	3,78	.13	.47	2.87	5.3	46.3	27.7	25.0	13.1	4.2
5,000-9,999	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	714,00	711,00	76,00	7,50	.00	.00	7.00	73.00	5.0	50.0	5.0	5.0	5.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Type 6	244	232	208	181	143	153	46	52	84	11.85	9.12	5.18	3.94	0.52	0.75	1.46	25.8	27.1	20.1	13.5	4.9	8.6
250-499	1	28	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.1.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.1.00	7.00	7.00	£100.0	£0	£5.0	£0	£0	
500-749	30	28	21	17	15	11	1	2	6	2.57	2.27	1.74	.53	(9)	.07	.23	43.4	20.0	13.3	13.3	£0	
750-999	44	43	34	31	25	26	1	10	13	3.39	4.34	3.04	2.84	.02	.36	.67	29.6	20.5	22.7	13.6	£0	
1,000-1,249	52	49	44	35	24	31	9	5	18	8.27	6.02	3.04	3.58	.29	.19	1.17	32.7	15.4	22.7	13.6	£0	
1,250-1,499	53	49	48	43	32	37	12	13	19	13.04	10.40	6.06	4.34	.47	.55	1.62	18.9	30.2	24.5	15.4	£0	
1,500-1,749	18	17	16	15	11	11	3	5	7	12.61	9.50	6.50	3.00	.22	.78	2.11	16.7	44.4	16.7	15.1	£0	
1,750-1,999	14	13	14	11	11	12	4	5	6	22.28	13.67	5.87	6.83	.86	1.86	4.05	£0	£57.2	£0	£14.3	£0	
2,000-2,499	15	15	14	11	9	10	4	5	6	17.40	12.67	5.87	6.83	.87	2.33	1.53	26.7	£33.3	£20.0	£13.3	£0	
2,500-2,999	8	8	8	7	6	4	4	4	6	47.75	38.13	29.38	8.75	3.75	2.12	3.75	£12.5	£25.0	£25.0	£12.5	£0	
3,000-3,999	7	7	6	6	4	5	3	3	2	28.00	15.86	8.58	7.28	3.57	5.00	3.57	£14.3	£42.8	£28.6	£14.3	£0	
4,000-4,999	2	2	2	2	2	1	0	0	0	739.00	739.00	734.00	75.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	£0	£50.0	£0	£0	£0	
5,000-9,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0													
Type 7	119	116	98	86	63	71	18	33	37	14.90	11.00	6.41	4.68	.63	1.46	1.72	27.8	16.8	19.3	13.4	12.6	10.1
250-499	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	£100.0	£0	£0	£0	£0	
500-749	9	9	7	7	3	6	0	1	0	5.22	5.00	1.78	3.22	.00	.22	.00	£22.3	£11.1	£0	£0	£0	
750-999	20	20	13	11	6	11	2	2	2	7.75	6.55	2.85	3.70	.25	.25	.70	£45.0	£0	£15.0	£10.0	£15.0	
1,000-1,249	23	22	21	18	13	14	2	9	9	10.30	7.17	4.56	2.61	.22	1.48	1.43	£21.8	£17.4	£34.8	£8.7	£4.3	
1,250-1,499	25	24	19	15	11	12	5	3	8	9.48	7.20	2.60	4.60	.80	.32	1.16	£40.0	£20.0	£8.0	£8.0	£8.0	
1,500-1,749	18	17	16	15	11	12	3	5	7	9.78	7.78	3.89	3.89	.44	.44	1.12	£16.7	£27.8	£11.1	£22.2	£11.1	
1,750-1,999	7	7	6	6	5	5	2	3	4	25.71	20.86	13.15	7.71	.57	2.00	2.28	£14.3	£28.5	£14.3	£14.3	£14.3	
2,000-2,499	4	4	4	4	4	4	1	5	3	31.71	24.57	12.29	12.28	.43	3.00	3.71	£14.3	£28.5	£14.3	£14.3	£14.3	
2,500-2,999	4	4	4	4	4	4	1	4	2	65.50	35.00	22.75	12.25	.50	15.00	15.00	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	
3,000-3,999	3	3	3	2	2	2	1	1	0	19.00	11.67	8.67	3.00	5.33	.00	2.00	£33.4	£0	£0	£0	£0	
4,000-4,999	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	762.00	7128.00	7128.00	711.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	£0	£0	£100.0	£0	£0	
5,000-9,999	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	738.00	738.00	727.00	711.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	

¹ See table 18, footnote 1.

² Includes admissions to ball games, boxing matches, tennis tournaments, and other sports of a similar nature.

³ Includes admissions to circuses, fairs, dances, amusement parks, and other paid admissions not elsewhere classified.

⁴ Based on the number of families in each class (column 2), regardless of whether they had any expenditures for admissions.

⁵ Percentage distribution based on fewer than 30 cases.

⁶ Members of the family for fewer than 27 weeks. See Glossary, Year-equivalent Person.

⁷ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

⁸ \$0.0050 or less.

Family-type groups:

Type 1	808	497	283	19	6	24	117	87	281	160	11	11.51	3.18	2.44	0.08	0.04	0.09	0.70	0.77	3.80	2.44	0.41
250-499	44	12	3	0	0	0	1	0	9	3	0	1.82	.27	.23	.00	.00	.00	.02	.00	1.21	.32	.00
500-749	149	74	36	0	0	5	8	17	42	17	0	4.79	2.34	1.93	.00	.00	.05	.20	.46	1.15	.59	.00
750-999	161	84	42	0	1	2	16	13	27	19	1	6.17	3.18	2.71	.04	.01	.07	.12	.38	1.64	.71	.02
1,000-1,249	137	89	43	4	1	6	21	17	47	24	3	8.26	3.40	2.21	.17	.05	.13	.39	.62	2.42	1.47	.03
1,250-1,499	100	73	37	4	1	5	23	14	37	26	3	12.99	3.41	2.21	.17	.05	.14	.62	1.16	3.52	3.36	.57
1,500-1,749	63	43	19	1	1	3	10	3	33	15	3	13.65	2.61	3.56	.03	.08	.16	.49	1.14	5.38	2.82	.05
1,750-1,999	49	41	21	2	1	3	14	8	28	16	3	28.75	4.65	1.53	.20	.04	.47	1.13	11.27	3.80	5.28	.13
2,000-2,499	60	42	18	2	2	1	13	8	28	18	0	21.88	2.65	1.92	.20	.18	.00	1.12	2.10	8.55	6.80	.00
2,500-2,999	25	23	10	3	1	0	9	3	19	11	0	35.28	10.44	9.76	.24	.00	.40	3.32	1.12	10.96	8.80	.00
3,000-3,999	11	9	3	1	0	0	2	3	5	5	0	26.73	7.55	6.54	.45	.00	.00	.36	4.37	8.00	6.40	.00
4,000-4,999	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	4	0	26.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	17.60	8.40	.00
5,000-9,999	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	2	0	48.50	2.50	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	6.50	10.75	28.75	.00
Type 2	514	431	181	54	25	287	166	58	184	120	18	19.18	5.26	4.25	.40	1.71	4.27	1.04	.77	2.79	2.55	.39
250-499	7	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.57	2.57	2.14	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
500-749	59	42	15	1	1	29	9	3	13	2	0	4.68	1.43	.85	.00	.17	1.98	.12	.05	.76	.17	.00
750-999	113	89	38	4	1	57	24	11	26	10	2	9.16	5.11	4.24	.01	.11	2.19	.45	.25	.68	.27	.00
1,000-1,249	101	85	35	12	8	56	28	10	32	23	1	15.60	6.41	5.50	.27	.90	3.53	.71	.48	1.59	1.69	.02
1,250-1,499	77	71	29	6	6	48	28	10	34	19	6	17.45	3.86	2.87	.14	2.14	4.72	1.00	.71	2.39	2.06	.43
1,500-1,749	46	41	19	10	2	28	20	7	19	15	4	24.70	4.31	3.20	.85	1.61	4.78	1.28	1.76	3.74	5.11	1.26
1,750-1,999	39	36	18	4	4	27	16	4	17	14	3	33.80	9.24	4.02	.92	11.49	7.41	1.59	.82	4.33	5.54	.00
2,000-2,499	41	36	11	6	1	22	18	9	22	19	3	37.20	5.10	8.36	1.41	.73	5.24	1.44	3.32	6.18	4.46	.00
2,500-2,999	19	17	8	6	1	12	15	3	12	11	1	36.89	5.58	3.53	1.05	.16	8.10	4.32	.26	8.37	8.89	.16
3,000-3,999	5	5	3	2	0	3	2	1	4	3	0	93.60	23.60	23.00	1.20	9.00	22.00	5.80	.00	31.00	13.00	.00
4,000-4,999	5	5	2	3	1	3	4	0	3	3	1	52.60	9.40	17.50	1.20	9.00	8.20	5.80	.00	10.00	4.40	.00
5,000-9,999	2	2	1	0	0	2	2	0	2	1	0	102.50	17.50	17.50	7.00	7.00	39.50	17.00	7.00	3.50	25.00	.00
Type 3	406	351	133	41	30	263	119	52	140	99	11	24.38	5.18	4.43	.37	5.63	5.41	1.11	.71	2.12	2.82	1.03
250-499	10	6	1	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	2.20	.40	.00	.00	.00	1.70	.10	.00	.00	.00	.00
500-749	37	30	6	2	2	22	3	0	9	1	0	6.46	1.22	1.05	.08	.24	2.60	.16	.05	1.08	.03	.00
750-999	80	62	21	3	3	54	17	8	13	11	2	11.90	5.00	4.45	.05	.84	4.10	.32	.32	1.54	.48	.25
1,000-1,249	86	75	35	6	8	58	23	10	26	16	3	14.68	3.75	5.02	.13	1.44	4.47	.57	.34	1.14	1.72	.35
1,250-1,499	72	66	28	6	2	46	17	6	19	13	1	17.64	6.70	5.94	.19	4.47	4.78	.60	.94	1.94	1.18	.16
1,500-1,749	38	34	12	4	5	23	16	4	12	12	0	22.84	1.94	4.36	.32	3.16	5.05	1.25	.25	3.50	2.37	.10
1,750-1,999	32	30	9	4	4	23	12	6	19	13	1	22.84	1.94	4.36	.31	4.62	7.88	1.25	.25	5.97	3.50	.00
2,000-2,499	26	25	13	8	2	15	14	6	15	14	3	50.12	14.69	12.54	1.62	.85	4.46	1.88	.08	7.53	13.50	.00
2,500-2,999	12	10	3	3	1	8	5	1	7	7	0	70.25	1.42	.00	2.25	19.17	25.42	1.08	.08	5.77	13.50	.00
3,000-3,999	9	9	4	3	2	5	7	4	8	5	0	135.00	2.33	.00	1.22	96.34	11.00	6.67	6.11	1.33	35.00	.00
4,000-4,999	3	3	1	1	1	3	3	2	3	3	0	385.33	1.33	.00	3.33	300.00	11.33	38.34	10.67	5.33	15.00	.00
5,000-9,999	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	59.00	7.00	.00	7.00	7.00	30.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	15.00	.00

See footnotes at end of table.

Type 6.	244	205	88	21	18	174	54	33	79	39	7	20.27	4.82	3.90	0.24	1.88	6.43	0.73	0.42	2.30	2.11	1.34
250-499	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	
500-749	30	20	7	0	0	15	3	3	4	4	1	6.40	3.70	3.33	.00	.00	1.73	.07	.09	.50	.17	
750-999	44	35	12	1	1	31	7	5	14	2	1	6.32	3.41	3.93	.02	.34	3.71	.09	.20	.50	.17	
1,000-1,249	52	44	18	1	0	33	6	5	14	3	2	23.58	4.65	3.90	.00	.00	4.43	.07	.02	.23	.50	
1,250-1,499	53	49	26	8	3	44	15	11	19	8	2	23.60	5.19	4.00	.00	.00	4.91	.21	.12	1.81	.23	
1,500-1,749	18	16	4	3	2	15	9	2	7	4	0	28.11	4.45	2.67	.44	4.56	11.78	.70	.77	2.17	2.34	
1,750-1,999	14	12	7	4	4	10	1	3	8	5	0	28.14	5.21	3.57	1.07	7.08	2.94	.11	1.89	1.94	.00	
2,000-2,499	15	13	6	2	4	11	6	3	11	7	0	41.07	10.00	9.33	.60	4.27	12.20	.14	.64	4.36	.00	
2,500-2,999	8	8	5	3	0	7	6	4	6	3	1	55.88	9.00	6.12	.83	.00	13.22	.33	3.33	5.54	.00	
3,000-3,999	7	6	2	0	1	6	1	1	5	4	1	62.28	7.25	7.14	.00	10.71	21.15	.71	7.71	6.71	.00	
4,000-4,999	2	2	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	2	0	86.50	7.00	7.00	.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	.00	
5,000-9,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	
Type 7.	119	93	33	14	10	69	24	13	32	14	3	12.92	2.52	1.86	.32	.97	3.87	.67	.58	1.84	.58	
250-499	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	
500-749	9	6	1	1	1	6	0	0	2	0	0	3.41	.33	.00	.22	.22	2.11	.00	.00	.00	.00	
750-999	20	16	4	1	1	12	2	2	3	0	0	8.52	.30	.00	(6)	.15	2.05	.30	.10	.60	.45	
1,000-1,249	23	18	3	2	3	13	4	1	9	5	0	14.52	1.17	4.56	.88	1.22	3.66	.17	.04	1.26	.00	
1,250-1,499	25	21	10	4	2	16	6	1	1	1	1	14.52	3.17	1.61	.06	.56	3.00	.82	.08	1.22	.60	
1,500-1,749	18	12	8	1	1	9	4	3	3	1	0	13.86	5.43	5.14	.86	.09	4.58	.43	.71	1.44	.00	
1,750-1,999	7	6	3	2	0	4	2	2	1	1	0	18.28	1.43	.00	(6)	.13	3.93	1.25	6.00	4.29	.28	
2,000-2,499	7	6	3	2	0	5	1	2	5	2	0	25.00	7.00	.00	.67	.33	4.25	1.67	3.33	8.00	.00	
2,500-2,999	4	3	0	1	1	3	2	2	1	0	1	38.00	7.33	7.00	.00	.70	7.00	1.00	7.00	7.00	.00	
3,000-3,999	3	3	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	7.00	7.00	7.00	.00	.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	.00	
4,000-4,999	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.00	7.00	7.00	.00	.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	.00	
5,000-9,999	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	7.00	7.00	7.00	.00	.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	.00	

1 See table 18, footnote 1.

2 Excludes automobile radios, which are included as automobile expenditures. See table 29 for number of families owning radios, number having expenditures for radio purchase and maintenance, and average expenditures for purchase based on families purchasing.

3 Includes bridge prizes and other favors. Excludes expenditures for guests' tickets to plays and movies and for food bought for guests, whether eaten in the home or in a restaurant.

4 Includes expenditures for vocations and hobbies not elsewhere classified, gambling losses, and "spending money" given to members of the family and not elsewhere classified.

5 Averages are based on the number of families in each class (column 2), regardless of whether they had any expenditures for recreation.

6 \$0.0050 or less.

7 Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 32.—GAMES AND SPORTS: *Number of families having expenditures for equipment and supplies for specified games and sports, and average amounts spent, by occupation and by family type and income, Middle Atlantic and North Central village analysis unit, 1935-36*

[White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Occupational group, family type, and income class (dol- lars)	Families having expenditures for games and sports										Average expenditures for games and sports											
	Any ²	Hunt- ing	Fish- ing	Skat- ing, sled- ding, ski- ing	Cards, Bic- y- cling	Golf	Bill- iards, bowl- ing	Base- ball	Ten- nis	Other ³	All	Hunt- ing	Fish- ing	Skat- ing, sled- ding, ski- ing	Cards, Bic- y- cling	Golf	Bill- iards, bowl- ing	Base- ball	Ten- nis	Camp- ing, trap- ping, riding, other		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
Occupational groups: Wage-earner	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	
250-499	14	8	8	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	11	05	04	02	00	00	00	00	00	
500-749	88	61	48	7	7	1	0	1	2	0	3	93	54	21	09	03	02	00	01	00	01	
750-999	167	113	76	16	14	9	0	6	7	0	4	1 74	79	30	09	03	32	00	00	04	00	
1,000-1,249	191	126	94	34	17	7	2	11	6	0	3	2 54	1 15	47	25	07	23	03	17	04	00	
1,250-1,499	118	78	59	23	22	10	2	7	8	0	1	3 11	1 26	68	19	09	37	02	27	08	00	
1,500-1,749	76	53	29	15	9	8	2	2	0	4	0	5 45	2 43	50	36	12	94	00	19	00	00	
1,750-1,999	46	34	25	6	2	4	3	3	3	1	1	6 74	2 77	78	22	01	1 32	22	1 07	11	03	
2,000-2,499	35	18	17	5	3	1	2	3	3	0	1	5 97	2 28	41	08	05	05	76	44	07	10	
2,500-2,999	11	5	6	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	7 65	2 25	70	00	25	25	80	00	00	05	
3,000-3,999	4	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	12 20	11 15	40	00	05	00	00	00	00	00	
Clerical, busi- ness, and pro- fessional	641	341	311	115	87	55	86	54	37	32	25	5 63	1 50	95	27	20	74	97	45	08	11	36
500-749	31	19	12	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	2	58	29	13	00	01	00	00	00	06	00	09
750-999	56	34	26	8	6	1	1	2	5	1	1	1 07	45	28	13	00	02	03	07	06	01	02
1,000-1,249	86	53	40	16	15	7	2	9	3	2	4	3 04	1 06	30	17	05	90	04	35	01	01	15
1,250-1,499	93	50	42	15	20	3	9	11	4	4	4	3 36	1 10	71	13	12	19	37	44	04	05	21
1,500-1,749	70	35	37	17	10	7	6	5	3	3	2	4 12	96	42	16	16	52	46	28	08	07	20
1,750-1,999	82	39	37	12	13	9	14	7	5	3	3	6 53	2 15	81	21	39	1 07	1 42	44	06	08	09
2,000-2,499	63	28	31	13	8	8	12	2	5	2	2	8 16	1 21	54	52	39	1 02	1 45	49	10	19	1 25
2,250-2,499	38	28	20	5	3	4	5	3	1	2	2	5 50	1 61	72	26	12	56	1 53	16	03	21	1 36
2,500-2,999	36	33	34	13	8	10	15	2	3	5	3	13 40	5 29	27	35	32	2 54	2 08	1 24	14	26	1 83
3,000-3,999	47	19	23	9	10	4	13	7	3	5	2	13 40	2 84	1 77	77	1 35	7 8	3 63	1 85	46	23	59
4,000-4,999	12	6	4	6	2	0	2	1	0	1	0	21 07	2 81	9 20	1 14	1 33	4 19	6 10	1 19	05	52	2 14
5,000-9,999	7	2	5	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	21 70	2 50	4 70	1 40	1 20	0 00	9 00	0 00	2 10	1 80	1 80

Family-type groups: Type 1	269	157	151	1	34	3	22	24	4	5	6	3.12	1.45	0.63	(3)	0.06	0.01	0.32	0.35	0.02	0.03	0.22
250-499	9	4	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.16	.10	.04	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.02
500-749	40	24	28	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	.57	.48	.21	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.01
750-999	58	29	28	1	3	1	0	3	3	0	0	1.22	1.03	.34	.25	.02	.07	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
1,000-1,249	38	31	25	0	3	1	1	5	1	1	1	2.80	1.86	.52	.40	.18	.08	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
1,250-1,499	40	17	23	0	9	1	1	5	1	1	0	4.28	1.76	.85	.20	.13	.08	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
1,500-1,749	27	19	17	0	4	1	3	5	0	0	2	3.06	2.28	.40	.10	.05	.01	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
1,750-1,999	20	14	10	0	3	0	2	3	0	1	0	6.54	4.00	.72	.18	.20	.23	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
2,000-2,499	16	7	9	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	8.77	4.00	.85	.03	.20	1.85	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
2,500-2,999	13	6	9	0	0	0	4	1	0	1	0	9.15	2.64	.81	.44	.15	1.21	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
3,000-3,999	4	3	3	0	1	0	6	1	0	0	1	8.53	1.24	1.80	.26	.05	1.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
4,000-4,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	29.30	8.80	4.20	1.40	.80	15.60	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
5,000-9,999	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	17.60	6.20	.12	6.00	6.00	2.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
												.24.00	6.00	6.10.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
Type 2	286	181	126	50	35	19	19	16	8	9	4.93	1.77	.76	.76	.25	.14	.68	.55	.24	.01	.03	.47
250-499	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.57	.14	.00	.43	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
500-749	23	16	9	2	0	4	0	3	0	0	1	1.22	.48	.12	.25	.00	.07	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
750-999	58	42	26	0	4	4	0	2	4	0	2	2.80	1.03	.34	.16	.02	.70	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
1,000-1,249	34	22	21	3	7	2	1	6	3	0	2	4.28	1.86	.52	.20	.13	.08	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
1,250-1,499	35	23	15	8	4	3	2	5	3	0	0	3.06	2.28	.40	.10	.05	.01	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
1,500-1,749	26	12	10	3	5	3	4	2	1	2	2	6.54	4.00	.72	.18	.20	1.21	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
1,750-1,999	23	16	14	6	3	5	2	2	0	1	1	8.77	4.00	.85	.03	.20	1.85	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
2,000-2,499	11	6	8	3	2	1	4	2	0	1	0	9.15	2.64	.81	.44	.15	1.21	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
2,500-2,999	5	3	3	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	1	8.53	1.24	1.80	.26	.05	1.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
3,000-3,999	4	1	1	0	2	1	2	1	0	0	1	29.30	8.80	4.20	1.40	.80	15.60	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
4,000-4,999	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	17.60	6.20	.12	6.00	6.00	2.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
5,000-9,999	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	.24.00	6.00	6.10.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
Type 3	226	142	107	51	22	22	17	16	11	6	4.89	1.17	.56	.56	.11	.13	.39	.47	.53	.07	.11	.22
250-499	2	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	.60	.20	.20	.00	.20	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
500-749	14	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.81	.41	.21	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
750-999	46	33	17	6	1	3	0	0	0	0	2	1.99	1.01	.52	.20	.03	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
1,000-1,249	46	28	27	11	8	1	2	3	3	0	2	2.52	.75	.41	.15	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
1,250-1,499	38	24	19	11	8	4	2	3	4	1	1	4.30	1.72	.84	.30	.17	.11	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
1,500-1,749	29	16	12	10	4	5	4	3	1	1	1	6.47	1.69	.47	.13	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
1,750-1,999	19	10	9	5	3	5	2	4	0	0	2	8.31	1.47	.34	.28	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
2,000-2,499	18	11	9	4	2	4	3	4	0	1	2	14.92	1.92	.42	1.00	.19	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
2,500-2,999	5	4	3	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	10.17	1.17	.50	.17	.50	1.83	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
3,000-3,999	6	2	4	2	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	7.89	.56	.56	.13	.56	1.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
4,000-4,999	3	3	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	56.33	2.67	1.00	.47	1.00	17.33	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
5,000-9,999	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	6.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 32.—GAMES AND SPORTS: *Number of families having expenditures for equipment and supplies for specified games and sports, and average amounts spent, by occupation and income and by family type and income, Middle Atlantic and North Central village analysis unit, 1935-36*—Continued

(White nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born)

Occupational group, family type, and income class (dol- lars)	Families having expenditures for games and sports											Average expenditures for games and sports										
	Any ²	Hunt- ing	Fish- ing	Skat- ing, sled- ding, ski- ing	Cards, chess	Bicy- cling	Golf	Bill- iards, bowl- ing	Base- ball	Ten- nis	Other ³	All	Hunt- ing	Fish- ing	Skat- ing, sled- ding, ski- ing	Cards, chess	Bicy- cling	Golf	Bill- iards, bowl- ing	Base- ball	Ten- nis	Camp- ing, trap- ping, riding, other
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
250-499	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.11	.11	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
500-749	18	12	12	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	.61	.40	.14	.02	(9)	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
750-999	30	15	16	1	2	1	0	1	1	1	0	3.82	1.36	.27	.03	.01	.24	.00	(3)	.02	.02	.02
1,000-1,249	52	32	24	4	6	3	1	3	3	1	0	2.35	1.94	.32	.04	.00	.63	.09	.32	.12	.02	.12
1,250-1,499	38	30	22	4	4	1	0	4	1	0	0	2.35	1.94	.32	.04	.00	.63	.09	.32	.12	.02	.12
1,500-1,749	18	9	9	4	3	1	2	0	1	0	0	2.34	1.94	.32	.04	.00	.63	.09	.32	.12	.02	.12
1,750-1,999	30	17	19	4	3	1	6	3	1	0	0	4.33	1.58	.67	.13	.03	.17	2.03	.98	.05	.04	.04
2,000-2,499	45	24	25	3	3	3	3	2	4	1	0	6.54	2.52	.30	.12	.03	.64	.48	.34	.10	.04	.54
2,500-2,999	17	10	9	1	3	1	3	0	2	1	1	14.26	6.65	1.70	.48	.23	.73	.00	.33	.03	.43	.42
3,000-3,999	20	7	7	2	3	2	6	3	1	3	0	48.20	8.00	36.00	.60	.60	1.01	4.31	3.92	.04	.43	.04
4,000-4,999	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	85.00	15.00	10.00	4.00	.60	6.00	50.00	6.00	6.00	1.20	.00
5,000-9,999	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	85.00	15.00	10.00	4.00	.60	6.00	50.00	6.00	6.00	1.20	.00
Type 5	155	96	75	38	22	18	6	7	9	7	6	4.98	1.44	.84	.42	.29	.84	.40	.13	.16	.10	.36
250-499	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
500-749	6	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.06	.82	.18	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.06
750-999	14	12	4	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2.60	.49	.12	.10	.13	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.06
1,000-1,249	33	20	19	8	1	2	0	1	0	0	2	9.92	.51	.26	.05	.55	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.14
1,250-1,499	38	20	18	8	1	2	0	1	0	0	2	2.49	.61	.37	.26	.02	.07	.00	.00	.00	.00	.14
1,500-1,749	20	13	8	5	4	2	0	1	0	1	0	2.53	.74	.37	.69	.05	.42	.00	.13	.00	.13	.00
1,750-1,999	22	15	13	7	4	2	2	3	2	1	2	12.41	5.26	2.38	.65	.47	2.14	.24	.59	.26	.09	.33
2,000-2,499	16	6	7	3	5	2	1	2	2	0	0	6.00	1.09	.56	.39	1.84	.39	.00	.22	.17	.56	.78
2,500-2,999	14	9	8	4	5	1	2	1	1	1	1	19.76	4.29	3.18	.47	.06	6.87	2.94	.00	.18	.00	1.77
3,000-3,999	11	4	6	4	5	1	2	1	1	1	1	11.25	.92	2.23	1.50	1.33	.02	.25	.25	.00	.25	.83
4,000-4,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	640.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	640.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	.00
5,000-9,999	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	640.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	640.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	.00

Type 6.

Type 6.	125	75	51	45	19	13	8	6	10	3	7	4.19	1.21	.37	.51	.09	.90	.54	.23	.08	.03	.22
250-499	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	
500-749	15	11	7	4	3	1	1	0	0	0	1	1.60	.90	.30	.24	.03	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	
750-999	18	12	8	5	3	1	1	0	0	0	1	1.98	.94	.43	.30	.07	.07	.11	.04	.09	.13	
1,000-1,249	26	17	10	9	3	2	1	2	0	0	0	2.52	1.00	.48	.41	.12	.08	.00	.40	.00	0.00	
1,250-1,499	32	20	12	12	10	3	1	1	2	0	1	3.58	1.32	.22	.43	.23	1.26	.02	.00	.06	0.00	
1,500-1,749	10	3	4	4	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	5.22	.33	.28	.50	.22	1.17	1.91	.72	.00	0.04	
1,750-1,999	7	4	3	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	3.00	1.15	.07	.36	.00	.00	.71	.00	.14	0.06	
2,000-2,499	7	3	3	2	0	2	3	0	2	0	1	23.87	.60	.40	1.60	.00	.80	2.00	.00	.40	0.57	
2,500-2,999	5	2	2	4	0	3	2	1	1	2	1	77.00	7.00	.25	1.38	.00	10.88	3.75	.62	.50	2.07	
3,000-3,999	3	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	6.86	1.14	.14	1.29	.00	3.86	.00	.00	.50	1.00	
4,000-4,999	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	629.00	5.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	10.00	6.00	6.00	1.43	
5,000-9,999	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	
Type 7.	58	30	19	11	7	5	4	2	2	2	0	2.85	.82	.27	.28	.02	.60	.50	.17	.02	.15	.02
250-499	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	
500-749	3	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	.56	.49	(5)	.00	.07	.00	.00	.00	.00	6.00	
750-999	7	4	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1.10	.87	.10	.00	.03	.00	.00	.00	.00	6.00	
1,000-1,249	15	9	5	5	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1.57	.61	.22	.64	.01	.00	.00	.00	.10	6.00	
1,250-1,499	11	4	3	2	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	2.28	.38	.04	.24	.02	1.32	.20	.00	.00	6.00	
1,500-1,749	7	5	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1.83	1.11	.06	.06	.00	.44	.00	.00	.16	6.00	
1,750-1,999	4	3	3	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	5.00	.57	.43	.00	.00	3.86	.00	.00	.00	6.00	
2,000-2,499	5	2	1	2	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	9.43	.71	.28	1.14	.00	.43	4.29	.00	.00	6.00	
2,500-2,999	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.00	1.50	.50	1.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	6.00	
3,000-3,999	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.33	1.66	.00	.00	.67	.00	.00	.00	.00	6.00	
4,000-4,999	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	625.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	25.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	
5,000-9,999	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	641.00	10.00	16.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	

1 See table 18, footnote 1.

2 Includes expenditures for equipment, supplies, licenses, and fees for participation in games and sports. For Pennsylvania Ohio farms, see table 29 for number of families having any expenditures for games and sports and for average expenditures.

3 Does not include expenditures for camping, trapping, hiking, riding, or boating which were reported by very few families.

Expenditures for any other games and sports not classified elsewhere are included.

4 Averages are based on the number of families in each class (table 31, column 2), regardless of whether they had any expenditures for games and sports.

5 \$8,000 or less.

6 Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

TABLE 33.—TOBACCO: *Number of families having expenditures for cigars, cigarettes, chewing and smoking tobacco, snuff, and smokers' supplies, average amounts reported, and average number of packages of cigarettes and number of cigars purchased weekly, by income, 30 analysis units in 23 States,¹ 1935-36*

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Families	Families having expenditures for—					Average ³ expenditures for—					Average ⁴ weekly purchases per family purchasing	
		Any items	Cigarettes	Cigars	Tobacco, snuff	Smokers' supplies ²	All items	Cigarettes	Cigars	Tobacco, snuff	Smokers' supplies ²	Packages of cigarettes	Cigars
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
SMALL CITIES													
<i>North Central</i>													
All incomes	No. 3, 118	No. 2, 450	No. 1, 509	No. 423	No. 1, 177	No. 233	Dol. 26.46	Dol. 17.91	Dol. 3.27	Dol. 5.09	Dol. 0.19	No. 5.37	No. 9.69
250-499	61	43	7	0	40	2	9.48	3.15	.00	6.28	.05	4.00	-----
500-749	229	177	71	8	128	10	13.73	6.69	.24	6.78	.02	3.46	2.86
750-999	408	342	165	21	221	40	19.32	11.36	.47	7.31	.18	4.19	4.50
1,000-1,249	467	373	214	57	201	37	22.01	14.49	1.78	5.56	.18	4.66	6.91
1,250-1,499	425	334	212	47	160	31	24.64	17.12	1.62	5.72	.18	4.76	6.65
1,500-1,749	343	273	181	56	112	23	27.17	19.48	3.06	4.34	.29	5.48	9.24
1,750-1,999	282	231	164	50	89	22	31.81	22.94	3.86	4.72	.29	5.65	9.04
2,000-2,249	215	168	116	35	65	16	31.72	23.73	4.02	3.86	.11	6.54	10.19
2,250-2,499	163	120	89	26	33	12	33.23	24.34	5.32	3.36	.21	6.26	12.08
2,500-2,999	198	153	109	49	57	17	36.62	23.76	9.09	3.61	.16	5.93	13.98
3,000-3,999	201	148	118	38	51	19	36.14	26.67	5.43	3.79	.25	6.64	10.58
4,000-4,999	64	45	35	16	9	2	38.98	25.89	11.17	1.75	.17	6.91	13.27
5,000-9,999	62	43	28	20	11	2	41.85	24.15	15.37	2.14	.19	7.82	15.84
<i>Plains and Mountain</i>													
All incomes	1, 311	803	571	144	296	65	20.83	16.00	2.30	2.41	.12	5.50	8.45
250-499	16	10	2	0	8	1	8.12	4.56	.00	3.56	(⁵)	⁶ 4.50	-----
500-749	73	43	17	4	29	0	9.69	4.75	1.23	3.71	.00	3.12	10.00
750-999	122	71	41	8	37	9	13.48	9.62	.80	2.88	.18	4.12	6.00
1,000-1,249	171	110	78	7	41	9	18.77	15.51	.67	2.52	.07	4.75	8.29
1,250-1,499	164	99	71	13	36	8	17.85	13.59	1.46	2.59	.21	4.34	8.15
1,500-1,749	181	105	78	17	37	7	20.96	17.63	.99	2.27	.07	6.92	4.80
1,750-1,999	155	102	80	20	26	6	22.20	18.55	2.10	1.48	.07	5.63	7.21
2,000-2,249	116	75	62	23	27	11	29.32	22.40	4.53	2.28	.11	6.19	7.55
2,250-2,499	82	57	37	16	19	7	25.80	17.72	5.18	2.72	.18	5.83	10.94
2,500-2,999	110	73	59	22	21	4	32.72	22.77	6.94	2.74	.27	6.39	12.95
3,000-3,999	90	42	34	9	7	2	19.01	15.71	1.87	1.40	.03	6.09	7.62
4,000-4,999	31	16	12	5	8	1	20.44	15.16	3.03	2.06	.19	5.17	5.40
<i>Pacific</i>													
All incomes	1, 500	1, 084	835	170	394	197	28.00	22.43	2.82	2.48	.27	6.04	8.01
250-499	12	5	3	1	4	1	7.25	4.34	.25	2.58	.08	2.67	⁶ 1.00
500-749	63	41	22	2	23	11	10.65	7.90	.05	2.54	.16	3.67	(⁷)
750-999	115	81	54	5	38	16	20.32	16.41	.56	3.10	.25	5.40	7.33
1,000-1,249	191	148	114	19	58	21	24.72	19.90	2.08	2.53	.21	5.69	7.94
1,250-1,499	181	126	99	19	51	26	24.82	21.27	.54	2.74	.27	5.81	1.88
1,500-1,749	172	126	100	18	44	17	28.88	23.98	2.30	2.47	.13	6.13	5.60
1,750-1,999	174	134	110	20	45	20	29.58	25.69	1.34	2.22	.33	5.98	5.25
2,000-2,249	144	105	91	16	29	16	31.44	27.95	1.77	1.50	.22	6.51	6.87
2,250-2,499	109	80	64	14	28	21	32.54	25.93	3.25	2.98	.38	6.23	10.10
2,500-2,999	142	99	81	18	25	18	31.08	24.73	4.28	1.89	.18	6.38	7.31
3,000-3,999	128	92	65	24	33	20	34.76	23.58	7.40	3.16	.62	6.65	12.04
4,000-4,999	44	28	22	6	7	6	36.59	27.96	5.93	2.45	.25	8.19	12.83
5,000-9,999	25	19	10	8	9	4	41.52	14.16	24.64	2.24	.48	5.00	19.12

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 33.—TOBACCO: Number of families having expenditures for cigars, cigarettes, chewing and smoking tobacco, snuff, and smokers' supplies, average amounts reported, and average number of packages of cigarettes and number of cigars purchased weekly, by income, 30 analysis units in 23 States,¹ 1935-36—Continued
 [Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Families	Families having expenditures for—					Average ³ expenditures for—					Average ⁴ weekly purchases per family purchasing	
		Any items	Cigarettes	Cigars	Tobacco, snuff	Smokers' supplies ²	All items	Cigarettes	Cigars	Tobacco, snuff	Smokers' supplies ²	Packages of cigarettes	Cigars
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
SMALL CITIES—CON.													
<i>Southeast—white families</i>	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	No.	No.
All incomes.....	1, 116	927	646	151	299	37	33.58	26.26	3.54	3.68	0.10	5.87	10.79
250-499.....	33	28	11	0	20	0	13.09	7.03	.00	6.06	.00	3.18	-----
500-749.....	83	74	33	10	40	2	17.77	9.75	1.35	6.66	.01	3.69	5.30
750-999.....	118	95	52	9	46	5	22.55	16.09	.54	5.87	.05	4.79	3.67
1,000-1,249.....	153	123	89	10	47	3	27.61	22.25	1.48	3.86	.02	5.10	17.80
1,250-1,499.....	136	116	90	16	35	7	33.51	28.11	1.43	3.74	.23	5.40	4.87
1,500-1,749.....	132	106	78	18	29	1	34.91	27.35	4.21	3.35	(⁵)	5.81	12.94
1,750-1,999.....	138	120	87	21	37	9	37.95	30.82	3.80	3.26	.07	6.31	12.35
2,000-2,249.....	106	88	73	16	12	4	40.40	35.09	3.77	1.37	.17	6.58	10.88
2,250-2,499.....	67	56	42	13	13	1	43.67	33.21	6.15	3.76	.55	6.74	12.23
2,500-2,999.....	69	52	38	15	10	3	41.16	31.61	7.25	2.26	.04	7.39	10.07
3,000 or over.....	81	69	53	23	10	2	52.30	39.03	11.83	1.42	.02	7.51	15.36
<i>Southeast—Negro families</i>													
All incomes.....	475	401	171	62	248	12	15.19	8.66	1.46	5.04	.03	3.14	6.08
0-249.....	47	33	3	2	29	0	4.72	.74	.08	3.90	.00	1.67	⁶ 1.50
250-499.....	159	138	36	9	105	6	9.49	3.19	.46	5.82	.02	1.83	5.44
500-749.....	108	92	44	20	49	2	15.21	9.02	1.38	4.81	(⁵)	2.95	4.15
750-999.....	91	83	51	19	41	3	21.06	13.32	2.56	5.08	.10	3.10	6.79
1,000-1,249.....	50	39	29	6	21	1	26.56	19.50	1.48	5.54	.04	4.31	5.50
1,250-1,499.....	10	8	5	2	2	0	25.70	20.90	3.10	1.70	.00	5.20	⁶ 12.00
1,500-1,749.....	5	4	1	2	1	0	17.20	11.00	4.20	2.00	.00	⁶ 7.00	⁶ 8.00
1,750-1,999.....	5	4	2	2	0	0	50.80	29.40	21.40	.00	.00	⁶ 8.00	⁶ 20.00
VILLAGES													
<i>New England</i>													
All incomes.....	743	598	414	142	282	74	29.97	21.15	4.02	4.59	.21	5.81	7.88
250-499.....	7	4	0	1	3	0	8.43	.00	.71	7.72	.00	-----	⁶ 2.00
500-749.....	42	34	18	5	23	8	20.19	12.41	1.83	6.33	.62	4.44	3.00
750-999.....	95	84	48	13	51	10	20.36	12.84	1.89	5.50	.13	4.00	4.40
1,000-1,249.....	126	102	76	22	41	13	25.80	19.62	2.51	3.54	.13	4.93	5.55
1,250-1,499.....	120	100	72	19	46	10	32.33	24.93	2.41	4.82	.17	6.36	5.61
1,500-1,749.....	98	76	54	21	37	11	31.83	23.05	3.31	5.05	.42	6.31	5.71
1,750-1,999.....	89	70	53	20	31	9	36.21	26.22	5.07	4.79	.13	6.62	8.63
2,000-2,499.....	109	86	60	27	35	8	34.78	22.88	7.46	4.30	.14	6.28	13.17
2,500-2,999.....	31	22	15	7	8	2	33.68	17.97	12.36	3.16	.19	6.15	15.33
3,000-3,999.....	26	20	18	7	7	3	43.04	33.39	7.23	2.04	.38	7.47	9.83
<i>Middle Atlantic and North Central</i>													
All incomes.....	3, 042	2, 318	1, 354	558	1, 217	277	24.00	15.22	3.37	5.23	.18	4.83	8.59
250-499.....	84	61	15	5	52	5	7.94	2.20	.44	5.23	.07	1.53	8.33
500-749.....	360	273	111	35	187	29	14.72	7.11	1.28	6.20	.13	3.57	6.56
750-999.....	572	456	249	82	275	59	19.28	11.45	1.67	5.94	.22	3.81	7.56
1,000-1,249.....	575	452	264	98	241	59	22.82	14.32	2.42	5.86	.22	4.50	6.64
1,250-1,499.....	461	349	228	78	169	39	24.88	16.55	2.82	5.36	.15	4.70	9.21
1,500-1,749.....	283	214	138	63	92	32	28.86	19.06	5.23	4.34	.23	5.39	9.42
1,750-1,999.....	235	169	120	52	68	20	28.25	20.39	3.55	4.16	.15	5.64	6.39
2,000-2,499.....	253	184	123	69	81	18	30.10	19.87	5.64	4.46	.13	5.56	8.95
2,500-2,999.....	118	86	55	38	28	4	38.08	25.72	8.72	3.58	.06	7.54	13.97
3,000-3,999.....	70	49	34	26	21	11	41.37	27.37	10.66	3.06	.28	7.41	9.75
4,000-4,999.....	21	16	12	6	2	1	44.19	31.33	11.48	1.14	.24	8.36	13.75
5,000-9,999.....	10	9	5	6	1	0	69.40	34.40	33.70	1.30	.00	10.20	20.50

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 33.—TOBACCO: Number of families having expenditures for cigars, cigarettes, chewing and smoking tobacco, snuff, and smokers' supplies, average amounts reported, and average number of packages of cigarettes and number of cigars purchased weekly, by income, 30 analysis units in 23 States,¹ 1935-36—Continued
 [Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family income class (dollars)	Families having expenditures for—						Average ² expenditures for—					Average ⁴ weekly purchases per family purchasing	
	Families	Any items	Cigarettes	Cigars	Tobacco, snuff	Smokers' supplies ²	All items	Cigarettes	Cigars	Tobacco, snuff	Smokers' supplies ²	Packages of cigarettes	Cigars
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
VILLAGES—con.													
<i>Plains and Mountain</i>	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	No.	No.
All incomes.....	1, 103	827	487	130	389	104	24.89	17.55	2.82	4.35	0.17	4.87	9.33
250-499.....	31	26	4	1	24	8	10.13	1.48	.94	7.32	.39	1.25	⁶ 11.00
500-749.....	126	100	27	7	77	12	13.63	5.21	.71	7.58	.13	3.12	5.86
750-999.....	182	138	68	15	92	19	17.04	10.34	.93	5.59	.18	3.30	6.00
1,000-1,249.....	155	112	70	9	53	16	23.32	17.81	1.03	4.32	.16	4.86	6.56
1,250-1,499.....	171	126	82	19	56	16	25.15	17.80	2.32	4.88	.15	4.51	8.61
1,500-1,749.....	131	103	75	18	30	10	31.08	23.84	3.44	3.57	.23	5.27	11.00
1,750-1,999.....	87	60	40	14	15	6	27.67	22.50	3.61	1.48	.08	5.92	11.46
2,000-2,499.....	125	91	69	17	26	11	35.34	28.68	4.38	2.09	.19	6.37	11.69
2,500-2,999.....	38	30	20	12	5	3	35.45	20.29	12.98	1.92	.26	4.68	12.73
3,000-3,999.....	36	27	23	13	8	1	41.19	30.66	6.91	3.56	.06	5.83	5.92
4,000-4,999.....	12	8	5	2	1	0	32.00	20.50	10.83	.67	.00	5.60	⁶ 22.50
5,000-9,999.....	9	6	4	3	2	2	32.67	20.67	8.89	2.89	.22	6.00	10.33
<i>Pacific</i>													
All incomes.....	1,471	997	680	146	425	103	21.71	16.53	1.99	3.06	.13	5.26	8.34
250-499.....	28	9	1	0	9	4	4.57	.36	.00	3.93	.28	⁶ 2.00	-----
500-749.....	107	64	20	6	48	4	10.78	5.68	.70	4.33	.07	4.60	7.60
750-999.....	186	124	69	11	63	11	15.99	11.38	.54	3.99	.08	5.03	3.80
1,000-1,249.....	211	142	89	21	67	18	18.28	13.68	1.23	3.18	.19	4.96	6.25
1,250-1,499.....	204	142	100	28	63	15	21.34	15.04	2.48	3.67	.15	4.56	7.60
1,500-1,749.....	202	148	110	19	65	19	23.80	19.46	1.28	2.90	.16	5.30	7.44
1,750-1,999.....	174	121	96	18	39	13	26.02	21.28	2.42	2.21	.11	5.49	7.67
2,000-2,499.....	208	156	127	20	49	10	30.76	25.39	2.67	2.62	.08	5.94	10.69
2,500-2,999.....	100	64	48	13	16	9	26.64	20.70	3.32	2.37	.25	5.89	12.00
3,000-3,999.....	51	27	20	10	6	0	20.98	12.53	8.10	.35	.00	4.53	13.60
<i>Southeast—white families</i>													
All incomes.....	2,100	1,689	1,075	267	635	81	31.29	23.30	3.26	4.63	.10	5.61	10.67
250-499.....	63	57	24	1	35	1	16.06	8.58	.05	7.41	.02	3.00	⁶ 1.00
500-749.....	236	202	101	11	124	8	18.79	11.26	.47	7.02	.04	3.67	6.82
750-999.....	257	203	105	13	112	9	21.82	14.86	.49	6.39	.08	5.03	5.85
1,000-1,249.....	274	219	133	20	93	10	26.30	19.70	1.10	5.38	.12	5.04	7.00
1,250-1,499.....	286	232	164	44	66	9	32.70	25.85	2.96	3.82	.07	5.58	10.42
1,500-1,749.....	249	207	146	31	71	16	34.75	26.47	3.29	4.76	.23	5.42	11.77
1,750-1,999.....	173	143	108	25	38	5	39.72	34.53	2.12	3.06	.01	6.63	6.70
2,000-2,499.....	245	177	122	49	44	10	36.98	26.64	7.00	3.26	.08	6.31	13.81
2,500-2,999.....	124	98	71	20	26	4	39.42	31.43	5.28	2.69	.02	6.62	11.95
3,000-3,999.....	117	90	57	32	16	3	42.81	28.50	10.50	3.75	.06	7.13	13.07
4,000-4,999.....	40	32	23	11	5	4	46.68	37.68	7.25	1.50	.25	7.78	10.27
5,000-9,999.....	36	29	21	10	5	2	48.89	36.58	10.53	1.25	.53	7.05	12.06
<i>Southeast—Negro families</i>													
All incomes.....	972	797	305	71	565	20	14.08	7.73	.66	6.24	.05	3.46	4.22
0-249.....	146	122	23	3	103	4	7.43	1.53	.01	5.82	.07	1.45	.50
250-499.....	403	331	114	17	250	8	11.58	5.08	.21	6.27	.02	2.91	2.38
500-749.....	268	221	94	26	147	4	16.84	9.32	.87	6.57	.08	3.60	4.28
750-999.....	100	81	46	14	53	2	24.77	15.29	1.35	8.06	.06	4.24	4.43
1,000-1,249.....	44	32	24	6	9	1	29.82	24.78	3.35	1.48	.11	5.62	10.83
1,250-1,499.....	11	10	4	5	3	1	19.91	11.55	3.27	5.09	(⁵)	4.50	2.80

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 33.—TOBACCO: Number of families having expenditures for cigars, cigarettes, chewing and smoking tobacco, snuff, and smokers' supplies, average amounts reported, and average number of packages of cigarettes and number of cigars purchased weekly, by income, 30 analysis units in 23 States,¹ 1935-36—Continued
[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Families	Families having expenditures for—					Average ³ expenditures for—					Average ⁴ weekly purchases per family purchasing	
		Any items	Cigarettes	Cigars	Tobacco, snuff	Smokers' supplies ²	All items	Cigarettes	Cigars	Tobacco, snuff	Smokers' supplies ²	Packages of cigarettes	Cigars
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
FARMS													
<i>Vermont</i>	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	No.	No.
All incomes.....	537	401	169	63	327	131	19.94	7.83	1.03	10.73	.35	3.86	4.37
0-249.....	10	8	2	0	8	3	14.90	3.90	.00	11.00	(⁵)	⁶ 3.00	-----
250-499.....	28	23	6	4	21	10	18.61	5.04	1.00	12.03	.54	3.67	5.67
500-749.....	82	58	17	7	49	17	16.77	6.32	.84	9.59	.02	5.00	5.00
750-999.....	111	84	37	10	73	25	17.94	6.59	.36	10.75	.24	3.14	2.00
1,000-1,249.....	94	67	22	10	60	26	17.38	6.04	.90	10.16	.28	4.00	3.44
1,250-1,499.....	74	61	29	8	46	17	23.88	9.95	1.24	12.20	.49	3.86	5.67
1,500-1,749.....	49	34	16	6	28	14	21.80	7.90	1.04	12.37	.49	3.73	3.00
1,750-1,999.....	44	34	18	10	22	10	22.30	9.41	1.36	10.60	.93	3.33	2.75
2,000-2,499.....	34	28	20	6	16	8	31.79	19.03	3.12	9.26	.38	5.05	9.00
2,500-2,999.....	11	4	2	2	4	1	13.00	2.18	2.00	8.64	.18	⁶ 1.50	⁶ 6.00
<i>New Jersey</i>													
All incomes.....	497	342	119	84	231	52	19.59	8.94	2.69	7.83	.13	5.37	6.70
0-249.....	11	6	0	3	6	2	17.54	.00	6.91	10.09	.54	-----	9.67
250-499.....	36	27	7	4	20	4	16.44	5.78	.78	9.80	.08	4.43	3.33
500-749.....	41	30	8	6	22	6	17.46	5.27	2.78	9.24	.17	4.50	9.67
750-999.....	49	36	12	7	24	3	17.88	7.45	1.61	8.78	.04	4.50	5.29
1,000-1,249.....	73	45	12	17	33	10	14.29	4.37	2.22	7.56	.14	3.67	3.40
1,250-1,499.....	53	38	12	7	30	8	20.64	7.49	2.17	10.75	.23	5.17	6.43
1,500-1,749.....	51	33	11	5	21	2	20.18	10.28	2.67	7.23	(⁵)	7.09	11.20
1,750-1,999.....	50	33	13	5	23	3	20.14	10.48	.78	8.84	.04	6.00	4.00
2,000-2,499.....	62	45	20	14	24	7	20.64	11.13	5.08	4.24	.19	4.75	9.14
2,500-2,999.....	33	23	12	7	15	2	26.06	13.33	4.73	7.82	.18	5.08	8.57
3,000-3,999.....	38	26	12	9	13	5	27.52	19.89	3.13	4.32	.18	8.64	5.00
<i>Pennsylvania-Ohio</i>													
All incomes.....	2,254	1,320	252	422	1,011	83	12.16	2.38	2.05	7.61	.12	2.79	6.18
0-249.....	21	12	1	4	9	0	10.86	1.10	1.81	7.95	.00	⁶ 3.00	4.00
250-499.....	100	62	6	12	53	4	10.75	.61	2.41	7.64	.09	1.20	9.90
500-749.....	209	126	15	17	109	11	9.76	1.19	1.54	7.66	.37	2.08	5.54
750-999.....	304	200	35	51	166	8	12.12	2.40	1.53	8.02	.17	2.74	6.35
1,000-1,249.....	294	193	34	55	159	12	12.48	1.98	1.92	8.50	.08	2.29	6.66
1,250-1,499.....	312	171	35	49	133	14	10.74	2.27	1.29	7.12	.06	3.32	4.07
1,500-1,749.....	267	152	38	46	116	12	13.09	2.71	1.83	8.51	.04	2.53	6.73
1,750-1,999.....	197	113	27	46	80	6	12.72	2.64	2.52	7.41	.15	2.54	6.37
2,000-2,499.....	254	141	26	61	96	4	13.03	2.47	3.22	7.32	.02	3.20	5.91
2,500-2,999.....	135	71	19	36	41	6	14.56	5.04	2.96	6.36	.20	3.31	6.52
3,000-3,999.....	116	55	10	30	35	5	11.29	2.37	3.17	5.58	.17	3.50	6.50
4,000-4,999.....	26	12	3	9	5	1	11.00	2.92	4.31	3.69	.08	3.33	5.33
5,000-9,999.....	19	12	3	6	9	0	25.89	5.84	6.53	13.52	.00	5.50	9.40
<i>Michigan-Wisconsin</i>													
All incomes.....	1,067	743	293	143	558	84	13.52	5.06	1.03	7.30	.13	2.79	3.64
0-249.....	13	11	6	1	8	0	11.31	4.62	1.00	5.69	.00	1.50	⁶ 5.00
250-499.....	53	36	12	3	29	4	12.62	3.45	.72	8.32	.13	2.27	5.67
500-749.....	115	83	24	10	71	12	12.38	4.10	.59	7.60	.09	3.14	3.38
750-999.....	176	126	47	21	98	20	12.72	4.53	.94	7.02	.23	2.54	5.00
1,000-1,249.....	196	144	50	28	114	14	13.62	4.39	1.09	8.10	.04	2.09	3.32
1,250-1,499.....	166	115	55	17	79	10	13.11	5.92	.78	6.37	.04	2.78	4.14
1,500-1,749.....	115	74	30	20	47	5	13.94	5.97	1.61	6.33	.03	3.55	3.88
1,750-1,999.....	80	55	24	10	40	11	13.59	4.50	.65	7.83	.61	2.30	2.67
2,000-2,499.....	95	65	33	19	48	3	14.03	5.74	1.02	7.23	.04	2.33	2.06
2,500-2,999.....	25	17	5	4	13	3	19.56	7.76	1.08	10.56	.16	5.80	3.50
3,000-3,999.....	30	17	7	10	11	2	18.17	8.00	3.50	6.60	.07	4.67	3.60

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 33.—TOBACCO: *Number of families having expenditures for cigars, cigarettes, chewing and smoking tobacco, snuff, and smokers' supplies, average amounts reported, and average number of packages of cigarettes and number of cigars purchased weekly, by income, 30 analysis units in 23 States,¹ 1935-36—Continued*

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Families	Families having expenditures for—					Average ³ expenditures for—					Average ⁴ weekly purchases per family purchasing	
		Any items	Cigarettes	Cigars	Tobacco, snuff	Smokers' supplies ²	All items	Cigarettes	Cigars	Tobacco, snuff	Smokers' supplies ²	Packages of cigarettes	Cigars
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
FARMS—CON.													
<i>Illinois-Iowa</i>													
All incomes.....	No. 1,642	No. 1,079	No. 332	No. 165	No. 891	No. 219	Dol. 13.76	Dol. 4.38	Dol. 0.94	Dol. 8.21	Dol. 0.23	No. 3.26	No. 4.74
0-249.....	26	17	2	1	15	3	10.96	1.73	.31	8.38	.54	⁶ 2.50	⁶ 3.00
250-499.....	106	72	11	8	65	13	11.31	1.70	.44	8.89	.28	2.45	4.50
500-749.....	206	143	30	9	122	29	11.37	2.65	.69	7.60	.43	2.73	7.67
750-999.....	258	172	33	19	147	26	11.14	2.26	.68	7.98	.22	3.19	4.89
1,000-1,249.....	252	185	57	33	156	37	15.15	4.51	.89	9.59	.16	3.05	4.06
1,250-1,499.....	207	130	43	20	106	22	13.56	4.89	.60	7.95	.12	3.65	2.72
1,500-1,749.....	161	108	51	24	80	30	16.48	5.92	1.94	8.60	.32	2.86	5.57
1,750-1,999.....	110	62	19	6	55	14	10.50	3.44	.41	6.48	.17	2.89	3.83
2,000-2,499.....	139	88	38	16	71	25	17.04	5.85	1.46	9.53	.20	2.97	5.47
2,500-2,999.....	78	47	24	14	33	12	18.31	9.05	1.77	7.26	.23	4.38	4.43
3,000-3,999.....	63	43	16	13	33	8	17.94	7.24	2.68	7.83	.19	3.69	6.33
4,000-4,999.....	16	4	4	1	1	0	8.00	6.88	.31	.81	.00	3.25	⁶ 1.00
5,000-9,999.....	20	8	4	1	7	0	20.15	13.40	.25	6.50	.00	9.75	⁶ 2.00
<i>North Dakota-Kansas</i>													
All income classes.....	1,088	721	170	67	631	133	11.92	3.07	.46	8.20	.19	2.33	2.91
Net losses.....	104	73	22	9	64	11	13.39	3.72	.79	8.74	.14	1.90	3.22
Net incomes.....	984	648	148	58	567	122	11.76	3.00	.42	8.14	.20	2.40	2.86
0-249.....	89	58	11	5	52	10	10.12	2.29	.17	7.48	.18	2.09	1.20
250-499.....	165	118	16	7	111	24	11.34	2.05	.08	8.97	.24	2.38	.83
500-749.....	185	136	24	7	125	25	10.94	1.94	.20	8.59	.21	2.00	1.86
750-999.....	177	114	27	11	98	28	11.84	2.62	.49	8.56	.17	1.88	3.20
1,000-1,249.....	106	72	19	9	66	11	14.11	3.51	.45	9.99	.16	2.47	2.44
1,250-1,499.....	89	57	18	5	42	8	13.35	5.30	.45	7.24	.36	3.12	3.20
1,500-1,749.....	62	33	10	5	27	4	9.60	2.91	1.19	5.26	.24	2.10	5.60
1,750-1,999.....	39	20	8	1	17	4	13.72	6.72	.08	6.77	.15	4.12	⁶ 1.00
2,000-2,499.....	33	20	6	4	14	4	12.18	3.00	2.30	6.70	.18	1.83	7.25
2,500-2,999.....	23	14	7	3	12	2	15.70	6.25	.52	8.83	.09	2.57	1.67
3,000-3,999.....	16	6	2	1	3	2	6.94	3.76	.50	2.56	.12	⁶ 4.00	⁶ 3.00
<i>South Dakota-Montana-Colorado</i>													
All incomes.....	447	318	83	21	275	76	14.22	4.39	.53	8.91	.39	3.24	4.53
0-249.....	31	22	7	1	20	7	17.77	7.61	.06	9.52	.58	4.43	(7)
250-499.....	60	41	10	3	37	13	15.02	4.42	.43	9.82	.35	3.30	3.33
500-749.....	75	63	13	3	55	11	13.93	3.58	.67	9.41	.27	2.69	6.67
750-999.....	84	67	14	3	51	14	10.78	2.90	.14	7.23	.51	2.21	2.00
1,000-1,249.....	56	40	12	1	36	6	17.37	4.27	.32	12.50	.28	2.58	⁶ 7.00
1,250-1,499.....	45	32	10	1	24	10	16.53	8.37	.40	7.27	.49	6.30	⁶ 7.00
1,500-1,749.....	23	15	4	2	12	2	13.35	4.30	1.39	7.44	.22	3.75	⁶ 6.00
1,750-1,999.....	25	15	4	2	13	3	11.92	2.52	.20	9.00	.20	2.25	⁶ 1.00
2,000-2,499.....	26	18	3	1	16	3	11.12	1.38	.62	8.81	.31	1.33	⁶ 12.00
2,500-2,999.....	13	8	2	2	7	6	13.08	3.00	2.23	6.70	1.15	⁶ 2.50	⁶ 2.00
3,000-3,999.....	9	7	4	2	4	1	19.11	10.45	3.11	5.33	.22	3.00	⁶ 4.00

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 33.—TOBACCO: Number of families having expenditures for cigars, cigarettes, chewing and smoking tobacco, snuff, and smokers' supplies, average amounts reported, and average number of packages of cigarettes and number of cigars purchased weekly, by income, 30 analysis units in 23 States,¹ 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Families (2)	Families having expenditures for—					Average ³ expenditures for—					Average ⁴ weekly purchases per family purchasing	
		Any items	Cigarettes	Cigars	Tobacco, snuff	Smokers' supplies ²	All items	Cigarettes	Cigars	Tobacco, snuff	Smokers' supplies ²	Packages of cigarettes	Cigars
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
FARMS—con.													
<i>Washington-Oregon</i>	No. 948	No. 601	No. 240	No. 55	No. 457	No. 88	Dol. 12 34	Dol. 5. 62	Dol. 0. 72	Dol. 5. 85	Dol. 0. 15	No. 3. 49	No. 4. 94
All incomes													
0-249	17	12	2	0	11	0	9.76	2.94	.00	6.82	.00	⁶ 3.50	-----
250-449	63	34	6	2	30	5	6.24	.97	.35	4.70	.22	1.67	⁶ 1.00
500-749	142	87	24	2	70	12	8.53	2.87	.13	5.43	.10	3.39	⁶ 3.50
750-999	117	73	22	7	63	10	10.36	2.72	.72	6.79	.13	3.10	3.00
1,000-1,249	120	78	29	1	62	12	11.92	5.36	.31	6.13	.12	3.52	⁶ 7.00
1,250-1,499	113	76	32	10	59	11	12.90	5.43	.76	6.67	.13	3.82	3.12
1,500-1,749	100	65	28	8	47	12	12.12	6.17	.51	5.29	.15	3.26	2.71
1,750-1,999	72	49	20	8	34	6	15.90	7.50	2.15	6.11	.14	4.11	8.14
2,000-2,499	102	70	45	10	46	10	16.96	10.25	.74	5.80	.17	4.04	5.33
2,500-2,999	42	29	19	5	16	7	26.31	18.67	2.74	4.38	.52	5.53	8.20
3,000-3,999	46	22	10	1	14	3	10.70	4.30	.70	5.37	.13	3.00	⁶ 12.00
4,000-4,999	14	6	3	1	5	0	9.36	3.36	.36	5.64	.00	2.67	⁶ 2.00
<i>Oregon—part-time</i>													
All incomes	383	247	140	34	140	37	16.96	10.87	1.71	4.23	.15	4.85	7.72
250-499	2	0	0	0	0	0	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	-----	-----
500-749	17	15	6	0	10	2	15.82	10.17	.00	5.53	.06	5.00	-----
750-999	44	30	15	4	19	4	14.11	7.18	2.45	4.39	.09	3.29	13.67
1,000-1,249	50	32	15	7	22	6	14.02	6.86	1.36	5.64	.16	3.80	4.17
1,250-1,499	63	39	18	2	25	5	15.10	9.89	.67	4.41	.13	6.00	⁶ 5.50
1,500-1,749	62	43	26	9	26	8	18.06	11.84	1.76	4.32	.14	4.65	7.00
1,750-1,999	41	28	20	0	12	3	19.25	14.46	.00	4.70	.09	4.89	-----
2,000-2,499	55	33	20	6	11	6	17.67	11.22	3.58	2.56	.31	5.00	11.33
2,500-2,999	29	16	13	2	9	2	19.69	15.31	1.52	2.72	.14	5.38	⁶ 6.50
3,000-3,999	17	11	7	4	6	1	26.12	16.23	5.18	4.59	.12	6.43	8.00
<i>California</i>													
All incomes	888	524	274	104	301	80	16.13	9.18	2.39	4.30	.26	4.45	8.48
0-249	20	11	4	1	9	1	16.35	3.45	.25	6.50	.15	3.00	⁶ 2.00
250-499	51	26	8	4	21	3	8.98	2.57	1.35	4.51	.55	2.50	9.75
500-749	74	43	15	4	30	7	10.34	5.33	.68	4.24	.09	4.13	4.67
750-999	87	53	17	13	38	8	14.10	6.94	1.54	5.18	.44	5.53	4.17
1,000-1,249	71	37	20	2	25	3	12.21	7.58	.48	4.07	.08	4.15	⁶ 6.50
1,250-1,499	93	53	21	13	33	7	12.58	5.50	2.56	4.43	.09	3.67	7.33
1,500-1,749	91	51	27	8	30	11	15.99	8.25	2.90	4.59	.25	3.93	13.88
1,750-1,999	76	43	22	8	28	7	15.34	7.31	2.36	5.46	.21	3.64	16.50
2,000-2,499	137	80	61	16	31	12	19.76	14.56	1.97	3.01	.22	4.87	6.67
2,500-2,999	79	56	41	15	24	11	23.01	15.92	3.38	3.34	.37	4.68	5.67
3,000-3,999	66	42	21	9	21	7	20.06	11.15	4.00	4.64	.27	5.14	11.44
4,000-4,999	24	17	8	5	8	3	22.37	9.29	5.96	6.25	.87	4.00	10.60
5,000-9,999	19	12	9	6	3	0	32.79	20.68	10.74	1.37	.00	6.44	9.67
<i>N. C. self-sufficing counties—white operators</i>													
All incomes	607	462	99	4	403	22	10.41	2.71	.04	7.52	.14	2.41	2.00
0-249	10	6	0	0	6	1	5.40	.00	.00	5.40	(⁵)	-----	-----
250-499	78	53	6	0	49	1	6.22	.90	.00	5.31	.01	2.17	-----
500-749	138	99	11	0	92	2	8.12	1.34	.00	6.77	.07	2.36	-----
750-999	156	124	21	1	112	7	10.47	1.65	.03	8.42	.37	1.89	⁶ 1.00
1,000-1,249	107	89	22	2	72	7	12.16	3.50	.02	8.50	.14	2.33	(⁷)
1,250-1,499	63	51	22	1	41	1	16.44	7.25	.25	8.81	.13	3.11	⁶ 3.00
1,500-1,749	39	29	12	0	23	3	13.28	5.49	.00	7.71	.08	2.40	-----
1,750-1,999	16	11	5	0	8	0	10.69	5.57	.00	5.12	.00	2.60	-----

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 33.—TOBACCO: Number of families having expenditures for cigars, cigarettes, chewing and smoking tobacco, snuff, and smokers' supplies, average amounts reported, and average number of packages of cigarettes and number of cigars purchased weekly, by income, 30 analysis units in 23 States,¹ 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Families	Families having expenditures for—					Average ³ expenditures for—					Average ⁴ weekly purchases per family purchasing	
(1)	(2)	Any items	Cigarettes	Cigars	Tobacco, snuff	Smokers' supplies ²	All items	Cigarettes	Cigars	Tobacco, snuff	Smokers' supplies ²	Packages of cigarettes	Cigars
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	No.	No.
	1,944	1,606	650	118	1,186	91	19.64	10.12	0.90	8.52	0.10	3.93	7.86
FARMS—continued													
<i>N. C.—S. C.—white operators</i>													
All incomes.....	22	19	3	0	17	1	11.41	2.86	.00	8.55	(⁵)	3.00	-----
0-249.....	123	102	24	0	87	2	11.48	2.78	.00	8.67	.03	2.05	-----
250-499.....	237	199	48	6	168	8	14.11	4.59	.17	9.14	.21	3.20	6.67
500-749.....	284	241	72	9	197	14	14.85	4.92	.30	9.54	.09	2.72	6.83
750-999.....	271	225	83	4	182	13	17.67	7.77	.10	9.70	.10	3.40	2.50
1,000-1,249.....	237	199	70	24	148	15	17.41	7.78	.81	8.74	.08	3.49	5.57
1,250-1,499.....	177	145	76	9	99	8	20.89	11.29	.56	8.83	.21	3.51	5.62
1,500-1,749.....	121	102	52	8	63	6	22.84	13.48	.55	8.77	.04	4.06	5.71
1,750-1,999.....	204	174	95	19	115	13	26.74	17.61	.95	8.11	.07	4.92	4.06
2,000-2,499.....	105	79	46	15	47	3	27.03	17.02	3.24	6.75	.02	4.82	12.92
2,500-2,999.....	95	71	47	11	40	6	28.36	21.83	1.57	4.92	.04	5.66	8.30
3,000-3,999.....	42	32	21	8	18	2	37.21	24.07	7.07	6.02	.05	6.14	16.71
4,000-4,999.....	26	18	13	5	5	0	39.85	28.58	9.58	1.69	.00	6.85	20.00
5,000-9,999.....													
<i>Ga.—Miss.—white operators</i>													
All incomes.....	1,257	1,006	227	30	832	45	17.00	6.47	.49	9.94	.10	4.44	7.72
0-249.....	8	5	0	0	5	0	4.38	.00	.00	4.38	.00	-----	-----
250-499.....	168	135	7	1	127	3	9.73	.37	.11	9.14	.11	1.29	614.00
500-749.....	300	240	23	4	221	9	11.29	1.16	.12	9.84	.17	2.35	3.50
750-999.....	240	194	25	2	177	9	13.12	1.67	.10	11.23	.12	2.20	8.00
1,000-1,249.....	142	118	29	4	102	6	14.78	4.57	.22	9.97	.02	2.93	4.25
1,250-1,499.....	102	75	21	3	61	4	18.68	6.87	.44	11.33	.04	4.15	5.67
1,500-1,749.....	62	49	18	1	38	2	19.58	9.60	.26	9.70	.02	3.89	5.00
1,750-1,999.....	45	38	10	2	31	0	21.47	6.29	.51	14.67	.00	3.60	4.50
2,000-2,499.....	41	35	19	1	21	4	31.56	21.20	1.07	9.22	.07	5.47	21.00
2,500-2,999.....	45	35	19	4	18	2	29.00	19.19	.56	8.96	.29	5.74	2.75
3,000-3,999.....	38	28	16	2	15	1	28.60	18.65	2.42	7.53	(⁵)	5.40	15.50
4,000-4,999.....	24	21	13	0	9	4	40.21	32.05	.00	7.87	.29	7.00	-----
5,000-9,999.....	28	22	19	4	4	1	58.00	48.82	7.10	2.04	.04	8.21	15.50
10,000-19,999.....	14	11	8	2	3	0	50.36	37.07	4.36	8.93	.00	8.12	67.00
<i>N. C.—S. C.—white sharecroppers</i>													
All incomes.....	630	563	222	19	445	24	18.61	8.61	.18	9.68	.14	3.46	3.81
0-249.....	7	7	0	0	7	0	10.57	.00	.00	10.57	.00	-----	-----
250-499.....	84	74	11	0	66	5	10.36	1.83	.00	8.20	.33	2.09	-----
500-749.....	153	138	56	3	109	3	16.62	6.52	.10	9.97	.03	2.77	5.50
750-999.....	149	129	51	6	100	11	18.35	9.05	.26	8.75	.29	3.67	6.00
1,000-1,249.....	105	94	45	2	72	3	21.84	12.22	.15	9.41	.06	3.87	3.00
1,250-1,499.....	69	62	27	2	48	1	21.21	10.40	.33	10.44	.04	3.63	4.50
1,500-1,999.....	63	59	32	6	43	1	27.65	14.65	.35	12.63	.02	4.06	1.83
<i>Ga.—Miss.—white sharecroppers</i>													
All incomes.....	481	426	51	2	395	12	11.24	1.21	.01	9.91	.11	1.92	(⁷)
0-249.....	16	12	2	0	11	0	7.00	1.44	.00	5.56	.00	2.00	-----
250-499.....	187	169	18	1	159	2	9.89	.95	(⁸)	8.93	.01	1.71	(⁷)
500-749.....	201	177	24	1	159	7	11.98	1.35	.02	10.37	.24	1.92	(⁷)
750-999.....	77	68	7	0	66	3	13.45	1.42	.00	11.98	.05	2.14	-----

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 33.—TOBACCO: Number of families having expenditures for cigars, cigarettes, chewing and smoking tobacco, snuff, and smokers' supplies, average amounts reported, and average number of packages of cigarettes and number of cigars purchased weekly, by income, 30 analysis units in 23 States,¹ 1935-36—Continued

[Nonrelief families that include a husband and wife, both native-born]

Analysis unit and family-income class (dollars)	Families having expenditures for—						Average ³ expenditures for—					Average ⁴ weekly purchases per family purchasing	
	Families	Any items	Cigarettes	Cigars	Tobacco, snuff	Smokers' supplies ²	All items	Cigarettes	Cigars	Tobacco, snuff	Smokers' supplies ²	Packages of cigarettes	Cigars
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
FARMS—continued													
<i>N. C.—S. C.—Negro operators</i>	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	No.	No.
All incomes.....	433	360	92	24	321	23	11.00	2.69	0.33	7.90	0.08	1.93	3.11
0-249.....	28	20	1	1	18	0	6.14	.29	.28	5.57	.00	⁶ 1.00	(?)
250-499.....	112	94	20	6	83	8	9.58	1.99	.39	7.03	.17	1.65	3.40
500-749.....	108	93	21	3	85	9	11.32	2.88	.30	8.03	.11	2.29	6.50
750-999.....	84	68	18	2	64	3	11.95	2.30	.15	9.48	.02	1.67	⁶ 5.00
1,000-1,249.....	54	41	9	5	36	3	9.56	2.43	.52	6.61	(³)	2.22	2.20
1,250-1,499.....	24	23	12	3	18	0	16.12	5.87	.08	10.17	.00	1.92	.67
1,500-1,999.....	23	21	11	4	17	0	16.87	6.78	.74	9.35	.00	2.09	2.75
<i>Ga.—Miss.—Negro operators</i>													
All incomes.....	511	433	39	12	412	18	11.71	.90	.08	10.55	.18	1.76	1.42
0-249.....	31	26	0	0	26	4	8.55	.00	.00	8.39	.16	-----	-----
250-499.....	178	152	13	5	147	6	10.23	.74	.06	9.31	.12	1.54	1.00
500-749.....	147	127	14	2	120	2	11.84	1.10	.10	10.59	.05	1.93	⁶ 3.00
750-999.....	91	73	5	5	70	3	12.04	.68	.19	10.79	.38	2.20	1.20
1,000-1,249.....	47	40	3	0	36	3	15.42	.76	.00	14.17	.49	1.33	-----
1,250-1,499.....	17	15	4	0	13	0	19.76	4.12	.00	15.64	.00	1.67	-----
<i>N. C.—S. C.—Negro sharecroppers</i>													
All incomes.....	640	579	161	25	515	15	12.28	3.08	.18	8.96	.06	1.94	2.65
0-249.....	42	38	3	0	36	1	7.79	.88	.00	6.81	.10	1.67	-----
250-499.....	196	177	41	5	158	7	10.23	2.02	.09	7.98	.14	1.37	2.00
500-749.....	208	187	49	7	164	4	11.64	2.43	.07	9.13	.01	1.65	1.20
750-999.....	116	105	40	6	91	2	15.11	4.65	.53	9.90	.03	2.00	4.50
1,000-1,249.....	56	53	19	7	49	0	18.77	6.93	.43	11.41	.00	3.89	2.57
1,250-1,499.....	22	19	9	0	17	1	13.82	4.82	.00	8.86	.14	1.78	-----
<i>Ga.—Miss.—Negro sharecroppers</i>													
All incomes.....	624	573	41	5	560	14	11.68	.70	.04	10.82	.12	1.60	2.75
0-249.....	126	116	4	2	112	3	7.84	.12	.04	7.46	.22	.75	(?)
250-499.....	307	252	21	2	277	6	11.09	.72	.01	10.28	.08	1.60	⁶ 5.50
500-749.....	144	132	10	0	130	5	14.56	.71	.00	13.67	.18	1.50	-----
750-999.....	47	43	6	1	41	0	17.06	2.15	.28	14.63	.00	2.33	⁶ 10.00

¹ See table 18, footnote 1.

² Includes pipes, pipe cleaners, humidors, lighters, cigarette holders, and ash trays. Does not include smoking stands or smoking jackets.

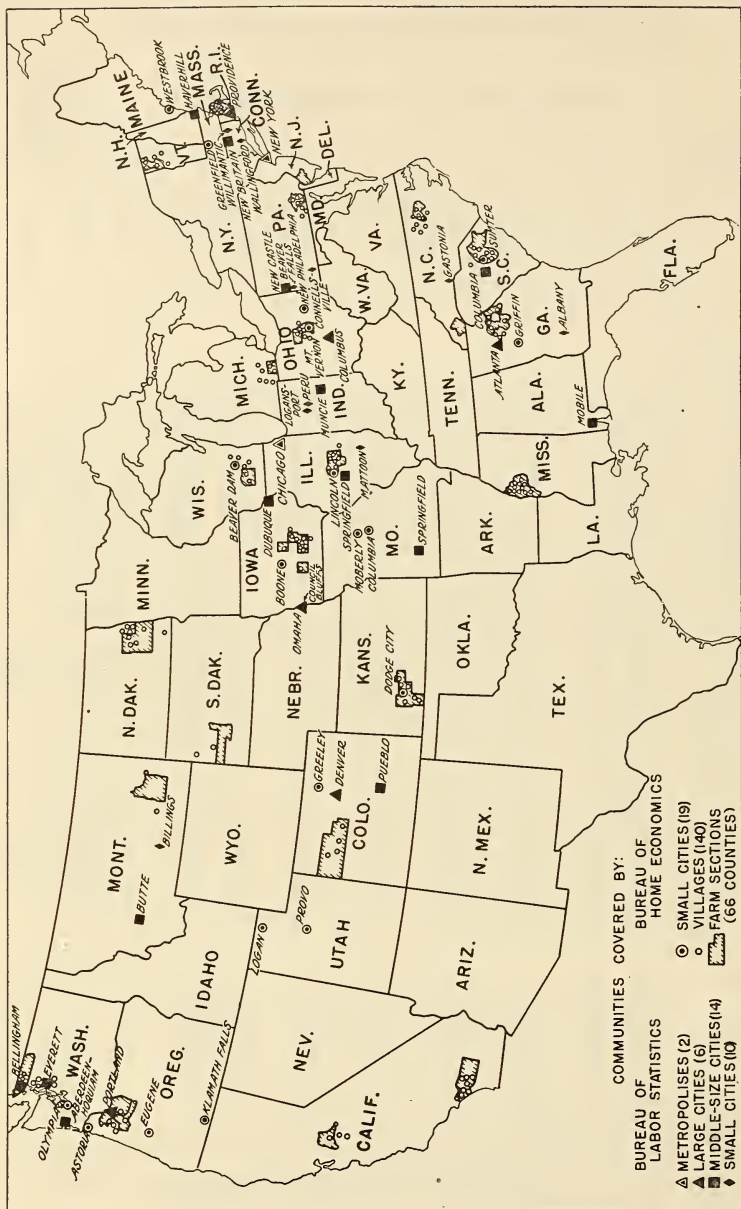
³ Averages are based on the total number of families in each class (column 2), regardless of whether they had expenditures for tobacco products or smokers' supplies.

⁴ Averages are based on the corresponding number of families in each class that had expenditures for cigarettes or cigars and reported the number of cigars or packages of cigarettes purchased.

⁵ \$0.0050 or less.

⁶ Average based on fewer than 3 cases.

⁷ Not reported. See Glossary, No Report.



Appendix C. Methodology and Appraisal

The Sample of Families for the Consumption Study

Communities and Population Groups Included in the Sample

The consumer purchases study was planned to provide information about family income—its amount and source—and variations in family consumption with region, size of community, income, occupation, family type, and race. The general plan of the study and the procedures used have been described at length in the Methodology and Appraisal in the two reports summarizing family expenditures—for small-city and village families, Miscellaneous Publication 396; for farm families, Miscellaneous Publication 465. A brief summary of the procedures, as they affect the expenditure data presented in this volume, is given below; however, research workers using these data should consult the more detailed discussion.

The survey was conducted in five broad geographic regions, New England, Middle Atlantic and North Central, Plains and Mountain, Pacific, and Southeast. Communities were selected to typify five distinct degrees of urbanization in each region as follows: Large cities, middle-sized cities, small cities, villages, and farm counties. New York City and Chicago, Ill., representing a sixth degree of urbanization, the metropolis, were also studied. The location of the communities chosen is shown in figure 2.

The Bureau of Home Economics was in charge of the work in the 140 villages and 66 farm counties and in 19 of the 29 small cities. The Bureau of Labor Statistics assumed responsibility for the work in the 10 other small cities and in all larger cities including 14 of middle size, 6 large, and 2 metropolitan. Some grouping of the cities (other than the large cities and the metropolises), the villages, and the farm counties was necessary in order to provide enough cases for analysis. For a list of the small cities, villages, and farm counties surveyed by the Bureau of Home Economics and their groupings for analysis, see table 34.

Eligibility Requirements

The study was confined to those groups numerically most important in the country's population. Eligibility requirements were established to eliminate the groups less frequently found and thus provide a sample homogeneous with respect to certain characteristics. To be included in the income investigation, a family had to meet the following requirements: It included a husband and wife who were native-white (or native-Negro in certain communities), who had been married at least 1 year, were keeping house when interviewed, and had not had the equivalent of 10 roomers for a full year. In addition, in the farm sections the family was that of a farm operator (or, in the Southeast, of a sharecropper) and had operated the farm for at least 1 year. Moreover, it was required that a farm meet the census definition and that the family should have received some money income from the sale of farm products, unless special circumstances existed to explain the absence of such money income. Farm laborers and paid managers of farms were not included in the study.

To be eligible for the consumption study, a family had to meet the following additional requirements:

The family had not received relief at any time during the year.

The family was of specified composition, i. e., of types 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, or 7 in some communities; in others, of one of the first 5 types (See Family-type Classification, p. 201). Families of types 8 and 9 (with five or more persons 16 or older and none younger, or with nine or more members) were excluded although they were included in the income samples.

The city or village family was in the wage-earner, clerical, or business and professional group. Families of farm operators in cities or villages and those without earnings were excluded (see Occupational Classification, p. 202).

The family did not have more than the equivalent of one roomer and/or boarder in the household for 52 weeks of the report year or of one guest for 26 weeks.

The family had been keeping house for at least 9 months of the report year.

The city or village family had lived in the community studied for at least 9 months of the report year and had not moved between the end of the report year and the date of interview.

The farm family, as has been said, had lived on the farm for at least a year. It had not been operating a part-time farm except in Oregon, where a special study of part-time farm operators was made.

TABLE 34.—*Small cities, villages, and farm counties included in analysis units in this report*¹

Region	Small cities ²	Villages ²	Farm analysis units	Farm counties studied
New England	(3)	Vermont—Bristol, Essex Junction, Northfield, Richford, Swanton, Waterbury; Massachusetts—Ayon, Bryantville and South Hanson, East Bridgewater, Hebronville, Kingston, North Easton, North Dighton, North Raynham.	Vermont	Chittenden, Franklin.
Middle Atlantic and North Central	Mount Vernon and New Philadelphia, Ohio; Lincoln, Ill.; Beaver Dam, Wis.; Boone, Iowa; Columbia and Moberly, Mo.	Pennsylvania—Denver, Marietta, New Freedom, New Holland, Quarryville, Spring Grove, Wrightsville; Ohio—Bellville, Cardington, Fredericktown, Mount Gilead, Perysville, Plymouth; Michigan—Blissfield, Chelsea, Concord, Grass Lake, Hudson, Jonesville, Parma, Tecumseh; Wisconsin—Horicon, Lake Mills City, Mayville, Mount Horeb, Sun Prairie, Waterloo; Illinois—Atlanta, Bement, Cerro Gordo, Farmer City, Maroa, Monticello, Mount Pulaski, Tuscola; Iowa—Brooklyn, Bussey, Dallas, Earlham, Eddyville, Melcher, Montezuma, New Sharon, Pleasantville, State Center, Victor.	New Jersey Pennsylvania—Ohio Michigan—Wisconsin Illinois—Iowa	Camden, Gloucester, Salem, Pennsylvania—Lancaster; Ford, Knox, Richland; Michigan—Lenawee; Wisconsin—Dane, Illinois—DeWitt, Logan, Macon, Platt; Iowa—Madison, Mahaska, Marion, Marshall, Poweshiek.
Plains and Mountain	Dodge City, Kans.; Greeley, Colo.; Logan and Provo, Utah; Billings, Mont. ⁴	North Dakota—Casselton, Coopers-town, Finley, Hatton, Hillsboro, Hope, Lidgerwood, Mayville, Portland; Kansas—Bucklin, Cimarron, Fowler, Kinsley, Meade, Spearville; South Dakota—Belle Fourche, Sturgis; Montana—Forsyth; Colorado—Glenwood Springs, Meeker, Reddell, Rifle.	North Dakota—Kansas South Dakota—Montana—Colorado	North Dakota—Barnes, Cass, Griggs, Steele; Kansas—Edwards, Ford, Gray, Meade. South Dakota—Pennington; Montana—Custer; Colorado—Eagle, Garfield, Rio Blanco.
Pacific	Olympia, Wash.; Astoria, Eugene, and Klamath Falls, Oreg.	Washington—Arlington, Blaine, Burlington, Lynden, Marysville, Monroe, Snohomish; Oregon—McMinnville, Newberg, Sheridan, Silverton, Woodburn; California—Beaumont, Brea, Ceres, Eslinore, Hemet, La Habra, Manteca, Newman, Oakdale, Plantia, San Jacinto, Tustin.	Washington—Oregon Oregon—part-time California	Washington—Whatcom; Oregon—Marion, Polk. Marion, Polk, Clackamas, Multnomah, Washington. Orange, Riverside, San Joaquin.

Southeast.....	Gaston, N. C.; ⁴ Sumter, S. C.; Albany, Ga.; ⁴ Griffin, Ga.	North Carolina—Elm City, Franklin- ton, Louisville, Nashville, Spring Hope, Wake Forest, Whitakers, Zebulon; South Carolina—Bishop- ville, Camden, Lake City, Lamar, Manning, Summerton, Timmonsville; Georgia—Coner, Conners, Greens- boro, Jefferson, Madison, Social Circle, Washington, Windsor, Mis- sissippi—Drew, Hollandale, Indian- ola, Itta Bena, Leland, Moorhead, Mound Bayou, Rosedale, Ruleville, Shaw, Shelby.	North Carolina self-sufficing coun- ties. North Carolina—South Carolina: White operators----- White sharecroppers----- Negro operators----- Negro sharecroppers----- { Georgia—Mississippi: White operators----- White sharecroppers----- Negro operators----- Negro sharecroppers-----	Jackson, Macon.
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{ North Carolina—Edgecombe, Nash; South
Carolina—Clarendon, Darlington, Flor-
ence, Lee, Marion, Sumter.
{ North Carolina—Edgecombe, Nash; South
Carolina—Darlington, Florence.

{ Georgia—Clarke, Elbert, Greene, Jackson,
Madison, Morgan, Oconee, Wilkes;
Mississippi—Holivar, Leflore, Sunflower,
Washington.
{ Georgia—Clarke, Elbert, Greene, Madison,
Morgan, Oconee, Wilkes, Mississippi—
Leflore, Washington.

¹ The following cities were surveyed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics: New York, N. Y.; Chicago, Ill.; Providence, R. I.; Columbus, Ohio; Omaha, Neb.; Council Bluffs, Iowa; Atlanta, Ga.; Denver, Colo.; Portland, Oreg.; Haverhill, Mass.; New Britain, Conn.; New Castle, Pa.; Muncie, Ind.; Springfield, Ill.; Dubuque, Iowa; Springfield, Mo.; Columbia, S. C.; Pueblo, Colo.; Aberdeen-Ingham, Bellingham, and Everett, Wash.; Wallingford and Wilbraham, Conn.; Beaver Falls and Connellsville, Pa.; Logansport and Peru, Ind.; Mattoon, Ill.; Gastonia, N. C.; Albany, Ga.; Billings, Mont.

² The population range (1930 census) was from 9,370 to 18,901 for the small cities, and from 544 to 5,183 for the villages. Administrative problems and the objective of selecting

villages in or near counties chosen for the study of farm families made it necessary to class as villages a few small towns of approximately 3,000 and 1 (Camden, S. C.) of slightly over 5,000. Most of the communities, however, had populations under 2,500.

³ The Bureau of Home Economics surveyed 2 small cities in this region, Westbrook, Maine, and Greenfield, Mass. Consumption data are combined with those from the other small cities in this region and published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

⁴ Surveyed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, but consumption data are combined with those from the other small cities in this region and are published by the Bureau of Home Economics.

⁵ Negro families only.

Sampling Procedures

In order to select a representative group that satisfied the requirements for the consumption study from the total population of families, a scheme of collection, involving four samples, was used. The first or record-card sample was a random sample of all dwelling units in the cities and villages studied; in the farm counties, of dwellings of farm operators (and, in the Southeast, of sharecroppers). Every family drawn in the sample was asked to give the information needed to fill a record card which indicated whether the requirements for the income study (outlined above) were satisfied.

The second or income sample included families shown by the record card to be eligible for the study of income. These families were requested to give the information on family composition, occupation, and income shown on the income schedule. The third or eligible sample consisted of the families from the second sample that met the requirements (outlined above) for the consumption study.

The fourth or consumption sample, derived from the third sample, was planned to provide enough cases for analysis by income, family type, and occupation. According to the plan, this sample included every eligible family, willing or able to furnish data concerning its expenditures, from the groups drawn in the early stages of collection. In later stages, however, there was some limitation of the number of schedules requested from the more usual groups and special procedures were inaugurated to increase the number from groups less frequently found. Because of this collection control, the percentage of eligible families included in the consumption sample was greater for some cells than for others. (See Glossary, Cell.) In other words, the consumption sample differed from the eligible group in that some of the income, family-type, and occupational cells included a smaller proportion of the total number than they did in the eligible group, while in other cells the proportion was larger.

Applicability of Data From the Consumption Sample

Representative Character of the Consumption Sample

In appraising the consumption sample to determine whether it represents the population group eligible for this study (i. e., the native-born, unbroken, nonrelief families, described above) two questions must be answered: (1) Were the families in each of the cells representative of all eligible families within the same income, family-type, and occupational class? (2) Was the distribution of families by income, family type, and occupation in the consumption sample similar to the distribution of the eligible group? The answer to the first question affects the applicability of the data concerning families within a given class or cell to other eligible families of the same income, family-type, and occupational classification, within the same group of communities. The answer to the second question affects the applicability of the data relating to a group of families from a combination of cells at a given income level (as from families of all types) to a similar group of eligible families, and the use of the all-incomes line. A third question involving use of the data—the extent to which the consumption sample resembles or differs from the population as a whole—will also be considered, although the answer is less directly dependent upon the representative character of the sample than are answers to the two former questions.

There is reason to believe that the first question may be answered in the affirmative. As a result of the collection procedures, the families included in the consumption sample may be judged adequately representative of the families in the eligible sample of the same income, family-type, and occupational class. Although some families could not be reached, there is no evidence that the nonreporting families differed from those included with respect to spending patterns. Revisits and special visits by supervisors served to reduce the number of nonreporting families.

The answer to the second question is also affirmative, with minor qualifications, discussed below. The consumption sample may be taken as fairly representative of the eligible group with respect to the distribution of families by income, family type, and occupation, despite the control of collection (p. 195). The differences between the consumption and the eligible sample proved to be small enough that in the tabulation and analysis of the expenditure data, the consumption sample has been treated as a random sample, and averages have been computed by pooling the data rather than by use of a system of weights. (For a further dis-

cussion of this point see the reports summarizing family expenditures—Misc. Pub. 396 for city and village families; Misc. Pub. 465 for farm families.)

The pooled averages for all family-type or all occupational groups combined in each income class may be considered fairly representative of the consumption of eligible families with similar incomes. However, the averages for all income classes combined do not provide an accurate estimate of the total disbursements of all eligible families (irrespective of income) for two reasons. First, the consumption sample did not include those families drawn in the eligible sample that had very low or very high incomes; second, the eligible sample obtained by the survey tended to underrepresent the high-income families in some communities. The spending patterns of families of all income classes combined (as shown by the all-incomes line on a table) may be considered representative of the patterns of the eligible families within the income classes presented for the specified analysis unit, but not of all eligible families in the small cities, villages, or farm sections.

The Consumption Sample in Relation to the Total Population

The consumption study, as previously pointed out, was limited to the so-called eligible groups—native-white (except in the Southeast), unbroken, nonrelief families having certain characteristics (see p. 191). This restriction of the scope of the study limits the applicability of the data from the consumption sample to the entire population of the communities surveyed.

Eligible families did not account for as many as two-thirds of the total population of families in the communities surveyed except in the Southeast, where the study included Negro as well as white families. In several groups of communities, fewer than one-third of the families were eligible for the consumption study. Since the eligible families were generally outnumbered by the ineligible, differences between the two groups must be carefully considered in adapting the data relating to the consumption sample to all families in these communities. Data obtained from the income study and from special studies made in nine of the small cities and five of the farm sections indicate that a much larger proportion of the ineligible (including families receiving relief) than of the eligible groups were in the lowest income classes. The eligibility requirements eliminated from the study of consumption a relatively larger number of families with incomes under \$1,000 than above this level.

In general, there is but limited information upon which to judge differences between the consumption patterns of the ineligible and the eligible families with comparable incomes. However, as the data from the study show, income level affects family disbursements more strongly than do other factors. Accordingly, the consumption patterns of the families studied may be judged representative, in broad outline, of those of all families of similar economic level in comparable communities. To give a general picture of the ways of spending of all families, estimates of community, regional, and national consumption may thus be made on the basis of data from this survey and additional information available concerning distribution of income.

Data Relating to Education, Reading, Recreation, and Tobacco

Schedule Forms and Problems of Expenditure Entries

The sections of the expenditure schedule dealing with education, reading, recreation, and tobacco provide for entries of four general types: (1) Comparatively large outlays such as for the purchase of a radio, an expensive hunting dog, a camera, or yearly subscriptions to periodicals; (2) comparatively small outlays made with sufficient frequency or regularity that the respondent could readily estimate the total spent during the year, as regular weekly expenditures of 5 cents for a magazine bought at the news stand; (3) comparatively small outlays, made at irregular intervals and therefore difficult to recall accurately, as for occasional purchases of 5-cent tablets or pencils for school use; (4) outlays made by individuals for their own consumption from their own pocket money such as for cigarettes or movies. The respondent, usually the homemaker, might not know how much of her daughter's weekly allowance went for 10-cent admissions to the motion picture theatre or how much her husband spent for cigarettes. Obviously, entries of the third and fourth types are less reliable, more subject to underestimate, than those of types 1 and 2. Underestimates of this character, as for cigarettes, would be so small that they would not affect the balancing of a family's schedule; however, because they probably occurred in many families,

national estimates of the quantities of cigarettes smoked, based on findings from this study, would be likely to be somewhat low. (See reproductions of sections of schedule discussed in this report.)

Personal allowances were distributed to the appropriate schedule items insofar as possible; amounts that could not be accounted for were entered as other recreation, item 18 of that section of the schedule. As a rule, such entries were small since personal allowances are not large in the great majority of households; in some instances, however, the amounts were appreciable.

Expenditures for room and board at school were not classified under education but were considered outlays for housing and for food. Although they were entered in the education section of the schedule, they were transferred by editors to the housing and food sections, later. For the convenience of readers, however, they are presented on table 18 of this report, as well as in the reports on expenditures for housing and for food. In table 18 two totals are given—one, including outlays for room and board at school along with the expenditures properly classified as educational (according to the definitions used in this study); the other excluding such outlays.

Separation of school expenditures into room, board, tuition, books and supplies was difficult in some instances, especially where the children attended private schools. In such cases, the allocation of the total sum spent was made by the editors on the basis of information obtained from the school and from other sources.

IV. EDUCATION				
A	B	C	D	E
School attended during schedule year	Members attending (Give line number from 1A)		Expense for year	
	Public	Private	Tuition fees	Books and supplies
1. Kindergarten; nursery school.....			\$.....	\$.....
2. Elementary school.....				
3. High or prep. school.....				
4. Business or tech. school.....				
5. College, graduate, or professional school.....				
F	G	H		
Item of expense	Expense for year	Previous education		
6. Total: Tuition (1-5D).....	\$.....	Highest grade completed by:		
7. Total: Books and supplies (1-5E).....		13. Husband		
8. Special lessons.....		14. Wife		
9. Other (exclude board and rent).....		15. Son or daughter over 16 years with most schooling		
10. TOTAL (6-9).....		a. Sex: <input type="checkbox"/> M. <input type="checkbox"/> F.		
11. Board at school.....		b. Age		
12. Rent at school.....		c. Member of economic family:		
(Transfer board at school to food, VIII 20, rent to housing, III, 7)		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes. <input type="checkbox"/> No.		

Expenditure schedule, Section IV Education.

IX. RECREATION

PAID ADMISSION TO—	Expense for year
1. Movies: Adults.....	\$.....
2. Children.....
3. Plays, pageants, lectures, concerts.....
4. Ball games, other spectator sports.....
5. Fairs, circuses, dances, other.....
6. TOTAL (1-5).....	\$.....
GAMES AND SPORTS	
Equipment, supplies, fees, licenses (Enter year's expense for each item)	
7. Hunting..... \$.....; fishing..... \$.....; camping..... \$.....; trapping (sport)..... \$.....; hiking..... \$.....; riding..... \$.....; boating..... \$.....; tennis..... \$.....; golf..... \$.....; baseball..... \$.....; bicycles..... \$.....; skates, sleds, skis..... \$.....; billiards and bowling..... \$.....; cards, chess, other games..... \$.....; other..... \$.....	
8. TOTAL (all items of 7).....	\$.....
OTHER RECREATION	
9. Radio: Purchase (exclude auto radio).....	\$.....
10. Batteries, tubes, repairs.....
11. Musical instruments: Kind.....
12. Sheet music, phonograph records.....
13. Cameras, films, photo supplies.....
14. Children's toys, play equipment.....
15. Pets (purchase and care).....
16. Entertaining in and out of home (ex- clude family meals).....
17. Dues to social and recreational clubs.....
18. Other (specify).....
19. TOTAL (9-18).....	\$.....
20. TOTAL recreation (6, 8, and 19).....	\$.....

X. READING

1. Newspapers: Daily.....	\$.....
2. Weekly.....	.....
3. Magazines (subscriptions and single copies).....	.....
4. Books (not school books) bought during year: Number.....	.....
5. Book rentals and library fees (public and rental libraries).....	.....
6. Books borrowed from public and rental libraries: Number.....	X X X X X
7. TOTAL (1-5).....	\$.....

Expenditure schedule, Section X, Reading.

XI. TOBACCO

	Expense for year
1. Cigarettes: Packages per week,; price cents.....	\$.....
2. Cigars: Number per week,; price,..... cents.....
3. Tobacco: All other.....
4. Smokers' supplies.....
5. TOTAL (1-4).....	\$.....

Expenditure schedule, Section XI, Tobacco.

Considerations in Using the Data**General Reliability of Schedule Entries**

The completeness and reliability of the entries on the schedules were insured by various procedures for field collection, for editing, and for tabulating the data. Field agents were thoroughly trained. One out of eight or ten schedules was verified by the supervisor through a check interview. Schedules were carefully edited, and if found to be incomplete or inconsistent, the family was revisited. Expenditure schedules judged reliable were accepted for tabulation only if the total receipts and total disbursements balanced within 5.5 percent for city or village families; within 10.5 percent for farm families.

Discrepancies Between Counts Shown in This Report and the Summary Reports

Expenditures for education, reading, recreation, and tobacco are discussed (along with those for food, housing, and other categories of family living) in the reports summarizing family expenditures—Family Income and Expenditures, Part 2, Family Expenditures (Misc. Pub. 396 for cities and villages; Misc. Pub. 465 for farm sections). In using data from these summary reports, it will be found that the number of families shown in tables for some analysis units differs slightly from the number shown in tables for this more detailed report. Because of this difference, the average total expenditures for an individual expenditure category shown in the two reports differ slightly for certain cells and, consequently, for the all-incomes line.

Differences between the two types of reports—the summaries and the detailed presentation of expenditures—were caused, in a few instances, by the final editing of the schedules which indicated that the income classification of a few families should be shifted. A few schedules, omitted from the first or summary tabulation, were corrected after correspondence with the families and were included in tabulations for the reports showing details of expenditures.

The major reason for such differences in counts in city and village analysis units is as follows: For the summary report, the clerical occupational group was separated from the business and professional; for reports showing details of expenditures (as in this report) these two occupational groups have been combined. In making this combination, cases in the upper income classes were increased by the addition of clerical families that had been excluded from the summary because the number of cases at such levels was too small to present for that occupational group, alone. Similarly, the number of low-income families was increased by the addition of a few business and professional families, excluded from the summary.

Data for Low-Income Families

The average value of consumption of families at the lowest income levels was very much in excess of income in some analysis units. For example, families in the class \$0-\$249 in the Pennsylvania-Ohio farm section had an average value of consumption (money expenditures for living plus value of farm-furnished food, housing, and other nonfood products) of \$927—a sum more than five times greater than average income. At none of the higher levels was the deficit of the group greater than its total income.

The group at the level \$0-\$249 doubtless included some families that customarily had higher net incomes but were suffering temporary reverses or had unusually high farm-operating expenses in the year of the survey. Outlays for individual expenditure categories, as well as for all items of living, made by such families probably are much more closely related to average income over a period of years than to net income in a single unusual year. The number of families in the lowest income classes was relatively small in most analysis units; hence, the expenditures of a few atypical families (those accustomed to higher incomes) exerted considerable influence on averages. As a consequence, the averages for the entire income class, more often than not, are not representative of the lowest levels of expenditure of eligible families.

Interregional and Intersectional Comparisons

Composition of the sample

The analysis units differed somewhat with respect to inclusion of large families in the consumption sample. Families of the two type groups 6 and 7 were studied (in addition to types 1-5) in some analysis units; but in others the sample was limited to families of the first five types. (See p. 201 for a discussion of the family-type groups and the communities where types 6 and 7 were included.) In addition, two-person families constituted a larger proportion of the sample in some units than in others. This variation in composition of the samples for the different analysis units should be borne in mind in comparing expenditures for education in the various analysis units. Large families with children under 16, as a group, spend more than the one-child families; the families of husband and wife only may spend nothing, save for an occasional correspondence course or graduate study. Educational expenditure differences among the units, therefore, may easily reflect differences in distribution of families by type. For this reason, comparisons should be based upon average outlays of specific type groups, as types 2 and 3 with one or two children under 16 and no others. In comparisons of outlays for reading, recreation, and tobacco, however, differences in the composition of the sample can be ignored since expenditures for these categories exhibit little variation with family composition and since the number of families of types 6 and 7 was comparatively small.

The analysis units also differed in the distribution of families by income class; hence, differences among them with respect to expenditures of all families (i. e., all income classes combined) reflect variations in income as well as in consumption patterns. Since the families surveyed are not representative of all population groups with respect to income level, these differences in the summary averages for families of all income classes combined do not provide a basis for estimating differences in aggregate consumption of families in the various analysis units.

Community differences

Differences among the communities with respect to the provision of textbooks and certain school supplies must be considered in interunit comparisons of outlays for education of children, especially in the elementary and high schools. At the time of the survey some States had laws which required free textbooks for elementary schools and in some cases, high schools. Others authorized the local school corporations to provide free textbooks. In such States, localities differed widely in the extent to which free textbooks were furnished; some furnished all; some, part (as those for elementary school but not high school); and some, none. In some of the analysis units, such as the New England villages, both of the States included required free textbooks; in others, such as the Southeast villages, no mandatory law existed in any of the States as the following table, based on a survey made in 1934, shows:

Urbanization and region:	States in analysis unit having—		
	Laws which require free textbooks ¹	Laws which authorize free textbooks ¹	No laws on free textbooks ¹
Farms and villages:			
New England-----	Vermont, Massachusetts.	Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa.	
Middle Atlantic and North Central.	New Jersey, Pennsylvania.	North Dakota, Kansas, Colorado.	
Plains and Mountain.	South Dakota, Montana.	Washington, North Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi.	South Carolina.
Pacific-----	Oregon, California.		
Southeast-----			
Small cities:			
North Central-----		Ohio, Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri.	
Plains and Mountain.	Montana, Utah.	Kansas, Colorado.	
Pacific-----	Oregon.	Washington.	
Southeast-----		North Carolina, Georgia.	South Carolina.

¹ KEESECKER, W. W. LEGISLATION CONCERNING FREE TEXTBOOKS. U. S. Office of Education Pamphlet No. 59. 1935.

The period of the survey

The period covered by the survey cannot be defined exactly. Each family that filled a schedule was free to choose a continuous 12-month period, beginning not earlier than January 1935 and ending not later than December 1936. The majority of the schedules fell within the 18-month period beginning January 1, 1935, and closing June 30, 1936. In only two analysis units, the North Central small cities and the Illinois-Iowa farm section, were more than one-fourth of the expenditure schedules for periods ending later than June 30, 1936. Had there been marked changes in general price level in the period from January 1, 1935, to June 30, 1936, consumption patterns at a given income level might also have changed appreciably. However, the index of cost of goods purchased by wage earners and lower salaried urban workers, issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, was 98.1 for 1935 and 99.1 for 1936 (1935-39=100). The purchasing power of a given income, accordingly, would have differed little during the 2 years in question, for the country as a whole. The comparison of two or more analysis units with respect to ways of spending of families at a given income level, therefore, seems justified even though there were some differences with respect to the period of schedule collection.

A more serious consideration in interunit comparisons, especially of the farm sections, is the effect of local conditions upon the income level for a specific section

during the years of this survey and consequently upon the average expenditures for family living as shown by the all-incomes line. In the Plains and Mountain region (including counties in Kansas, North and South Dakota, Montana, and Colorado), a drought of unusual severity in 1935-36 reduced farm incomes and therefore incomes of many village and small-city families far below what had been considered normal. Care should be taken, therefore, in comparisons of this region with others, especially comparisons based on the all-incomes line (see p. 195).

Classification of Families by Type and Occupation

Family-Type Classification

To make possible a study of consumption as affected by family composition, families have been classified in so-called type groups on the basis of the number of members other than husband and wife and their age—whether they were under 16 or 16 or older—as follows:

Family type:	Number of year-equivalent ¹ persons (including husband and wife)	Persons other than husband and wife
1-----	2-----	None.
2-----	3-----	1 child under 16.
3-----	4-----	2 children under 16.
4-----	3 or 4-----	1 person 16 or older with or without 1 other person, regardless of age.
5-----	5 or 6-----	1 child under 16; 1 person 16 or older; and 1 or 2 others, regardless of age.
6-----	5 or 6-----	3 or 4 children under 16.
7-----	7 or 8-----	1 child under 16; and 4 or 5 others, re- gardless of age.

¹ See Glossary, Year-equivalent Person.

Because the determination of family type was based on year-equivalent persons, families may have included persons who were present too short a time to affect the type classification. Thus, some families of type 1 included a child or other person present for fewer than 27 weeks—a situation explaining occasional instances of an average of 2.01 (or more) year-equivalent persons instead of 2.00.

Expenditure schedules were obtained from families of the first seven types in some communities; for only the first five, in others. Data were tabulated for each family type separately in the city and village analysis units of the Middle Atlantic and North Central region and in the Pennsylvania-Ohio farm section of the same region; in other regions, to provide more cases for analysis and to reduce expenditures for tabulation, family types were combined as follows: 1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-7. The number of types studied in each analysis unit and the combinations for purposes of analysis are as follows:

Region and analysis unit: ¹	Family types as combined for analysis
New England:	
Small cities-----	1, 2-3, 4-5. ²
Villages-----	1, 2-3, 4-5.
Farms-----	1, 2-3, 4-5.
Middle Atlantic and North Central:	
Small cities-----	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7. ³
Villages-----	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.
Farms:	
New Jersey-----	1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-7.
Pennsylvania-Ohio-----	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.
Michigan-Wisconsin-----	1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-7.
Illinois-Iowa-----	1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-7.
Plains and Mountain:	
Small cities-----	1, 2-3, 4-5.
Villages-----	1, 2-3, 4-5.
Farms:	
North Dakota-Kansas-----	1, 2-3, 4-5.
South Dakota-Montana-Colorado-----	1, 2-3, 4-5.

See footnotes on next page.

Region and analysis unit—Continued.

	<i>Family types as combined for analysis</i>
Pacific:	
Small cities-----	1, 2-3, 4-5.
Villages-----	1, 2-3, 4-5.
Farms:	
Washington-Oregon-----	1, 2-3, 4-5.
California-----	1, 2-3, 4-5.
Oregon, part-time-----	1, 2-3, 4-5.
Southeast:	
Small cities:	
White families-----	1, 2-3, 4-5.
Negro families-----	1, 2-3, 4-5.
Villages:	
White families-----	1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-7. ⁴
Negro families-----	1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-7. ⁴
Farms:	
White operators:	
North Carolina-South Carolina-----	1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-7.
Georgia-Mississippi-----	1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-7. ⁵
North Carolina self-sufficing counties ⁶ -----	1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-7.
White sharecroppers:	
North Carolina-South Carolina-----	1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-7.
Georgia-Mississippi-----	1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-7. ⁵
Negro operators:	
North Carolina-South Carolina-----	1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-7.
Georgia-Mississippi-----	1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-7. ⁵
Negro sharecroppers:	
North Carolina-South Carolina-----	1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-7.
Georgia-Mississippi-----	1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-7. ⁵

¹ For a list of cities, villages, and farm counties included in each analysis unit see table 34.

² Consumption data are published in reports of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

³ Data for family types 6 and 7 represent the following cities only: Mount Vernon and New Philadelphia, Ohio; Lincoln, Ill.; and Beaver Dam, Wis. Expenditure data were not collected for these family types in Boone, Iowa, and in Columbia and Moberly, Mo.

⁴ Data for types 6 and 7 represent the villages in Georgia and South Carolina only. Expenditure data were not collected for these family types in the Mississippi and North Carolina villages.

⁵ Data for family types 6 and 7 represent farm counties in Georgia only. Expenditure data were not collected for these family types in the Mississippi farm counties.

⁶ Counties in which self-sufficing farms were the principal type.

Occupational Classification

For the study of consumption of city and village families in different occupations, three broad groups were used for classification—wage-earner, clerical, and business and professional. The three groups were discussed separately in the volume summarizing family expenditures; however, in this report and in all reports dealing with details of expenditures the clerical and the business and professional groups have been combined. A family was classified in the occupational group from which the largest proportion of its total earnings was derived. The types of occupations included in each classification are given below.

Classified as business and professional were entrepreneurs or proprietors (including those having net income from roomers and boarders); salaried managers and officials of business enterprises; independent professional persons such as doctors, lawyers, and architects; salaried professional workers such as teachers, clergymen, graduate nurses, and social workers.

The clerical group includes office workers; salespersons; mail carriers; telephone, telegraph, and radio operators. Included in the wage-earner group were skilled workers and foremen, semiskilled and unskilled workers, persons in domestic and personal services, and farm laborers living in villages or cities.

Only farm families in one occupational group, farm operator (as distinguished from farm laborers and paid managers), were studied, except in the Southeast region, where sharecroppers were studied separately. (See Glossary, Farm Operator; Sharecropper.)

Data Presented for Family-Type and Occupational Groups

Only selected family-type and occupational tabulations are presented in this volume owing to the small number of cases, the limitations of space, and to lack of clear-cut differences in expenditures of families in the various family-type and

occupational groups for some of the expenditure categories discussed. Data on education—the average number of persons attending elementary and high school, and expenditures per family for these schools—are presented for selected family types for all analysis units (table 21). An additional table showing the types of schools attended and family expenditures for formal education is presented by family type for the Middle Atlantic and North Central small-city and village analysis units and for the Pennsylvania-Ohio farm section (table 20). Detailed expenditures for recreation—paid admissions, games and sports, and miscellaneous items of recreation—are shown for the Middle Atlantic and North Central villages for family-type and occupational groups (tables 30, 31, and 32). An additional table showing total recreation expense, total expense for games and sports, the number of families owning pianos, phonographs, and radios, and average price paid for the latter is presented by family type for the Pennsylvania-Ohio farm section and for the Middle Atlantic and North Central village analysis unit, and by occupation for the latter unit (tables 28 and 29). Detailed expenditures for reading matter—newspapers, magazines, books—are shown by family type and occupation for the city and village units in the Middle Atlantic and North Central regions and by family type for the Pennsylvania-Ohio farm section (table 23). Additional tabulations by family type and occupation are given in the reports summarizing family expenditures—Miscellaneous Publication 396 for city and village families, Miscellaneous Publication 465 for farm families. (See p. 198 of this report for a discussion of the differences between counts and averages in the summary reports and this detailed report.)

Reports of the Study

The reports of the study of consumer purchases published by the Bureau of Home Economics cover the communities for which this agency had the responsibility for the survey except for certain small cities. This Bureau surveyed two cities in the Northeast—Greenfield, Mass., and Westbrook, Maine—for which it presents only income data. Data concerning family expenditures in these cities are presented by the Bureau of Labor Statistics along with those for Wallingford and Willimantic, Conn., which that agency surveyed. In turn, the Bureau of Home Economics presents expenditure data for certain small cities surveyed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics—two in the Southeast, Gastonia, N. C., and Albany, Ga., and one in the Plains and Mountain region, Billings, Mont.

The reports in the series published by the Bureau of Home Economics fall in two groups: (1) Those presenting data concerning family income and the summary of expenditures. The reports of this group are in two parts—part 1, family income, family composition, occupation and, for city and village families, rents paid and rental values of owned homes; and part 2, a summary of expenditures for the major consumption categories; (2) those presenting details of expenditures for and consumption of specific commodities.

The publications included in these two groups of reports are as follows:

(1) Income and expenditure summary:

Urban and village series:

Part 1, Income, family composition, and housing (4 volumes)—

Pacific region. Misc. Pub. 339, 380 pp., illus. 1939.

Plains and Mountain region. Misc. Pub. 345, 330 pp., illus. 1939.

Middle Atlantic and North Central region and New England region. Misc. Pub. 370, 447 pp., illus. 1940.

Southeast region. Misc. Pub. 375, 390 pp., illus. 1940.

Part 2, Summary of expenditures (1 volume)—

Five regions. Misc. Pub. 396, 410 pp., illus. 1940.

Farm series:

Part 1, Income and family composition (3 volumes)—

Pacific region and Plains and Mountain region. Misc. Pub. 356, 276 pp., illus. 1939.

Middle Atlantic, North Central, and New England regions. Misc. Pub. 383, 258 pp., illus. 1940.

Southeast region. Misc. Pub. 462, 216 pp., illus. 1941.

Part 2, Summary of expenditures (1 volume)—

Five regions. Misc. Pub. 465, 366 pp., illus. 1941.

(2) Expenditure detail:

- Family Housing and Facilities—
 - Five regions, Urban, Village, and Farm. Misc. Pub. 399, 223 pp., illus. 1940.
- Family Expenditures for Medical Care—
 - Five regions, Urban, Village, and Farm. Misc. Pub. 402, 241 pp., illus. 1941.
- Family Expenditures for Automobile and Other Transportation—
 - Five regions, Urban, Village, and Farm. Misc. Pub. 415, 272 pp., illus. 1941.
- Family Expenditures for Furnishings and Equipment—
 - Five regions, Urban, Village, and Farm. Misc. Pub. 436, 212 pp., illus. 1941.
- Family Expenditures for Education, Reading, Recreation, and Tobacco—
 - Five regions, Urban, Village, and Farm. Misc. Pub. 456, 208 pp., illus. 1941.
- Family Expenditures for Personal Care, Gifts, Selected Taxes, and Miscellaneous Items—
 - Five regions, Urban, Village, and Farm. Misc. Pub. 455, 113 pp., illus. 1941.
- Changes in Assets and Liabilities of Families—
 - Five regions, Urban, Village, and Farm. Misc. Pub. 464, 226 pp., illus. 1941.
- Family Food Consumption and Dietary Levels (2 volumes)—
 - Five regions, Urban and Village series. Misc. Pub. 452, 268 pp., illus. 1941.
 - Five regions, Farm series. Misc. Pub. 405, 393 pp., illus. 1941.
- Family Expenditures for Clothing (2 volumes)—
 - Five regions, Urban and Village series. Misc. Pub. 422, 329 pp., illus. 1941.
 - Five regions, Farm series. Misc. Pub. 428, 387 pp., illus. 1941.
- Family Expenditures for Housing and Household Operation (2 volumes)—
 - Five regions, Urban and Village series. Misc. Pub. 432, 244 pp., illus. 1941.
 - Five regions, Farm series. Misc. Pub. 457, 201 pp., illus. 1941.

Appendix D. Glossary¹

Analysis unit.—The schedules from a group of communities combined for purposes of tabulation. In all regions, schedules were combined into units on the basis of the degree of urbanization and geographic location of the community in which the family lived. See table 34 for a list of cities, villages, and farm counties studied and their grouping for analysis of consumption data.

Books and supplies, expenditures for.—School books, paper, pencils, and equipment purchased for school work, such as drawing instruments or paints. Expenditures for books, purchased or rented for general reading, were classed as reading expenditures.

Cell.—A group of city or village families of specified family type and occupation at a specific income level; or a group of farm families of specified family type at a specific income level, since all farm families were in one occupational group.

Economic family.—A group of persons living in the same dwelling, sharing a common table, pooling incomes, and dependent upon family funds for most of their support. In addition to such persons living in the home, the economic family includes sons and daughters away from home, yet dependent on the family income for at least 75 percent of their support. Gainfully employed sons or daughters living at home, who paid nothing for room and board, and guests who lived in the household 27 weeks or longer during the year, making no payment for room or board, are considered family members.

The economic family does not include related dependents such as aged parents living apart from the family; sons in Civilian Conservation Corps; sons and daughters who have separated their finances from those of the parents and are living at home as roomers or boarders; or persons living in institutions at no expense to the family. See Year-equivalent Person.

Education expenditures.—See Formal Education Expenditures.

Elementary school.—Grades 1 to 8 inclusive, or grades 1 to 6 plus the first 2 years of junior high school.

Eligibility requirements.—Characteristics which an economic family must have in order to be included in the study. See Methodology and Appraisal, Eligibility Requirements, page 191.

Expenditure schedule.—Schedule on which were recorded the amounts spent by all family members for different types of goods and services; quantities of certain items purchased and the prices paid; kind of housing facilities in the dwelling unit; ownership of automobiles and certain major types of household and recreational equipment; change in net worth; and other items. (See sections of expenditure schedule, pp. 196–198.)

Expenditures for family living.—Money expenditures incurred for family living, whether or not payment has been made. All items of expenditure were classified in 15 expenditure groups, four of which were recreation, tobacco, reading, and formal education. Value of housing, food, fuel and ice, and clothing received without direct expenditure was not included (see Value of Consumption).

Family.—See Economic Family.

Family income.—See Income, City or Village Family; and Income, Farm Family.

Family occupation.—See Methodology and Appraisal, Occupational Classification, page 202.

Family type.—See Methodology and Appraisal, Family-type Classification, page 201.

Farm.—A plot of land outside the boundary limits of a city or village, at least 3 acres in size, upon which farming operations are conducted. Plots less than 3 acres in size were included if the value of products sold or used by the family was \$250 or more. To exclude suburban homes which were not farms, a further requirement was made that some money income from the sale of farm products must have been received, unless special circumstances existed, such as crop failure, to explain the absence of such money income. In the special study of the Oregon

¹ This Glossary is arranged alphabetically throughout. For definitions of terms not included here see the Glossary in the reports on Family Income and Expenditures, Parts 1 and 2.

part-time farm area, a tract of fewer than 3 acres of land was classed as a farm if the value of products sold and used by the family was \$100 or more.

Farm family income.—See Income, Farm Family.

Farm operator.—A person responsible for the farm enterprise, either performing the labor himself or directly supervising it. Paid farm managers and laborers were excluded. Sharecroppers were distinguished from operators as a separate occupational group in analyses of the Southeast region. (Note that this use of the term operator differs from the census usage whereby the operator class includes owners, renters with entrepreneurial responsibilities, sharecroppers, and paid farm managers.) See Sharecropper.

Farm type.—See Part-time Farm, and Self-sufficing Farm; see also Glossary in regional volumes on Family Income and Expenditures, Part 1, Family Income.

Formal education expenditures.—Fees for school tuition, laboratory, and library for which payment was made during the report year; expenditures for school books and supplies, for special lessons, and for other items of formal education including diploma fees, supplies for special lessons, and any other items not classified above. Expenditures for room and for board of persons attending school away from home are not included; they were classed as expenditures for housing and for food. For a list of items included in each subgroup, see headings such as Tuition and Fees, and Special Lessons.

Games and sports, expenditures for.—Equipment, supplies, fees, and licenses for hunting, fishing, camping, riding, boating, winter sports, golf, tennis, cards, chess, and other games and sports. Includes expenditures for purchase and upkeep, or hire, of riding horses, boats, and bicycles used for recreation.

Income, city or village family.—Sum of net money earnings of all individual family members, net earnings from keeping roomers and boarders, and other net earnings not attributable to individual family members; net money income from sources other than earnings, as interest, dividends from investments, and rents from property; nonmoney income from occupancy of owned family and vacation homes, from housing received as gift or pay, and, for village families only, from food produced and consumed at home.

The income figure used for classification of families in this report is the same as that used in the report summarizing family expenditures and all other expenditure reports of the consumer purchases study. This income figure differs somewhat from that used in the income reports. See the Glossary in the reports on Family Income and Expenditures, Parts 1 and 2, for more detailed descriptions of items included in family income.

Income, farm family.—Sum of net money income from the farm, including Government payments in connection with the agricultural-recovery program; net earnings from employment of individuals not pertaining to the farm enterprise and from keeping roomers and boarders; receipts from sale of home-made products; other net money income from nonfarm sources such as interest and dividends from investments; nonmoney income from food produced and consumed at home, from occupancy of farm dwelling, and from fuel and other nonfood products furnished the family by the farm; plus or minus net change in value of crops stored for sale and of livestock owned.

The income figure used for classification of families in this report is the same as that used in the reports summarizing family expenditures and all other expenditure reports of the consumer purchases study. This income figure differs somewhat from that used in the income reports. See the Glossary in the reports on Family Income and Expenditures, Parts 1 and 2, for more detailed descriptions of items included in farm family income.

Miscellaneous items of recreation expenditures.—Expenditures for purchase and upkeep of radios; musical instruments including phonographs; sheet music; phonograph records; photographic supplies; children's toys and play equipment; purchase and care of pets; entertaining, excluding food and paid admissions; dues to social and recreational clubs; and other recreation expenditures, as unclassified spending money, gambling losses, and for hobbies and collections. Expenditures for lodging, traveling, or food while on vacation or trips; uniforms and other clothing used in recreational activities; and musical instruments for professional use are excluded.

Native-Negro family.—Any family in which both the husband and wife are Negro and were born in continental United States or outlying territories or possessions, or of American parents temporarily residing in a foreign country.

Native-white family.—Any family in which both the husband and wife are white and were born in continental United States or outlying territories or possessions, or of American parents temporarily residing in a foreign country.

No report.—A schedule was not accepted for tabulation if the family failed to report on any basic item of information necessary for the computation of total family income or expenditures. It was accepted, however, if the item on which there was no report was of relatively small importance, or if there was no report on expenditures for specific items within a main expenditure group for which total expenditures were stated. In tabulating the data, the total expenditure was allocated to the individual items on the basis of data from other families in the same income, family-type, and occupational group having and reporting expenditures for the specific items.

Occupational classification.—See Methodology and Appraisal, Occupational Classification, page 202.

Other formal education expenditures.—Fees for diplomas, supplies for special lessons, and other education expenditures.

Paid admissions.—Expenditures for family members and guests for motion pictures, plays, lectures, concerts, spectator sports, and other admissions such as to fairs, circuses, dances, and amusement parks.

Part-time farm.—A farm whose operator spent 150 days or more in nonfarm business and from which the gross income from sales, value of products used by the family or paid as share rent was less than \$750. Operators of part-time farms were excluded from the samples of families from which expenditure schedules were obtained, except in Oregon where a special study of part-time farms was made and a slightly different definition was used. In that special sample, time spent at nonfarm occupations was not used as a criterion for decision as to whether a farm was part-time; instead, the value of farm products not only had to be less than \$750, but also less than the operator's nonfarm income (earnings plus other money income).

Persons per family, average number of.—See Year-equivalent Person.

Private school.—Any school privately supported as a parochial school, a kindergarten or nursery school supported by tuition and donations, or an endowed college.

Public school.—A school supported entirely or in part by public funds. Includes town or city schools and State universities or normal schools.

Reading expenditures.—Expenditures for newspapers, daily and weekly; magazines, subscriptions or single copies, books for general reading; book rentals, and library fees and fines. Excludes school books, picture books for young children, professional journals, and technical books used in connection with work.

Recreation expenditures.—Expenditures for paid admissions, games and sports, and other recreation. For a list of items included in each group, see Paid Admissions; Games and Sports; and Miscellaneous Items of Recreation Expenditures.

Report year.—Any 12-month period between January 1, 1935, and December 31, 1936, for which the family chose to give the information. The same report year was used for all schedules obtained from any one family.

Room and board at school, expenditures for.—Amount paid for room and board of children living away from home while attending school; not classified as educational expense, but allocated to housing and food. Does not include expenditures for school lunches of children living at home.

Samples and sampling.—See Methodology and Appraisal, page 194.

Schedule.—See Expenditure Schedule.

School attendance.—Attendance of family members at any public or private school. The types of schools included are kindergarten, nursery school; elementary school; high or preparatory school; business or technical school; college, graduate, or professional school.

Self-sufficing farm.—A farm on which the value of products furnished by the farm and consumed by the family during the past 3 years was equal to or greater than the value of products sold and used as share rent during that period. Self-sufficing farms were included with those of other types in all sections. A special study was made in some North Carolina counties where self-sufficing farms predominate.

Sharecropper.—Farmer who rents land on shares and is furnished work animals and in some cases equipment by the landlord. The landlord usually makes all important decisions relating to the farm business and supervises operations. The sharecropper is thus a type of laborer who is paid wages in kind on the basis of what he produces, his share usually being half the crop or less. In the Southeast region, separate analysis units for families of farm sharecroppers and operators were established (see Farm Operator).

Special lessons, expenditures for.—Lessons in music, language, dancing, bridge, public speaking, art, knitting, or in a sport, such as swimming or fencing. Includes fees for religious instruction that are separate from church dues, and fees for correspondence courses.

Tobacco expenditures.—Expenditures for cigarettes, cigars, chewing and smoking tobacco, snuff, pipes, pipe cleaners, humidors, lighters, cigarette holders, and ash trays. Excludes expenditures for smoking stands and smoking jackets.

Tuition and fees.—Tuition and fees paid at any public or private school. Includes fees charged for courses, such as those involving laboratory work in chemistry or other sciences, and for use of the school library. Includes all expenditures made during the report year, although tuition may have been for only a part of the year.

Value of consumption.—Value of all goods and services purchased for family living and of certain other goods received without direct expenditure and included in family income. For city or village families, these goods include net value of housing received without direct expenditure; for village families, value of home-produced food in addition; for farm families, value of occupancy of the farm dwelling, value of home-produced food used by the family, and value of fuel, ice, and certain other products furnished by the farm.

This figure differs slightly from the value of family living figure used in this report in that the latter is more inclusive; in addition to the above it includes the value of certain goods received as gift or pay that were not considered income.

Value of family living.—See Value of Consumption.

Year-equivalent person.—Equivalent to one person in the family for the report year (52 weeks). For the classification of a family by type, persons 16 or older, other than husband and wife, were separated from those under 16 and the total number of weeks of membership for each age group was obtained. Fewer than 27 weeks of membership for either age group were not counted; 27 to 79 weeks of membership were considered one year-equivalent person.

In computing average number of persons in a group of families, two methods of handling year equivalents were used, as follows:

All members.—The total weeks of membership of all members of families in the group were divided by 52 times the number of families in the group.

Members other than husband and wife, by age groups.—The number of year-equivalent persons under 16 and 16 or older was computed for each family by converting the number of weeks of membership to year equivalents as described above; the sum of these figures was divided by the number of families in the group.

